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HISTORY
OF THE
SERVICES OF THE MADRAS ARTILLERY,

WITH

A SKETCH OF THE RISE OF THE POWER

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY IN SOUTHERN INDIA :

COMPRISING EVERY BATTLE AND BIEGE OF IMPORTANCE IN WHICH THE COAST
ARMY HAS BEEN ENGAGED FROM THE YEAR 1748 TO THE
PRESENT PERIOD, INCLUDING THE SECOND BURMESE WAR, AND EMBODYING THE
DIFFERENT COMPLIMENTARY ORDERS AND DESPATCHES,
REFERRING TO THE CORPS, OR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS THEREOF ;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

TABULAR STATEMENTS, EXHIBITING THE SERVICES AND REWARDS OF
EVERY OFFICER OF THE CORPS, WHATEVER IN
MILITARY OR POLITICAL EMPLOY, FROM ITS FORMATION TO THE PRESENT PERIOD.

BY

MAJOR P. J. BEGBIE,

OF THE REGIMENT.

" L'honneur acquis est un caution de celui qu'on doit acquérir."

RICHARDSON & CO.

" Honor acquired is a guarantee

That, as the past, so shall the future be."

ANON.

IN TWO VOLS. OCTAVO.

VOL. II.

MADRAS :

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1853.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND VOLUME.

THE lapse of time that has occurred between the issue of the first and second volumes of this work might of itself form a plea for the somewhat unusual step of a preface to the second, in explanation of the delay, which has been occasioned by a desire to embody the leading events of the second Burmese war, which may be said to have virtually terminated with the annexation of Pegu; or, if not, still that event is of sufficient importance to mark a terminating epoch to the work.

But the main object is to embody in this preface the principal events connected with the capture of the island of Bourbon in 1810. I closed the 1st volume with an expression of regret that I had no details of that occurrence, and the present volume had actually passed through the press, when I accidentally met with an account of the operations of the first brigade of the expedition in the official report made by the late lieutenant colonel Hastings Fraser, to lieutenant colonel Keating, commanding the force, dated St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon, 9th July 1810 in Colburn's United Service Magazine for November 1852.

The 1st volume having, as I have already mentioned, closed with that event, further details connected with it may find a not unappropriated place in a preface to the 2d and the

following is a synopsis of the share taken by the first brigade in the capture.

This brigade was detached from the rest of the force on the evening of the 6th July, and consisted of H. M.'s 86th regiment, 160 men of the 6th M. N. I., with two subalterns, one serjeant, one corporal, two gunners, twenty matrosses of the Madras artillery, with a $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzer, under the command of lieutenant Abdy, and fifty pioneers under lieutenants Schouler and Davis, Madras Engineers. At one P. M. of the 7th, the vessels with the troops on board lay to off Grand Chaloupe, and the latter immediately disembarked, landing at two P. M.

The light company of the 86th regiment, supported by the grenadiers of the same corps, was immediately pushed forward to drive the enemy's riflemen from the heights, a service which was gallantly and effectually performed. The rest of the regiment having come up, colonel Hastings Fraser, without waiting for the remainder of his force, pushed across the heights towards St. Denis, until he arrived within range of the enemy's batteries at $5\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.

The violence of the surf appears to have prevented the disembarkation of the other divisions, and colonel Fraser fell back to the heights, where he was joined during the night by the artillery, the native infantry and pioneers.

At four o'clock the next morning, he again commenced descending the height, leaving the native infantry posted there to protect his rear from any sally from the neighboring garrison of St. Paul's.

By daylight, the enemy had collected in force, and opened a heavy fire of round shot, shell, and musquetry, detaching at the same time a body of riflemen to gain a road on the British right. The descent of the troops was considerably harassed by a heavy fire of grape and musquetry from the enemy.

who were drawn up in two columns, each with a field piece, supported by the heavy guns mounted on an advanced redoubt.

On reaching the plain, the 86th was ordered to charge, and speedily drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet from the redoubt, behind the parapet of which they attempted unsuccessfully to form. A brass 6 pdr., found in the redoubt, was immediately turned against the retreating enemy. Four 12 pdrs. were found spiked in this redoubt. The grenadiers of the 86th immediately afterwards carried two batteries by the bayonet, in one of which were found four 24 pdrs. spiked, and in the other, a 12 inch mortar, five 24 pdrs. (two of which were spiked) and a furnace full of red hot shot. In the capture of the redoubt, the French commander, M. de St. Susanne, narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and the second in command was wounded and captured.

"Observing, however, that the enemy could take the batteries in reverse, I recalled the grenadiers (after spiking the remaining guns) and confined my views to maintaining the position I then occupied before the town. Two 12 pdrs. in the redoubt were rendered serviceable by the exertions of lieutenant Abdy and his small detachment of artillery, and these with the 4½ inch howitzer, answered the incessant cannonade of the enemy, which continued until the arrival of the rear column of troops sent to my support."*

The enemy at one p. m. attempted to retake the redoubt, but were repulsed, and, shortly after the arrival of colonel Drummond's brigade, a flag of truce advanced to treat for the surrender of the place. Colonel Frazer refused to enter into any negotiation which did not embrace the surrender of the whole island, terms which were shortly afterwards acceded to.

* Colonel Fraser's despatch. It is not mentioned of what the reinforcement consisted, or from what brigade drawn, but it would appear to have been lieutenant colonel Drummond's brigade, which joined at 4 in the afternoon.

"Lieutenant Abdy, commanding the artillery, and lieutenant Schouler of the pioneers, rendered me the most essential service in their respective departments."*

Meagre as the above detail is, I esteem myself happy in having thus been enabled, although at the eleventh hour, to fill up a gap in the current of events recorded, and now commit the second volume to the consideration of that public which has favorably and indulgently received the first.

P. J. BEGBIE, MAJOR,
Artillery.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT, {
5th February, 1853. }

* Ibid.



SERVICES

OF THE

MADRAS ARTILLERY.

CHAPTER I.

Expedition sails against Java—lands at Chillinghing—Anjole river crossed by the advance over a bridge of boats—surrender of Batavia—attack upon the advance by the enemy—The whole force crosses the Anjole—marches to Weltevreden—enemy's position in advance of Cornelis carried—Compliment to Captain Noble and the Madras horse artillery—Lieut. and Adj. Driffeld, M. H. A. wounded—Dies of his wounds—ground broken before Cornelis—enemy attacks the batteries and is repulsed—Lieut. Munro, horse artillery, loses an arm—attack upon Cornelis—works carried in succession—Total defeat of the enemy—Pursued by cavalry and horse artillery—Compliment to the same—General Janssens surrenders—expedition against Palembang—Flight and dethronement of the Sulthann—Compliment to Captain Limond, Madras artillery—attack on Djoejocarta—gallant conduct of Gunner John O'Brien, M. H. A. in carrying a message—Fall of Djoejocarta. Compliment to Captain Rudyerd, Lieut. Black, Gunner O'Brien, and horse artillery.

A. D. 1811. The events of the succeeding year 1811 comprise the conquest of Java, achieved by the joint forces of Bengal and Madras. In this, although only four horse artillery guns under captain Noble were employed from this side of India, the coast artillery again distinguished itself. The first division of Madras troops sailed from the roads on the 18th April under colonel Gillespie, conveyed by H. M.'s Ship *Caroline*, and the remainder, under major general Wetherall, followed about a week after.

On the 18th May, the first division anchored in Penang harbor, and, being joined by general Wetherall's division three days afterwards, sailed on the 24th for Malacca, which it reached on

the 1st June; the Bengal troops, with Lord Minto, the governor general, and Sir Samuel Auchmuty, having arrived about six weeks previously.

On the 11th June, the army having been brigaded, the fleet got under weigh, the Bengal division leading, and, in a few days, entered Singapore straits. On the 3d of July, it rendezvoused at the High Islands, and, on the 20th, at Point Sambar, at the extremity of the southwest coast of Borneo. Sir Samuel Auchmuty determined upon attacking Batavia in preference to effecting a landing at Cheribon; for, although severe loss might be anticipated in landing in the face of 20,000 men, yet, had he attempted the latter, he would have had a march of about 200 miles through a mountainous country entirely in the possession of the enemy. On the 27th, the fleet sailed for Java, and, being rejoined on the 2d August, by lieutenant colonel Mackenzie of the Bengal engineers, whom he had detached to reconnoitre the coast, Sir Samuel was induced by his advice to attempt a landing at Chillingching, a small village distant about ten miles from Batavia. On the evening of the 3d, the fleet made Cape Carawang, and ran in early the next morning for the mouth of the Marandi river. At 4 p. m., being off Chillingching, the signal was made for the troops to land.

The fleet consisted of four line of battle ships, fourteen frigates, seven sloops, and eight H. Co.'s cruisers, with 57 transports and several gun boats; in all, 100 sail. The army was divided into four brigades, the advance, to which captain Noble's guns were attached, under colonel Gillespie; the right brigade, colonel Gibbs; the left, lieutenant colonel Adams; the reserve, colonel Wood. The European part of the force consisted of 200 officers, and 5,144 non-commissioned, rank and file; total 5,344; the native portion was composed of 124 European, and 123 native officers, and 5,530 non-commissioned rank and file; total, 5,777; pioneers, lascars, &c., 839; grand total, 11,960; but, of this number, 1,200 had been left sick at Malacca, and there were about 1,500 more sick on board the vessels.

The place selected for the landing had been left unguarded by the enemy, who trusted to its difficulty of access. The advance under colonel Gillespie, followed closely by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, the commander-in-chief, proceeded first on shore, and immedi-

ately moved forward, taking up a position beyond the village in order to gain possession of the road to Cornelis. The brigades of the line occupied the road to Batavia.

On the 5th, the horse artillery and cavalry were landed, and the position of the army advanced towards Batavia. Information having been received that a column of the enemy had approached within four miles of Chillingching, the advance pushed forward for the purpose of attacking it, taking post at the Suyrannah chapel, about six miles on the road to Cornelis, where it learned that the enemy had hastily retreated. Several of the party dropped dead, being sun-struck.

On the morning of the 6th colonel Gillespie in person reconnoitred the road and country all along the line of coast, as far as Anjole Point. The enemy's vedettes were observed on the other side, but the bridge across the Anjole river had been burned down. On receiving Gillespie's report, the commander-in-chief directed the advance to countermarch that evening, and take up a new position at Tanjong* Priock, considerably in front of general Wetherall, commanding the line, and about six miles from the capital: the reserve occupied the ground beyond Chillingching previously held by the advance.

Notwithstanding the intricacy of the country between the assailants and the Anjole river, no opposition was offered by the enemy; and this apparent inactivity on the part of the Dutch, and a serious conflagration in the city, determined the commander-in-chief to attempt the passage of the river the next night. On the 7th August, at 10 P. M., the infantry belonging to the advance crossed over on a bridge of boats, which had been rowed in from the fleet after night fall, a part of the horse artillery† and Bengal light infantry battalion being drawn up on the bank, to protect the passage, if requisite; but no opposition was offered.

By midnight the whole had crossed, and, at daybreak of the 8th, the advance was posted near the suburbs, about a mile from the town, in a country intersected by numerous canals and water-courses, the bridges over which the enemy had destroyed; thus

* Tanjong is the Malay for Point.

† The only horse artillery with the force was Noble's four guns.

opposing only passive resistance. The line was moved forward to the river, the reserve, reinforced by a body of marines and troop of cavalry, remaining at Chillingching.

On the 8th of August, two officers, whom the commander-in-chief had sent to summon the town, returned with the head magistrate, major Hillebrink, who was deputed by the inhabitants to solicit protection. Only so much of the movements of the enemy was known as that the whole of his force was in the neighborhood of Batavia, at Weltervreden and Cornelis, and as some portion of it might be concealed in the town, it was requisite to proceed with caution. A small detachment was first sent to feel its way, after which the advance entered the town. The suspicious conduct of several French officers, who remained there, confirmed the flying rumors that the enemy, who were at Weltervreden, not three miles distant, meditated an attack, and, as the place possessed neither guns nor defences, the troops, who were only 800 strong, were directed at 11 P. M. to lie on their arms in the grand square in front of the town house. Lord Minto had despatched his aid-de-camp, captain Robison, with a summons to general Janssens to surrender the island, and this officer returned at 10 P. M. with a reply that he, the general, was a French officer and would defend his charge to the last extremity.

Scarcely had the troops reached the square, before the head of the enemy's column appeared, and opened a fire upon the picquet stationed at the bridge leading from Weltervreden to the town, captain French of the 89th, who commanded, having barely time to raise the drawbridge. The firing was now heard in all directions round the town, and the mayor and French officers, who were at supper with the British, started up, and attempted to escape, but were instantly secured. Colonel Gillespie sallied out at the west gate with a party, with the intention of taking the enemy's advance in flank, which movement had the desired effect, and the enemy retired for the night, after losing several men. The British sustained no casualties. The next morning, part of the horse artillery and a troop of dragoons joined the garrison.

The bridge over the Anjole having been repaired, the whole force crossed on the 10th of August, and, being joined by Gillespie's advance, proceeded along the road to Weltervreden through Molenvleet at 4 A. M.

At daybreak, the force reached Weltervreden, which they found abandoned, the enemy having retired to a strong position, about a mile further on the road to Cornelis. The British advanced to the attack in two columns, and found the enemy drawn up, with their right covered by the Slokan, and their left by the Great River, the bridge across which was in flames. Their front was covered by pepper plantations, and felled trees blocked up the road to Cornelis, which was a continuation of the one on which Gillespie's left was advancing. Behind this abatis, the enemy had drawn up four horse artillery guns, which opened as soon as the left column came within range of grape. The enemy's infantry occupied two villages in the wood which lined both sides of the road, and kept up a brisk fire of musquetry.

A twelve pounder, and two of Noble's sixes, which accompanied the advance, and the light infantry, replied with great effect to the enemy's artillery, whilst the other troops succeeded in turning the enemy's flanks. The villages were fired, and the British troops charged the guns at the point of the bayonet. After an action of two hours, the enemy was completely defeated at all points, with the loss of his guns, a number of killed, wounded, and prisoners, both Europeans and natives, including several officers of distinction. General Alberti, the chef d'etat major, was very severely wounded, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The post was commanded by general Jumel, with brigadier Lutzow, second in command. General Janssens, whose head quarters were at Strinswyk during the action, retired to Cornelis.

The advance pursued the fugitives close up to the works of Cornelis, when a heavy fire from the batteries being opened upon them, Gillespie recalled them, and the whole army occupied Weltervreden, the enemy shutting themselves up in the works of Cornelis. In Colonel Gillespie's despatch of the following day, (the 11th) detailing the preceding events occurs the following passage: "I cannot say too much of captain Noble, and the officers and men under his command, who so gallantly fought the two guns that drew a most terrible fire from the enemy; indeed, the zeal and ability displayed by captain Noble throughout this service demand my particular commendation."

This loss of the enemy upon this occasion was about 500 men,

and, in addition to the four horse artillery guns captured on the field, upwards of 300 pieces of ordnance and a large quantity of military stores were found in the arsenal of Weltervreedeen.

The loss of the British was 1 officer killed and 7 wounded : among the latter was lieutenant and adjutant Driffield of the Madras horse artillery, who died of his wounds : 16 rank and file killed, and 66 non-commissioned, rank and file, wounded : 3 horses killed, and 4 wounded.

Such a reconnoissance as could be effected showed the works of fort Cornelis to be very formidable, and Sir Samuel Auchmuty therefore decided upon a siege, instead of attempting to carry them by a *coup-de-main*. After the action of the 10th an advanced position was taken up, and the picquets pushed forward to within 800 yards of the works. A battering train was landed from the ships, and equipped under the superintendence of captain (afterwards major general Sir James) Limond of the Madras artillery, commissary of ordnance to the force.

On the night of the 20th, the army broke ground within 600 yards of the works. A battery of twelve 18 pdrs. was thrown up to play on the left of the enemy's entrenchments, and on a redoubt, which commanded them. A second battery of eight 18 pdrs. to its left was intended to play into the works, and a third battery of nine howitzers and mortars was constructed on the continuation of the line to the left.

The guns were mounted early on the morning of the 22d of August, when the enemy made a sortie against the works. A body of their troops was concealed in the low jungle in front of their works, and a strong column, with four horse artillery guns, made a circuitous march to turn the British left by Weltervreedeen. The firing from this body was to be the signal for the ambuscade to attack in front ; but it lost its way in the dark, and, the day beginning to break, the troops in the jungle rushed impatiently on the batteries, obtaining momentary possession of one of them, but were speedily driven back by a part of H. M.'s 59th and 78th regiments. The other column, after marching and countermarching till daybreak, found itself nearly in the place that it had started from, and, having no prospect now of turning the left, made an attack in front, which was repulsed by lieutenant colo-

nel Charges of H. M.'s 69th regiment, that officer falling mortally wounded in the charge.

The enemy, having been thus foiled in their attempts, began to open a tremendous fire from their redoubts. About forty 24 and 18 pdrs. poured an incessant fire into the British front, inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded. Two officers were killed, and eight wounded, three of them mortally. Amongst them, lieutenant Munro, Madras horse artillery, lost an arm. Sixty-seven Europeans, and 29 natives were killed and wounded.

At 8 A. M. of the 24th, the enemy opened a brisk cannonade, which was replied to with equal spirit. The enemy's nearest redoubt was repeatedly silenced, and, before night fall, most of their batteries were damaged and several guns dismantled. The casualties this day amongst the officers were all of the scientific arm, viz., lieutenant Patton, royal artillery, captain Richards, Bengal artillery, captain Smith, Bengal, and ensign Sim, Madras, engineers, wounded.

Although the enemy had suffered much both in men and guns, it became evident that, in order to make a practicable breach, the approaches and batteries must be considerably advanced, a measure rendered impracticable by the exhausted state of the troops, whilst the enemy were indefatigable in strengthening their works. It was, therefore, determined to carry them by assault without loss of time.

It was ascertained that the enemy's front and rear were both equally strong and formidable. The left face was likewise out of the question, as the great river, which covered it, was unfordable, and its banks precipitous and covered with impervious jungle. A plan had been proposed for turning the enemy's left by a narrow pathway running round the entrenchments by the great river, and a deserter offered to lead the troops; but, as this pathway would only admit of their proceeding by single files, it was too hazardous to attempt it in the face of 13,000 men strongly entrenched.

The only remaining front therefore was the right, which had moreover, the advantage of being decidedly the weakest. The Slokan covered this face, and one of the enemy's redoubts was

believed to be beyond that stream. An intelligent serjeant,* who at this juncture deserted from the enemy, detailed its position with accuracy, the bridge which connected it with the other works, and the defences by which it was protected. On this information the attack was planned, and the 26th of August fixed on for its execution. Colonel Gillespie commanded the principal attack, which consisted of the infantry of the advance, supported by part of the right brigade of the line under colonel Gibbs.

The column moved off, shortly after midnight, on the morning of the 26th by the route indicated by the serjeant, who acted as guide. It had to make a *detour* of several miles, through a country intersected with ravines, enclosures, and plantations, and, though the head of the column moved slowly, the obscurity of the night, and the nature of the country, caused the troops in the rear to straggle and miss their way.

The head of the column had approached very near to the works, when intelligence was brought to Gillespie that the rear was not up. After an anxious pause, as daybreak was fast approaching, Gillespie decided upon moving forward with the few troops that he had with him, trusting that the sound of the firing would soon put Gibbs' column in the right road. After passing a deep trench cut across the road, the troops, by the aid of the dawn, descried the enemy's vedettes, who were posted outside on the left of the road. These challenged the advance, but, being answered "Patrole," allowed it to pass without suspicion. The next challenge was from an officer's picquet, stationed close to the redoubt beyond the Slokan, on which Gillespie gave the word, "Forward," and the advance rushed on so rapidly that the entire picquet was either killed or taken prisoners.

* We believe this serjeant to be an individual of the name of Jonkman, who resided for many years at Malacca on a pension from the British government as a reward for his treachery, and on his profits as an hotel-keeper. He showed his *intelligence* in that vocation, for, when we put up at his hotel for the first night on landing in 1830, and made a requisition for four beds, he only provided us with one, charging, however, for the whole four next morning. On being remonstrated with for his knavery, he coolly replied that the charge was all correct, as we had given him more trouble about *not* getting the other three than it would have cost him to have furnished them.

Blue lights and rockets were now thrown up in vast numbers by the enemy, whilst the guns in the different redoubts vomited forth round shot and grape; but, before those in the nearest redoubt could reload, it was carried at the point of the bayonet, not a man escaping.

Gillespie now pressed forward to secure the passage, leading from this redoubt into the works, over the Slokan: this passage was swept by four horse artillery guns drawn up at the further end of the bridge, and flanked by all those on the works. Sharp as the struggle was, the passage was carried; and Gillespie, turning to his left, attacked another redoubt within the works. This was defended by an overwhelming number of the enemy; but the British bayonet prevailed, several officers and men falling in the very flush of victory. These two redoubts each mounted twenty 18 pounders, with several 24s. and 32s., besides being lined with infantry.

Another large redoubt, to the right of where the British had effected an entrance, remained to be taken: colonel Gibbs, coming up at this juncture, put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the 14th, 59th, and 69th, regiments, and this redoubt was carried with the same gallantry and under the same destructive fire as the two preceding ones. At this moment, a magazine, fired by two captains in the French service, Müller and Osman, blew up with a terrific explosion, destroying the captains and several men of the grenadiers, as well as the two French officers and several of the enemy, friend and foe being thus involved in one common ruin. Colonel Gibbs and several officers were hurled to the distance of several feet, but without any material injury Brigadier Jauffret was here taken prisoner by Gillespie in person.

The enemy now renewed their fire with increased fury from their park guns and batteries in the rear, and upon the little bridge across the Slokan which the British troops had to pass.

Hereupon Gibbs moved to the right, and Gillespie to the left and the enemy's rear. The batteries were all successively stormed and carried, and, the 59th joining Gillespie, he directed the attack of the enemy's park and reserve. The enemy's cavalry formed on the left of the line, and prepared to charge, but were driven back by a withering fire from the 59th, which then moved along the face of No. 4 redoubt, and gained the salient angles of the enemy's

reserve drawn up in two lines at right angles, their flanks and rear resting upon the barracks and small fort of Cornelis. Notwithstanding a heavy shower of grape, the gallant 59th drove the enemy from their guns, and again from before fort Cornelis where they attempted to make another stand; and, the fort itself being carried, they broke and dispersed in all directions.

During these operations, two other attacks were made; one on the opposite side of the Great River by the column under major Yale at Campong Malaya; but, as the bridge was in flames, and nearly burned down, this column could only fire its horse artillery guns across the river, which, however, greatly annoyed the enemy during their retreat. The other attack made by lieutenant colonel McLeod of H. M.'s 69th regiment on the opposite side of Gillespie's attack, carried a redoubt in that quarter, but with the death of the leader of the column.

The remainder of the army, headed by the commander-in-chief, threatened the enemy in front where the batteries were erected, and a small party which had been placed behind a rising ground about 200 paces in front of the right of their lines, in obedience to orders previously issued, opened a fire as soon as Gillespie's attack commenced. This had the effect of inducing the enemy to believe that their front was attacked, and they accordingly opened a heavy fire along its whole extent. They were thus unable to send reinforcements to the real point of attack.

The main attack under Gillespie having succeeded, all the other parties rushed in from their different points, and united in the pursuit of the flying foe. Gillespie, at the head of the cavalry and Noble's troop of horse artillery, pursued the enemy for nearly twenty miles, the latter repeatedly, but in vain, attempting to rally. The carnage among them was very great. About 1,000 were buried in the works alone, whilst multitudes were cut down in the retreat, died of their wounds in the woods, or perished in the rivers, which were choked with dead. Six thousand prisoners were taken, including two generals, two of general Janssen's aids-de-camp, the chief of engineers, the commissary general, and heads of all the departments, five colonels, twenty-one lieutenant-colonels, four majors, seventy captains, one hundred and thirty-four lieutenants, seven Amboynese lieutenants, three native lieutenants, five sub-adjutants, and one cadet. Two

hundred and eighty pieces of ordnance, chiefly brass, and several stand of colors, also fell into the hands of the captors.

Thus, general Janssen's entire force of upwards of 13,000 men, nearly all fresh from France, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of a small body of horse under major Le Blanc, which effected its escape with generals Janssen and Jumel. The loss of the British was upwards of five hundred in killed and wounded, amongst whom were forty-eight officers.

In the commendatory orders by the commander-in-chief, dated Weltevreden 29th August, the following passage occurs: "the conduct of major Travers of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, and captain Noble, of the horse artillery, with the detachments under their command, in their eager and animated pursuit and dispersion of the enemy, when the roads were clear for their advance, merits every commendation."

General Janssens made his way good to Samarang on another part of the island; but, finding the contest hopeless, surrendered on the 16th of September and the conquest of Java was completed.

The troops in Java were not destined to a long repose on their laurels. Pangerang Ratoo, the eldest son of the Sulthaun of Sumatra, probably encouraged by the intelligence of the fall of Java, formed and carried into execution the atrocious design of murdering the residents of the factory and utterly extirpating the Dutch settlement of Palembang on that island. Palembang being a dependency of Java, it became incumbent on the British authorities there to inflict signal vengeance for this treachery.

An expedition, under the command of Gillespie, was accordingly fitted out and sailed from Batavia on the 20th March, 1812. The fleet consisted of two frigates, a sloop, two H. C.'s cruisers, four gun boats; and four transports. The troops were, 3 companies of H. M.'s 59th regiment, being the rifles and flank companies; 5 companies H. M.'s 89th regiment; a detachment of Madras horse artillery, and hussars dismounted; a detachment of Bengal artillery and of the 5th and 6th battalions N. I. and one of Amboyese.

On the 3d April, the fleet reached Nanka island, and remained

a week at anchor there, completing boats for the passage up the Palembang river, and platforms for the field pieces. On the 10th, it got under weigh, and came to an anchor at noon of the 15th, opposite the western channel of the Palembang river. In the evening of the 18th the whole proceeded about ten miles up the stream, coming to an anchor at midnight.

Major Raban of the Bengal service, was detached with the native troops, about 200 strong, and the Amboynese of a similar strength, to effect a landing at the point projecting from Monapin Hill, near Minto, on the island of Banca, and established himself without opposition.

At 4 P. M. of the 19th, the sea breeze enabling the vessels to stem the current, they proceeded a short distance up the river, coming to an anchor at 6 the following morning.

On the 20th, Pangeran Sheriff arrived, being deputed by the Sulthaun of Palembang to inquire what were the intentions of the British, to which Gillespie replied that he would inform the Sulthaun of them in person.

At 5 P. M. the fleet proceeded on its passage, coming to an anchor at 6 A. M. of the 21st, near the junction of False river. This morning Pangerang Pranan, a relative of the Sulthaun, appeared, bearing a crafty letter of the Sulthaun, to which Gillespie replied in writing that he would be at Palembang in a couple of days, when he would see the Sulthaun in person. Another messenger with a despatch to much the same effect arrived whilst the reply was being written, and both returned together at 5 P. M.: two hours afterwards, the fleet again got under weigh. At sunrise of the 22d, the batteries at Borang were visible; but, the sloop *Proeris* grounding, the whole were obliged to anchor before the village of Slot Jarrong, about five miles below the batteries.

In the course of the forenoon a reconnoissance was made of the batteries and armed prahus stationed there, and which had been joined by a large Arab ship, sent down by the Sulthaun from Palembang to assist in the defence of the post. These vessels, with the floating batteries, were moored in echelon across the river, and raked the passage, whilst the three fixed batteries on the shore, with their numerous artillery, afforded a cross fire. Several fire rafts were drawn up on the front and flanks of the batteries, ready to be slipped against the shipping, whilst piles driven into

the river defended the approach by water to the batteries, and a strong palisade protected the flanks and rear.

In the evening Pangerang Martoo, another messenger from the Sulthaun, appeared, with protestations of the peaceable disposition of the Sulthaun, of whom Gillespie demanded an unmolested passage up the river, to which the Pangerang not only assented, but offered to give up the batteries and Arab ship to him.

The Procris having been got afloat, the fleet proceeded, and, after some violent show of fighting, the batteries were taken possession of on the 24th April, the Malays flying at the approach of the British. Early on the 25th the Arab owner of the vessel presented himself with a solicitation that it might be restored to him, which request was complied with. This man brought the intelligence that the Sulthaun, on learning that the formidable defences of Borang, mounting 102 guns, were in the hands of the British, had fled from Palembang, where the greatest confusion prevailed, his adherents meditating the massacre and plunder of the Chinese and other wealthy foreigners. To prevent the intended massacre, Gillespie pushed on with only six officers and seventeen grenadiers, leaving the remainder of the force to follow under lieutenant colonel McLeod. The distance being twenty miles, it was dark before the small party reached Old Palembang. A signal gun of the enemy and shrieks and yells in every direction were now heard, whilst conflagrations were visible in various parts of the town, which stretched for seven miles along both banks of the river. At 8 o'clock P. M. the little band stepped ashore, to find blood flowing, and plunder and conflagration raging every where. With these seventeen grenadiers, nevertheless, Gillespie secured the fort, and, a little after midnight, was joined by about 60 men of the 89th regiment under major French, the remaining portion of the advance under lieutenant colonel McLeod arriving early the next morning.

On the 29th April Gillespie formally notified the deposition of the Sulthaun, and installed his brother Pangerang Adipatti in his room. On the 17th May, the troops re-embarked, and, on the 20th, Gillespie took possession of the island of Banca, which had been ceded to the British.

In Gillespie's despatch, dated Palembang, 29th April, detailing these events, occurs the following passage: "Major French

and the detachment of the 89th regiment, Captain Campbell and the detachment of the 59th regiment, Captain Limond of the artillery, and all who embarked at Batavia, are entitled to my warmest approbation."

The troops of the expedition, with the exception of the garrison requisite for the safety of the new colony, were now directed to proceed to Samarang on the island of Java, where a formidable conspiracy was brewing for the overthrow of the British authority.

The Sulthaun of Matharam had his residence at Djoejocarta, in the centre of the island, and at a short distance from Samarang. It was resolved therefore to put in motion what troops were available on the spur of the moment, in order to crush the conspiracy in the bud. These consisted of a part of the 14th foot, part of the Bengal light infantry, a proportion of artillery, and two troops of the 22d dragoons. Gillespie had reached Batavia on the 1st June, whence he proceeded on the 6th to Samarang, directing the troops to follow with all speed. On the 17th he appeared before Djoejocarta, accompanied by the lieutenant governor, and hostilities were commenced by the enemy's throwing spears at a reconnoitring party, by which a serjeant and four dragoons were wounded. Anxious to prevent the effusion of blood, Gillespie offered the Sulthaun to negotiate, but met with a haughty refusal.

It must be here remarked that, when the Dutch had fairly established themselves in Java, they had formed treaties with the independent princes, by one article of which they had been allowed to erect forts in the vicinity of their capitals. The Crattan of Djoejocarta, constituting the residence of the Sulthaun and his court, comprised a space of three miles, enclosed by a thick and lofty bastioned rampart, surrounded by a broad wet ditch with drawbridges across it, and defended by about a hundred guns. It contained numerous squares and court yards enclosed by high stout walls, whilst a double row of guns protected the principal square in front, which was further flanked by batteries thrown up right and left. The garrison consisted of 17,000 regular troops, in addition to which an armed population, to the number of 100,000, thronged the adjacent campongs, or villages, and roads, for miles around.

The Dutch fort, distant about 800 yards from the Crattan, was

a ricketty, crazy, affair. From this fort a fire was opened upon the Crattan, on the receipt of the Sulthaun's message, to which it replied, affording the *unique* spectacle of two forts cannonading each other.

Parties of horse were sent out to scour the country, in order to prevent as much as possible the enemy impeding the march of lieut. colonel McLeod's detachment, which was *en route* from Salatiga to join Gillespie. These frequently had skirmishes with parties of the enemy, who were scattered over the country, destroying the bridges, breaking up the roads, and throwing every obstacle in the way of McLeod's advance. It was therefore a matter of the utmost difficulty to keep up the communication, and McLeod nevertheless urgently required to send a message to captain Byers, commanding a detachment of the royal artillery, a day's march in his rear. This desperate service was cheerfully undertaken by gunner John O'Brien, of the Madras horse artillery, who galloped through the midst of the enemy's parties, delivered his message, and returned unscathed. The commander-in-chief publicly noticed this daring exploit in orders, and rewarded him with a gold medal.*

Colonel McLeod's detachment reached head quarters on the morning of the 19th June, the cannonade being still kept up from the fort, into which all the troops were ordered that evening, a measure which impressed the Sulthaun with a belief that no immediate attack was intended. But, about 3 A. M. of the 20th, the troops destined to carry the Crattan moved out to escalade it. They were discovered just as they had arrived at the place for planting the ladders, and a shower of grape killed and wounded several. Nothing daunted, however, they crossed the ditch, planted the ladders, and, led by colonel Watson, escaladed the north east face of the ramparts. They then pushed along the ramparts for the Prince's gate on the north face, letting down the drawbridge opposite to it, for the admission of the column under McLeod. It was with great difficulty that the gate was blown open; but the troops meanwhile had crossed the ditch, and, mounting on each other's shoulders, entered the embrasures, and join-

* Gunner O'Brien subsequently received a lieutenant's commission in the Veterans, and died but recently.

ed Watson's party, with whom they speedily cleared the ramparts. During all this time, the fort was steadily shelling the interior of the Crattan. The south east bastion was cleared at the point of the bayonet, and, rushing along the south face, the troops met with a desperate resistance from great numbers of the enemy, whom they overthrew; they then flung open the gate for colonel Dewar's column, which came up at that moment, after having defeated in the suburbs the forces of Toomogung Senrat Deningrat, who fell in the action. The whole now pushed on for the west gate, turning the guns on the works, as they proceeded, against the enemy in the different campongs and completing their dispersion. Parties of horse artillery and cavalry scoured the country in all directions, cutting off the retreat of the fugitives. At the west gate, the hereditary prince surrendered himself; but, at the north west bastion, the enemy held out a while, and ultimately retreated to a mosque outside, whence they were speedily driven.

At the expiration of three hours all resistance was at end: the Sulthaun yielded himself up, was deposed, and sent as a state prisoner to Penang, whereby the confederacy was dissolved. The loss of the enemy was prodigious; that of the British only 99 killed and wounded including 7 officers.

The general orders by the commander of the forces, dated June 21st, contain the following paragraphs: "Major Butler and the foot artillery, captain Byers and the royal artillery, captain Rudyerd* and the horse artillery, and lieutenant Dudley and the hussars, were all conspicuous for the same gallantry and zeal." * * * * "Captain Byers and lieutenant Black† rendered effectual assistance to lieutenant colonel McLeod in blowing open the Prince's gate with one of the horse artillery guns. This valuable corps is always conspicuous, when its services are required."

* * * * *

"It is also reported to the commander of the forces that the conduct of private John O'Brien, of the horse artillery, was particularly conspicuous, in having performed an important point

* Madras artillery.

† This officer was killed at Kittoor in October 1824, in command of a troop of horse artillery.

of duty, under circumstances of the greatest personal hazard, and he therefore merits public approbation."

These officers were all again thanked in orders by H. E. the commander-in-chief in India, dated Cawnpore, September 30th, 1812, with these operations all hostilities in Java concluded.

AUTHORITIES.

The authorities for this chapter are Thorn's conquest of Java, and the life of major general Gillespie.

CHAPTER II.

Statement of the relations between the British Government and the Mahratta states—The Pindarries—Formation of the army of the Deekan—Statement of the Mahratta and British forces—March of the First Division of the army of the Deekan—Outbreak at Poonah—Battle of Kirkee—Peishwah defeated, and British standard hoisted at Poonah—Complimentary order to Lieutenant Maxwell and the Madras artillery—March of Sir T. Hislop's division to the Seeprah—Battle of Mahidpore—Compliment to major Noble, C. B., Captain Rudyerd, Lieutenant Bennet, and the Madras artillery—Battle of Seetabuldee—General Doreton's Division—Battle of Nagpore—Complimentary order to Lieutenant colonel Crossdill, major Weldon, Lieutenants Poggenpohl and Hunter, of the Madras artillery.

A. D. 1812. We have now to revert to the relations existing between the British Government and the Mahratta states, whom we left humbled and, for the time, subdued at the close of the year 1805.

The Peishwah's affairs continued to roll on in peaceful routine until 1812, when his attempts to subvert his southern Jaghiredars induced the British government to interfere in their behalf: the Peishwah was prevailed upon, on the one hand, to abate his extravagant demands, and the Jaghiredars to renew their fealty; but the same power, which had brought about this state of things, was obliged continually to hold the balance.

Holkar, Lord Lake's opponent, and whose campaigns are therefore not noticed in our record of events, after having concluded peace with the British government in 1806, continued on very friendly terms with that power. He became deranged in 1808, died in 1811, and was succeeded by his son, Malhar Rao Holkar.

Up to 1810, Dowlat Rao Scindiah was generally in motion during the whole of the favorable season, either punishing his own refractory officers, or employed in plundering expeditions in Malwah, Bhopaul, and Rajpootana. His disposition towards the British government was rather friendly than otherwise up to the year 1813, when he received an emissary from the Peishwah, named Ballaghee Punt, who effected an alteration.

In 1815, the court of Poonah was much disturbed by various intrigues, in consequence of the Peishwah having brought into public notice, his personal favorite Trimbuckjee Deinglia.

It was during the prevalence of this man's power that Gungadur Shastree, the accredited agent from the Guicowar state, in alliance with the British, was assassinated in the public streets of Punderpoor. Trimbeckjee was believed to have been the instigator of the foul deed, although subsequent events demonstrated that he was merely the Peishwah's tool. The British government demanded his person, which, after many evasions, was given up. His captivity at, and escape from, Tanna in September 1816, bearing so striking a resemblance to the similar event in the life of Richard Cœur de Lion, are well known. It was followed early next year by an insurrection near the Mahadev Hills, south of Poonah, at the head of which he placed himself. As the Peishwah took no active measures for its suppression, and even seemed to ignore its existence, the subsidiary force was marched to the vicinity of Poonah, and a more stringent alliance was forced upon his acceptance, including the surrender to the British of the forts of Ryeghur, Sindghur, and Poorunden. These were garrisoned in June 1817.

Disturbances had also occurred at the court of the Nizam of the Deckan, which induced the resident to have recourse to military force. The Nizam's son, the author of these disturbances, was sent as a prisoner to Golcondah.

These events naturally drew a large body of the British forces beyond their own frontier, whilst at the same time the Bengal troops had their hands full of the Nepaul war. A power, a sort of *imperium in imperio*, had for some years past been gradually springing up in the Mahratta states, well known as the Pindaries, or roving hordes, the veritable Cossacks of the east. These freebooters had been rather encouraged than otherwise in these unsettled states, and had increased to a formidable number. Probably, under the expectation that the withdrawal of so many troops had denuded the British territories, they entered the Madras territory in large bodies in 1815 and 1816, and it became necessary to adopt measures for their suppression.

On the 10th May 1817, lieutenant general Sir A. D. 1817.

Thomas Hislop, Bart., commander-in-chief at Madras, was directed by the governor general, the Marquis of Hastings, to assume command of all the troops in the Deckan, Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S., being at the same time ap-

pointed the governor general's Political Agent with Sir Thomas Hislop's force. The instructions to Sir Thomas Hislop embraced the reduction of the Peishwah's power, leaving the assumption of the cessions in the southern Mahratta country to be effected by means of a corps placed on the Toombuddra, and put under the orders of brigadier general Thomas Munro.

It had been ascertained that in July 1817, the Peishwah of Poonah, in direct defiance of the treaty signed with the British in the preceding month, had been intriguing by emissaries at the camps of Scindiah, Holkar, and Ameer Khan, an independent chief; whilst the Rajah of Nagpore, also in the teeth of treaties, had been holding correspondence with the Peishwah. The conduct of the Nizam of Hyderabad was also so equivocal that he might be reckoned amongst the enemies of the British. The following enumeration of the hostile forces, likely to take the field, was found to be very near the truth.

	Horse.	Foot.	Guns.
Scindiah, - - - - -	14,250	16,250	140
Holkar, - - - - -	20,000	7,940	107
Peishwah, - - - - -	28,000	13,800	37
Bhooslah, Rajah of Nagpore, - - -	15,766	17,826	85
Ameer Khan, - - - - -	12,000	10,000	200
Nizam, - - - - -	25,000	20,000	0
Pindarries, - - - - -	15,000	1,500	20
Total..	130,016	87,316	589

Most of the principal stations of the Bengal army were close to the frontiers of the Mahratta territory, and, thus, a few movements were sufficient to bring an ample force on that side into the field. In the month of September, 1817, the forces under orders for field service were two squadrons of European and native horse artillery, two regiments of dragoons, six regiments of native cavalry, thirteen companies of European and native artillery, five battalions of European foot, and twenty-four battalions of native infantry, besides five corps of irregular horse, and twenty-three companies of pioneers, gun lascars and miners. On the side of Guzerat were held in readiness one regiment of dragoons, two companies of European artillery, one battalion of European foot, four battalions of native infantry, and four companies of pioneers and gun lascars. General Munro's force in

the southern Mahratta country consisted of half a squadron of horse artillery, three squadrons of dragoons, four squadrons of native cavalry, two companies of European foot artillery, one battalion of grenadier companies of European corps, four companies of native rifles, one battalion native light infantry, two battalions of native infantry, and five companies of pioneers and gun lascars. To these must be added the forces already in the Deekan, amounting to one squadron of horse artillery, eight regiments of native light cavalry, two companies and a half of European foot artillery, with an equal number of gun lascars, three regiments of European foot, four companies of rifles, three battalions of light infantry, thirty-two battalions of the line, and five companies of native pioneers; giving a total of British regular forces amounting to four squadrons of horse artillery, sixteen squadrons of dragoons, forty-four squadrons of native cavalry, twenty-five companies of foot artillery, including golundauze, ten battalions of European foot, sixty-three of native infantry, forty-eight companies of pioneers and gun lascars, and four corps of irregular horse.

There were besides native contingents, and the whole force may be stated at 13,209 European, and 74,382 native regulars, total 87,591; irregular horse, commanded by European officers, 19,128, and irregular contingents commanded by natives, 7,200 horse, and 2,550 foot, total of irregulars 28,873; grand total, 116,484.

Leaving out the grand army under the personal command of the governor general, we will follow the fortunes of the army of the Deekan, which consisted of three divisions, and a reserve division. The first, under the command of Sir Thomas Hislop, was composed of a brigade of flying artillery, a brigade of cavalry, and three brigades of infantry. The second, or Hyderabad, division, under colonel John Doveton, was composed of a detail of horse and foot artillery, the 6th light cavalry, three brigades of infantry, and the Hyderabad brigade under colonel Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B. The third division was commanded by brigadier general Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B. and the reserve by brigadier general Munro, with brigadier general Pritzler, second in command.

At the latter end of August the following detachment left Secunderabad for the point of assembly of the first Division, viz :—

A half squadron of horse artillery.

A squadron of H. M.'s 22d Dragoons.

Head quarters and one wing Madras European regiment.

The 1st Battalion of the 3d of Palamcottah light infantry.

Half of the 1st Battalion Pioneers.

This force marched under lieutenant colonel Murray, and arrived at Nandair on the Godavery on the 16th October, where it was overtaken the same day by the commander-in-chief, who had been prevented by severe illness from leaving Secunderabad before the 1st of October. Sir Thomas then pushed on with the rocket troop, the squadron of dragoons and three companies of the light infantry, leaving the remainder to follow as fast as they could.

Before the end of October, Sir John Malcolm, who had assumed command of the troops at Hurdah, occupied all the principal passes of the Godavery. He was joined on the 10th November by Sir Thomas Hislop, and on the 13th, the remainder of the head quarter detachment came into camp.

A plan had been concerted for driving the Pindarries out of Malwah, for which purpose the Guzerat division had advanced to Dawud, to prevent their escape westward, whilst Lord Hastings, having concluded a treaty with Scindiah, had moved his division to a position for intercepting them to the northward and eastward: General Donkin was directed to advance from Dholpoor in a southwesterly direction: one of general Hislop's divisions was to penetrate into Malwah by moving upon Ashta, the other proceeding by Oonchôd, further west; colonel Adams was to proceed upon Resseen, and general Marshall from Rylee westward on Saugor and Ralghur.

This plan was, however, interrupted by the intelligence which reached Sir Thomas Hislop of the Peishwah having broken out into open hostilities; and it will be necessary therefore to detail the operations of the fourth, or Poonah, division under general Smith, which, although composed principally of Bombay troops, had a detachment of Madras artillery and other Madras troops brigaded with it.

Smith's division had scarcely taken up its position for the protection of the Peishwah's territories, when the unequivocal symp-

toms of hostility manifested by that prince, who had assembled in a menacing position an army of 25,000 horse and 10,000 foot, induced the honorable Mr. Elphinstone, the resident, to recal the troops north of the Godavery. The fourth division, therefore, commenced its retrograde march on the 1st of November, halting at Fooltamba till the 6th, awaiting a further requisition for its advance on the capital.

We have now to see how affairs stood at Poonah. On the morning of the 5th November, the British Resident still occupied the presidency at the Sungum,* having increased his guard to several hundred men. The head quarters of the Peishwah's brigade under captain Ford, comprising only one battalion and three field pieces, were at Dapooree on the other side of the Moolla river. About 2 p. m. the resident received an insolent message from the Peishwah, demanding the reduction and removal to a distance of the subsidiary force and, on the demand being met with a negative, was insolently told to abide the consequences.

It being no longer safe to occupy the Residency, it was abandoned and the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone and party proceeded to join lieut. colonel Burr's camp at Kirkee to the northward of Poonah, when the Residency was immediately plundered and fired by the Peishwah's troops. The main body of these had been drawn up since morning near some hills lying about three miles to the northwest of Poonah, a long ridge extending between the position of the enemy, and that of the British, which were distant from each other about two miles. On either hand flowed the Moota, which doubled round the rear of the British camp. Ravines and water-courses running into the river, impeded distant flank movements.

The enemy's position was on strong commanding ground. His front was covered by a rivulet and some walled gardens; his left rested on the Gunneiskund hills, his right on the Residency: and a chain of mountains was in his rear. The Vinchoor horse were drawn up on the left, the guns and infantry in the centre, and large masses of cavalry on the right and in the rear. Goklah commanded the Mahratta army, the Peishwah taking up a position on the top of the Purbuttee hill in order to view the action.

* Sungum in Sanscrit, means the confluence of two streams; in this instance, the rivers were the Moota and the Moolla.

Colonel Burr left his sick and stores in the position at Kirkee, under the protection of the 6th Bombay native infantry (greatly weakened by detachments), and two iron twelves; the whole commanded by major Roome.

Colonel Burr, having been directed to move forward, at the time that Mr. Elphinstone was quitting the Sungum, proceeded to meet the enemy, who were already in motion. He took up a position about a mile in advance, in order to allow the Poona battalion to join from Dapooree situated about two miles to the westward. Here he was joined by the Resident and escort, and formed in the following order; in the centre were the Bombay European regiment; the Resident's escort, and a detachment of the 2d battalion 6th regiment N. I.; on the right and left were the 2d battalion of the 1st and the 1st battalion of the 7th regiments, with two guns on each outer flank.

It was now about 4 p. m.; and, as the Dapooree battalion drew near, the force again moved on, whilst the enemy threw forward masses of his cavalry on either flank with the view of getting between the British rear and the river, opening a brisk cannonade from his centre at the same time. The Dapooree battalion was still about a thousand yards distant from the right of the British line, and a body of the enemy's cavalry under Mor Dixit attempted to cut it off. As he approached the right of the battalion, it threw back that wing, and received him with such a smart fire from its field pieces and musquetry, that he drew off and continued his march to Kirkee, where the two 12 pdrs. stationed there opened upon him, and, their leader falling, this body turned to the rear of the British line.

A select body from the enemy's centre, consisting of about 3,000 Arabs and Gossyes, made a brisk attack upon the British left in a solid column, but was repulsed by a heavy fire from the 1st Battalion 7th N. I.; who, following up the retreating enemy too eagerly, were thrown into temporary confusion, on which a body of about 300 horse advanced and penetrated the British line, but, two companies of Europeans coming up, they were driven back. Captain Ford's battalion formed on the right of the line with its guns on the right flank, and the pieces previously on the right were moved to the centre. At the same time, the light companies of the 7th N. I. drove back the enemy's horse which

had turned the right flank, and the remaining light infantry dislodged his skirmishers, who lined some enclosures and a nullah in front. It was now dark, and the enemy resumed his original position, drawing off his guns to the city and leaving the British in possession of the field.

The latter marched back to Kirkee, and the Dapooree battalion to its quarters. The loss of the enemy was about 500 killed and wounded, and that of the British 86 of all ranks, including one officer wounded.

On the 13th November, the fourth division effected a junction with the Poonah brigade in the vicinity of Poonah, taking up a position between the Kirkee bridge, and a small hill on the left bank of the Moota-Moola river. As this hill commanded a ford a little lower down the river, it was occupied the next morning, and a 6 pdr. placed on it.

The enemy were encamped on the opposite side of the river, having their principal battery on the left, with some guns sprinkled in their centre and right where there was a mangoe tope and nulla. The 15th was employed in repairing the Yelloura ford, which had been found impracticable for guns; and, on the 16th, large bodies of the enemy moved down to interrupt the repairs, and dispute the passage. The left wing, under the command of lieutenant colonel Milnes, after a contest of some hours, effected a crossing, and made good its position with its guns* on the right bank, and at 11 P. M., all firing ceased. The British loss amounted to 15 killed and 68 wounded, 1 officer included in the latter.

On the morning of the 17th, the remainder of Smith's force crossed at the Sungum ford, and at daybreak both wings were in motion against the enemy, but the latter had already abandoned their ground, retreating in the direction of the ghauts of Poonah. In the course of the day, the British flag was flying on the Peishwah's palace, and, on the 21st, a light detachment, sent in pursuit, returned after having captured and destroyed 14 pieces of ordnance.

A general order was issued by the commander-in-chief on the receipt of this intelligence, from which the following are extracts.

* Two 12 pdrs., six 6 pdrs., and two 5½ inch howitzers.

"G. O. C. C. Head Quarters of the Army of the Deekan, Camp at Gunnye, Monday, 14th December, 1817.

"The Commander-in-Chief has received from Brigadier General Smith, c. b., Commanding the 4th Division of the Army of the Deekan, the detailed accounts of an attack made on the 5th ultimo by the troops of His Highness the Peishwah upon the Bombay brigade, stationed at Poonah under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burr, and, of the subsequent defeat on the 16th ultimo of the Peishwah's Army, with the capture of the city of Poonah, by the 4th Division, under the personal command of the Brigadier General."

"The conduct of the small detachment of Madras Artillery and Pioneers has been eminently conspicuous, and has added another instance of courage and discipline to the well established reputation of the Corps to which they belong; and His Excellency feels it an imperative duty to record the names of the following Officers, who, with the most honorable zeal, have been so fortunate as to benefit by the favorable occasions, which presented themselves during the arduous struggle."

* * * * *

"Lieutenant Maxwell, Commanding Detachment Madras Artillery."

* * * * *

We now return to Sir Thomas Hislop's division. On the 2d December, his head quarters were at Nemawun on the right bank of the Nerbuddah, whence it marched to Bojein, which it reached on the 12th and crossed the Seeprah. On the 14th it recrossed the same river and encamped at Gunnye. The army halted until the 20th, when it moved to Hernia and encamped with the Seeprah in its front. On the 21st it moved off a little before daybreak, and had advanced eight miles towards Mahidpoor before it saw an enemy. About 9 A. M., the advance ascended an eminence, over which the road passed, and from which a commanding view was obtained of the valley in whose bosom the town of Mahidpoor lay, situated on the right bank of the Seeprah, the course of which river was pointed out by the trees fringing its banks. These trees marked the main position of the enemy on the opposite of the river; but all the plain in front

swarmed with their horse, either in compact masses, or as skirmishers. From the summit of a small eminence in the vicinity, Sir Thomas Hislop obtained a complete view of the dispositions of the enemy. They were drawn up in two lines about 800 yards from, and in front of, the ford, the infantry and artillery forming the first line, and the cavalry, in heavy masses, the second; the ruined village of Dooblee, the key of their position, was situated on a slight eminence, the ascent to which from the river was smooth and gradual; a strongly marked ravine running into the river, and a ruined enclosure, secured their right flank, whilst the left rested on the river, which here took a sweep to the rear of their position. The village of Dooblee was strongly occupied by infantry and artillery, and flanked by the principal and heaviest batteries. Upwards of 60 pieces in position along their line all bore upon the Kuldee ford, the accurate range of which the Mahratta gunners had previously obtained.

The light brigade was directed to cross the ford, whilst a small battery on the hither side was to protect the movement. This was done in gallant style, under a heavy cannonade, and these troops were speedily followed by the cavalry and horse artillery, after whom came the European brigade. The horse artillery guns were soon nearly silenced or dismounted by the heavy calibres of the enemy, and the cavalry, whose range the enemy had got, also suffered severely from their fire.

A smooth glacis, about seven hundred yards wide, now separated the two hostile armies, when Sir John Malcolm's division advanced rapidly, but in an orderly manner, to attack the ruined village and the enemy's left. This desperate service was performed with steady gallantry, and, although a destructive shower of grape mowed down their ranks, the remainder carried the village and batteries at the point of the bayonet. The enemy's infantry were driven from their position; but the artillerymen, to a man, stood by their guns, and the survivors attempted to re-open a fire after the infantry had fled. On the left, the British cavalry and Mysore horse made a simultaneous charge on the enemy's right, and were carried by the impetus of their charge to the rear of the opposed batteries. Some troops and guns still held their ground near the centre, but the 2d brigade emerging from the river, the enemy in front, finding both their flanks

turned, gave way, with the exception of the golundauze, who served their guns to the last gasp. The enemy on the left of the ruined village, fled along the bank of the river; but their centre pressed towards the right, with which it retired along the high road to Alloal, the British cavalry hanging on its rear.

On ascending the high ground in rear of the enemy's position, the commander-in-chief perceived their camp still standing in a hollow near the river, distant about a mile and a half. The cavalry also catching sight of it abandoned the pursuit of the enemy to the Mysore horse, and moved against it, Sir John Malcolm's division advancing for the same purpose. The cavalry were received with so warm a fire from a battery in position there that they were obliged to await the arrival of Sir John Malcolm's division. Some light infantry and field pieces having been detached to turn the enemy's right, the body, which had here rallied, fled across the river, and the action may be said to have terminated. The loss of the enemy was estimated at about 3,000 men, with 63 pieces of ordnance, their tumbrils, baggage, and camp. That of the British was severe, being 174 killed, including three officers, and 604 wounded, including 35 officers. The Madras horse artillery, which had been posted right in front of the enemy's powerful batteries, suffered in a marked manner, having had 5 rank and file ~~and 3 officers~~, and 35 regimental horses killed; two officers, one quarter master, 1 serjeant, and 10 rank and file wounded. The officers wounded were lieutenant Gamage, lieutenant fireworker Noble, and troop quarter master Griffin.

No action of modern times has been more animadverted upon than that of Mahidpore. Those, who condemn this taking the bull by horns, assert that Sir Thomas Hislop could easily have turned the enemy's flank, by crossing either higher up or lower down. On the other hand, others, amongst whom is colonel Blacker, the quarter master general of the army, insist that these fords would have required a whole day to make them practicable for guns, and that the enemy's batteries would not have allowed the work to be carried on, with various other reasons, equally plausible and equally weak. There is not now a shadow of doubt that the enemy's position could have been easily turned, and a most reckless waste of human life avoided.

The following G. O. C. C. was published on the occasion :—

“ G. O. C. C. 22d December.—*Extract from G. O. Head Quarters of the army of the Deekan Camp at Mahidpore, Monday, 22d December 1817.*”

“ His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Deekan, congratulates the Divisions under his personal command upon the glorious and important results of the action yesterday with the army of Mulhar Rao Holkar.”

“ The expectations, which His Excellency had formed of the gallantry, zeal and discipline of this Army, were, if possible, more than realized; and, while His Excellency witnessed with the highest feelings of admiration the zeal and ardor of the officers and troops, he had no less reason to be proudly gratified with their persevering steadiness and exemplary discipline under a most destructive, and well directed, fire from nearly 70 pieces of cannon.”

“ The intrepidity and courage of the troops cannot be better described than in (by) the simple fact that, in less than two hours after the arrival of the head of the column at the ford of Seeprah, where the enemy had taken post, the passage of the river was effected, the enemy completely driven from their numerous artillery, and every gun left in our possession.”

“ The conduct of the light artillery brigade under the command of captain Rudyerd, covered by the rocket troop, was such only as the Commander-in-Chief expected; but His Excellency could not fail to be particularly struck by the admirable coolness and steadiness, with which the battery passed the river, and took up its position within point blank shot of the enemy's guns, and to its well directed fire and promptness in opening it too much praise cannot be given. His Excellency laments that this valuable corps should unavoidably have sustained so severe a cannonade, by which, at one time, the whole of its guns were disabled.”

“ The steadiness of the foot artillery battery under Lieutenant Bennet was highly conspicuous, and the well chosen position which it occupied to cover the troops crossing the river, and to enfilade the enemy's artillery, was highly creditable.”

"The general conduct of the whole of the Artillery, under the able direction of Major Noble, c. b., reflects the highest credit upon that officer, to whom the thanks and praise of the Commander-in-Chief are particularly due upon this occasion."

"The Commander-in-Chief would not, however, feel himself justified, were he to omit his warmest thanks and acknowledgments to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, k. c. b., for the important assistance he derived throughout the day from that officer's judgment, experience, and personal exertions, in conducting the assault on the left of the enemy's line; and to Major Noble, c. b. Commanding the Artillery, the Commander-in-Chief's acknowledgments and thanks are due, as likewise to

gent

"Captain Rudged—Commanding Horse Artillery,
Lieutenant Bennet—Commanding Foot Artillery."*

It is necessary now to go back a little and narrate the occurrences, which took place at Nagpore.

Throughout the early part of November, the Rajah continued on the most friendly terms with the resident, Richard Jenkins, Esq. (now Sir Richard), although the latter had reason to suspect him of carrying on a clandestine correspondence with Scindiah and the Peishwah. As soon, however, as the hostile designs of Bajee Rao became known, Appa Sahib formed the resolution of making common cause with the Mahratta nation, nor did the result of the action at Poonah and the subsequent move of general Smith upon that city make any alterations in his intentions. The Resident therefore requested that a brigade of colonel Adam's division might be halted to the south of the Nerbuddah and be held in readiness to detach a battalion and three troops of cavalry to reinforce the brigade at Nagpore, should such a measure be necessary. This brigade consisted of the 1st battalion 20th and 1st battalion 24th Madras native infantry, considerably reduced by sickness, two companies composing the Resident's escort, three troops of the 6th Bengal light cavalry, and a detachment of the Madras artillery with four 6 pdrs., the whole commanded by lieutenant colonel Hopetoun Scot.

On the night of the 24th November, Mr. Jenkins was informed that a dress of honor, which had been despatched by the Peish-

* See Note A. at the end of the volume.

wah with the approbation of the Resident of Poonah, whilst the relations were friendly, had arrived at Nagpore for the Rajah. He therefore remonstrated against its acceptance now that those relations were changed; but the Rajah, heedless of his objections, proceeded in state to his camp on the westward of the town, received the investiture in public durbar, and, according to current report, assumed the titled of Senaputtee, or general, of the Mah-ratta forces.

Under all these threatening circumstances, as the rumors of a meditated attack became more prevalent, the Resident called in the brigade from its cantonments about three miles west of the city for the defence of the residency, which also lay westward, being separated from the city by a small ridge running north and south, terminating at each extremity in a hill, the intervening space being about 330 yards. These hills are known as the Seetabuldee hills. The troops took possession of this tolerably strong position on the evening of the 25th.

Throughout the 26th, the enemy, as Appa Sahib's troops may now be termed, showed themselves in masses of infantry, and goles of cavalry; whilst every gun, that was available, was run out of the arsenal, and drawn up so as to bear upon some portion or other of the British position, which was taken up as follows: the northern Seetabuldee hill, though much the smallest of the two, was the highest; upon it were posted 300 of the 24th N. I., with one 6 pdr. under the command of captain Sadler: the 20th and remainder of the 24th, and the artillery were stationed on the other hill; and the three troops of cavalry with some light infantry in the grounds of the residency to keep off the hovering parties of the enemy's horse; but to remain strictly on the defensive.

In front and on both flanks of the British position lay a village of mud huts, running up to the foot of the hill, giving cover to the Rajah's Arab infantry, who were observed to be gradually collecting there. This and the arrival of five guns left no doubt as to the enemy's intentions. At sunset, whilst the picquets were being planted, they were fired upon by the Rajah's infantry; immediately after which his guns opened upon the British position, and were replied to by the Madras artillery. The picquets retired to the top of the hill, which encouraged the enemy to make an attack from the other side of it, and a heavy fire was kept

up from both sides until 2 A. M. of the 27th. Captain Sadler, the officer in command, fell, and captain Charlesworth, the second in command, was wounded at this post.

Daylight revealed the British handful in an insulated position, surrounded by a force estimated at 18,000 men and 36 guns. The 1st battalion of the 24th N. I. having suffered greatly during the night, was reinforced by a portion of the 1st battalion 20th N. I. But by 5 A. M., this body was so much weakened by fatigue and casualties that colonel Scot deemed his force insufficient for the maintenance of the whole of the lesser eminence. He therefore withdrew the remains of the 1st battalion 24th N. I., relieving them by the resident's escort, under captain Lloyd. This party was directed to confine its efforts to maintaining itself on the immediate summit, which had been partially strengthened by throwing up a breastwork of bags of grain.

About 10 A. M. the accidental explosion of a tumbril on the lesser hill created some confusion, and so injured the elevating screw of the gun as to render the latter unserviceable for some minutes. The Arabs saw their opportunity, and, rushing up with loud cries, stormed and carried the hill before the gun and the wounded could be carried off. The latter were all massacred.

The Arabs now turned the gun, with two others of their own that they had brought up, against the larger hill, opening a most destructive fire upon the whole of the position. The enemy now advanced along the ridge, and closed in on every side, making demonstrations of entering the British residency in the rear of the position, which contained the wives and followers of both officers and men.

At this critical juncture, captain Fitzgerald, commanding the three troops of Bengal cavalry, reinforced by the detail of the Madras cavalry, in direct disobedience of orders, determined to try the effect of a daring offensive act. He therefore made a gallant dash at a large body of the enemy's horse in the plain, overthrew them in all directions, captured a small battery, cutting down the infantry escort, and then turned the guns against the enemy, who were flying in all directions; after which he brought them in triumph to the residency.

The sight of this brilliant exploit on the plain raised the spirits of the British on the hill, whilst it proportionally depressed those

of the other party. An opportunity soon offered for recovering the smaller hill in the same manner that it had been lost, viz. : by taking advantage of the explosion of a tumbril, on which a party from the larger hill rushed forward, carried it at the point of the bayonet, and recaptured the gun, taking the other two at the same time. The tide of success had now turned; the enemy gave way in all directions although still making a stand amongst the huts, from which they were finally driven by a charge made by a troop of cavalry under Cornet Smith.

The loss of the British, who went into action between 13, and 14,000 strong, amounted by the returns to 333 in killed and wounded, or about one-fourth of the number engaged. Of this number, four officers were killed, exclusive of Mr. Sotheby, assistant to the resident, and eleven wounded. The Madras artillery had one lieutenant (Maxwell) wounded; one havildar, two privates, and two gun lascars, killed; one jemidar, one havildar, five privates, and eight gun lascars, wounded.

The next operations to be detailed in order are those of brigadier general Doveton's force. On the 29th November this officer received a despatch from Mr. Jenkins, urging his immediate advance on Nagpore, and, accordingly, putting his troops in motion, he reached that place on the 12th December, other reinforcements having previously poured in. General Doveton's own force consisted of the horse artillery, 6th M. L. cavalry, the Royal Scots, Wallajahbad light infantry, and the flank companies of the 1st battalion 2d, 1st battalion 11th, 2d battalion 13th, and 2d battalion 24th regiments N. I., and he took up a position in rear of the Residency and the Nagah river.

Since the 26th of November,* the Rajah of Nagpoor had been very anxious to come to terms, and, on the arrival of Doveton's force, the following were proposed to him: to repair in person to the Residency; to surrender his guns, and order the immediate disbandment of his troops; to cede the valley of the Nerbuddah, including the forts of Chowraghur and Mundalah, with certain districts above the Ghauts, east of the Wyne-gunga; to place the contingent of horse under British officers, and the collection of his

* See Note B.

revenue under the superintendence of the Resident. These terms were sent to him on the afternoon of the 15th December, and he was allowed till the next morning at 7 o'clock to decide upon them. This time was extended at his request to 9 A. M., when he signified his acquiescence; but, as he did not make his appearance as stipulated, general Doveton formed in order of battle. On the right were the 6th Bengal and 6th Madras light cavalry with a troop of six horse artillery 6 pounders: next came Macleod's infantry brigade, consisting of a wing of the Royal Scots, the Wallajahbad light infantry, the 2d battalion 18th N. I., 1st battalion 22d Bengal native infantry, and the flank companies of the 1st battalion 2d N. I. Then succeeded Mackellar's brigade, composed of a division of the Royal Scots, the 2d battalion 24th N. I., and a detachment of horse artillery. On the left of the whole line were, a division of the Royal Scots, the 1st battalion 11th N. I., a detachment of foot artillery, and sappers and miners, forming Scot's brigade. The line was supported by Stewart's reserve, consisting of the 2d battalion 13th N. I.; and the principal battery under lieutenant colonel Crosdill, commanding the artillery, was immediately in rear of Macleod's brigade. Four foot artillery guns were attached to Scot's brigade, and two to Mackellar's.

Frightened at this demonstration, Appa Sahib, with a couple of his ministers, mounted his horse, and, scantily attended, rode off to the Residency where he gave himself up.

On the left of the British position was an enclosed garden, and beyond it the Nagah Nuddee, running thence past the enemy's right, thus covering a flank movement from either side; three parallel nullahs, terminating in the river, ran between the two armies; but in front and to the right of the cavalry the country was open and unintersected. The enemy's position was masqued by the inequalities of the ground, and by several pettahs, between and around which were thick topes of trees. His advanced post held this cover, in front and towards the right of which was a heavy battery of fourteen guns, with a ravine in their front. Towards the left and in rear of the pettahs was a tank, from which a ravine ran down to the river. In rear of this ravine were other batteries, of various strength, whilst a third battery of six guns was on the left of the tank. The enemy's army of

14,000 horse and 7,000 infantry was drawn up in rear of these points.

The force moved in parallel lines by battalion columns of divisions from the right, followed by the reserve in line, towards the enemy, who were unprepared to defend the first battery of fourteen guns, which was taken without resistance and the guns placed in charge of Scot's brigade. The troops had no sooner debouched from behind some trees, dividing the Sukur Duree pettah from Nagpore, when a sharp fire of musquetry was opened on the British right from that pettah. The infantry immediately formed in line for the attack, whilst the cavalry and horse artillery on the right made a *detour* round the Sukur Duree garden, and, after carrying a battery there, came in flank of the enemy's main position, Macleod's brigade advancing at the same time to a front attack under a heavy cannonade.

The cavalry drove the enemy before them till they came to another battery which was carried in the same style; but, as they had advanced considerably before the infantry, the enemy's cavalry evinced an intention of charging in their turn. This obliged them to halt to enable the horse artillery to come into action, and, the guns telling fearfully on the wedged masses, the enemy again took to flight pursued by the British cavalry. This second battery was therefore abandoned by the cavalry almost immediately after its capture, and the enemy, returning to it, opened its guns upon the advancing line of infantry. Macleod's and Mackellar's batteries now charged and carried *brigade* the right battery, the enemy's right retiring as they advanced. Stewart, with the reserve, attacked and carried the centre one, the artillery under colonel Crosdill materially contributing in both instances to the successful result.

By half past one, the enemy had been driven from every position, leaving their camp standing, with forty elephants, forty-one guns in battery, and twenty-three in a neighboring dépôt. The light infantry moved forward to support the cavalry in the pursuit, which was continued for about five miles, when the force encamped upon the Nagah river, fronting it and the city.

From the early abandonment of their position, the enemy's loss was principally in the pursuit, and therefore, in all probabili-

ty, inconsiderable.* That of the British was 8 Europeans and 26 natives killed; 31 Europeans and 76 natives wounded; total 141: from most of the wounded having suffered from round shot, several of them subsequently died: no officer was touched in the action.

The following extracts from G. O. C. C. 18th January 1818. Head Quarters of the army of the Deckan; camp at Numbakurrie, at the Jow ghaut, contain the meed of praise to the brigade and regimental officers, those on the staff being omitted, as having no reference to the present work.

"The Commander-in-Chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the army the receipt on the 15th instant of a duplicate of despatches from Brigadier General Doveton, commanding the 2d Division of the army of the Deckan, containing the official details of that officer's operations on the 16th ultimo against the troops of the Rajah of Berar in the vicinity of the city of Nagpore."

* * * * *

"The Commander-in-Chief cordially concurs in the expressions of approbation, conveyed in the Brigadier General's despatch, of the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Colonels M'Leod, Scot, Gahan, M'Kellar, and *Crosdill*, Commanding brigades; of Major Munt and Captain Western, Commanding corps of cavalry, and of Lieutenant Colonels Stewart and Fraser, and Majors Pereira, Pollok, M'Dowal, *Weldon*, M'Bean and Garner, Commanding corps of artillery and infantry, as well as to Lieutenants *Poggenpohl* and *Hunter* of the horse artillery, and to those officers His Excellency desires to offer his thanks and praise for their able and gallant exertions, as described by Brigadier General Doveton."†

AUTHORITIES.

Blacker's *Mahratta War*—Prinsep's *Transactions in British India*—*Services of the first Madras European Regiment, and Madras Artillery Records.*

* In Europe, where the pursuit is vigorously maintained for miles, the loss of the defeated is often greater in it than in battle.

† Madras artillery officers' names are in italics.

CHAPTER III.

Siege of Nagpore—Major Goreham of the artillery, slightly, and lieutenant Coull, do. severely, wounded—Complimentary order to the artillery—Holkar signs a treaty—pursuit of the Peishwah—Battle of Corygaum—lieutenant W. Chisholm, Madras artillery, killed—pursuit of the Peishwah continued—Reduction of Sattarah—Siege of Talucir—Killedar hanged—Complimentary order to major Noble, c. B., captains Rudyerd and McIntosh, brigade major Bonner, and the Madras artillery.

A. D. 1817. Although, either in consequence of the Rajah's orders to his troops to surrender, or the divided councils of the chiefs, who remained in arms, the battle of Nagpore had not been contested with any vigor on the part of the enemy, there were still some spirits of a bolder stamp, who, not disheartened by the defeat in the field, determined upon making a stand in the city.

Mun Bhut Rao and Gunput Rao were the two sirdars who had instigated the troops to resist their sovereign's orders to lay down their arms; and the former of these, after the battle of Nagpore, fled into the city with a body, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000, and occupied the fort, a place of considerable strength, containing the Rajah's palace and other strong buildings. Refusing to evacuate it, except upon most unreasonable terms, it became necessary to dislodge the occupants by force of arms.

In order to understand the nature of the operations, it will be necessary to give a brief description of Nagpore. This city is situated in an extensive plain, and, strictly speaking, is an open city. At some previous period a rampart in the usual native style with round towers at intervals had been commenced, but the greatest height to which it had been carried no where exceeded eight feet, and in many places was much less. The extent of the city, defined by those imperfect walls, was barely more than three miles; but the suburbs, or pettah, running close up to the walls are not less than seven miles in circumference, running out principally on the northern and eastern sides, but only about 400 yards in depth on the other two.

The strength of the place consisted in numerous stone buildings sprinkled over the city and the suburbs, the generality of which were capable of a stout resistance. The chief of these was the old palace, lying towards the S. W. angle of the city, at a distance of about 250 yards from both the S. and W. faces. It was an extensive square work flanked by towers and of considerable height, commanding in some measure, by that height and its central position, the whole city.

From this description, and the extent of the suburbs on the other sides, the choice of attack lay between the south and west ones. The Toolsee Baug, an enclosure with some strong buildings, on the south side, could easily have been gained, and would have afforded an advantageous point of attack; but the advance thence would have been through long narrow streets, exposing the assailants to severe loss: on the west side, on the other hand, the embankments of a large lake, the Jooma Taloo, or Friday lake, afforded great advantages to the assailants. Extending from the base of the Seetabuldee hills to the suburbs on the west, its shape is nearly that of a parallelogram about 1,800 yards long by 500 wide. The bunds, formed of masonry and earth, were sufficiently high to afford cover to troops, especially on the city side, where they commanded the whole intervening space between the tank and the palace. The principal street ran from the east band directly to the palace, and, at about 350 yards from the former, passed under a brick archway, called the Jooma Durwaza, or Friday gate, erected immediately in rear of the city wall in a portion of an old rampart which remained standing. This road, being lined only by petty shops, was of comparatively easy access, after the Jooma Durwaza had been once breached and occupied.

See The whole of Doveton's battering train having been thrown into Ellichapore on his rapid advance, it was necessary to make a selection from amongst those captured from the enemy on the 16th; but those chosen were of inadequate calibre, being principally 6 and 7 pounders, the larger guns being considered unsafe.

On the 19th December the first advance was made from the Seetabuldee hill to a point on the bund within 800 yards of the Jooma Durwaza, where a battery for two howitzers was thrown up.

On the 20th a further advance to within 300 yards of the gate was made, and two breaching batteries established, which opened on the town, their fire being returned by the enemy. Operations were suspended on the 21st in consequence of the enemy having expressed a desire to come to terms; but, the negotiations having proved abortive, a howitzer battery was thrown up on the 22d to dislodge the enemy from the various buildings, and the whole eastern extremity of the bund was entrenched. The howitzers effected their object, and, at the same time, breaching battery, No. 2, opened on the city walls and on the gateway to batter them. Although the guns were equal to this service, it soon became evident that they could not at that distance breach the palace walls. During the night, five of the enemy's captured guns were placed in battery and brought to bear upon the gateway.

On the 23d, the whole structure of the gateway gave way under the effects of the fire, presenting an apparently practicable breach. As a lodgment here appeared to offer considerable facilities for breaching the palace, the necessary preparations for that object were made.

A detachment under major Pitman was directed to occupy on the following morning a strong and spacious building in advance of the one which it then held, and that under lieutenant colonel Scot to gain possession of the Toolsee Baug near a gate of the same name in the centre of the southern wall. The column for the storm of the breach consisted of 23 European sappers and miners, one company H. M.'s Royal Scots, and five companies of native infantry, there being a reserve in the trenches of one company of Europeans and four of native infantry. These three attacks were to be made simultaneously, and, the signal being given at 8½ A. M., all rushed forward to the assault. Lieutenant colonel Scot's and major Pitman's attacks perfectly succeeded; but that on the Jooma Durwaza failed from two or three causes, any one of which would have been sufficient to ensure failure: although the breach was found perfectly practicable, and the Arabs who guarded it were so completely surprised that they were drinking coffee around a fire, the sappers got into confusion, and, of the leading Europeans, only a few could be induced to follow the engineer officer to the rubbish at the foot of the

breach on the other side, whilst the breach itself was thoroughly commanded by the inner-walls, so that the troops were exposed to a raking fire. The party was recalled, and, as this assault had failed, the other two columns were ordered to resume their original positions. The loss of the besiegers from the 19th to the 24th December, including 1 officer killed and 9 wounded, amounted to 307, whilst that of the enemy, owing to the advantages of their situation was probably under 50. The artillery had major Goreham slightly, and lieutenant fireworker Coull severely, wounded; four gunners killed, 2 corporals and 13 rank and file, 1 havildar and 13 privates, wounded.

The attack having failed, general Doveton determined to await the arrival of his battering train from Akola. But the Arabs thought that they had done enough to save their honor, and renewed their offers the next morning to capitulate. The negotiations occupied till the 29th, when the following terms were agreed on; that the garrison should be allowed to march out with their arms and private property, have a safe conduct under a British officer to Mulkapoor, receive all their arrears of pay, and a gratuity of 50,000 rupees. On the 30th, the Arabs marched out and the city was taken possession of.*

The following were the officers of Madras Artillery engaged: lieutenant colonel Crosdill, major Weldont, major Goreham, captain Poignand, lieutenants Maxwell, Coull, Ley† and King.

The following is an extract from Brigadier General Doveton's letter to the adjutant general of the army, on the occasion of the capitulation of Nagpore:—

“I avail myself of this opportunity also of bringing to his excellency the Commander-in-Chief's favorable notice the exemplary conduct and exertions of the corps of sappers and miners, and of the detachment of foot artillery, during the several operations against the city of Nagpore, subsequent to the action of the 16th of December.”

* This, like the first siege of Asseerghur, is an instance of a capture by gold rather than iron, although in this latter case, there was hard fighting previously. They are both included in the India Medal grant.

† These officers survive as retired Lieutenant Colonels.

The affairs of the Rajah of Nagpore were placed upon a new basis, a fresh treaty being finally settled in February 1818, whereby he was reduced to the rank of a subsidiary prince.

We now return to the head quarters of the army of the Decan. On the 26th December, a light detachment was formed and placed under command of Sir John Malcolm for the pursuit of Holkar's army. It consisted of the 2d cavalry brigade, the 1st battalion 3d N. I., 1st battalion 16th N. I., (the Palamcottah and Trichinopoly light infantry), with four horse artillery guns, and 2,000 Mysore horse. This force marched the next morning, (the remainder of the troops under Sir Thomas Hislop moving on the 28th), and, on the 30th, effected a junction at Taul with the Goozerat division. Such was the activity of Sir John Malcolm's pursuit that Holkar was reduced to great distress, and, finding the main army also on his traces, made overtures of submission. Accordingly, on the 1st January 1818, a treaty, which had been sent to him by Sir John Malcolm, was returned with his signature attached; the said treaty, by the large cessions of territory and stringent stipulations contained in it, effectually drawing the teeth of his power.

Meanwhile, general Smith's arrangements at Poonah having been completed on the 21st November, he commenced his march to the southward in pursuit of the Peishwah on the following day, proceeding as far as Poossasoollee by the Salpee Ghaut, where his division (the fourth) halted on the 2nd of December. Here the Peishwah was obliged to double to the northward by Punderpoor, as the reserve under general Pritzler was advancing from the Kistnah. The division followed the flying enemy to Punderpoor, and, learning there that the Peishwah had proceeded to Peirgaum, the pursuit was maintained without a halt to Serroor, where it arrived on the 17, being there joined by the 2nd battalion 15th N. I. This fatiguing march of 300 miles in twenty-six days was performed with the encumbrance of a siege train; but, as it now appeared evident that the Peishwah had no intention of throwing himself into any of his numerous strong holds, the heavy guns were here dropped in order to a more rapid pursuit.

On the 22nd the division again started, reached Ahmednuggur on the 24th, and crossed the Pheira at Colar on the 26th. On its arrival here, the Peishwah again fled precipitately to the south-

ward. Smith, marching up the river, reached Sungumneir, where he ascertained that the Peishwah, having been joined by Trim-buckjee's infantry, had suddenly taken the road to Poonah, and followed him with all possible expedition. The passage of the Wassoorah ghaut on the 29th was attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the guns; in consequence of which the division was formed into two parts, one continuing the direct pursuit under the general himself, and the other under colonel Boles descending the ghaut to prevent the Peishwah's returning towards Candeish by an eastern road. The Madras horse artillery accompanied the first, and the foot artillery the second. General Smith arrived at Chakun on the 2nd January 1818, the Peishwah having reached that place on the 30th December previous.

The force at this time at Poonah under colonel Burr consisted of three native battalions, including one of the auxiliary corps, with some light artillery, and 1,700 irregular horse, under major Cunningham, which had arrived on the 28th December. Colonel Burr learned the approach of the Peishwah in considerable force, but was ignorant that he was flying from general Smith, of whom he only heard that he was at a considerable distance, and he therefore sent to Serroor for a reinforcement. On his requisition, captain Staunton marched at 8 p. m. of the 31st December with the 2nd battalion 1st Bombay N. I., two guns under lieutenant W. Chisholm of the Madras artillery, and 250 reformed horse under lieutenant Swanston; and, by 10 a. m., the next morning, had reached the high ground overlooking the village of Corygaum, about 27 miles from Serroor, and the same distance from Poonah. At a little distance beyond rolled the Beemah river, and, on the other side of it, appeared drawn up the whole of the Peishwah's force, estimated at 20,000 horse, and 8,000 infantry, thus completely intercepting his march to Poonah.

To have attempted to retreat to Serroor in the face of such an overwhelming force with its huge mass of cavalry would have been to court destruction, and captain Staunton therefore judiciously determined to throw himself into the village of Corygaum, and avail himself of such shelter as it was capable of affording; a plan which, in a great measure, neutralized the vast preponderance of the enemy's cavalry. A wall ran round the village, whilst the southern side was further covered by the bed of the river,

The enemy anticipated captain Staunton's intentions, and despatched a body of infantry for the purpose of gaining possession of the village. Both parties reached it nearly at the same time, each occupying a portion of it, the British the northern and western, and the Arabs the southern and eastern. The village was immediately afterwards surrounded by bodies of horse and foot, with two heavy guns, whilst the Peishwah, encircled by his principal chiefs, ascended an eminence at some distance in order to see, as he fully expected, the complete overthrow of the handful of British.

The village of Corygaum was very irregular, and contained terraced buildings, several of which were surrounded with a wall. It also had a small choultry, of which the British obtained possession, as well as of a good position for the two guns to rake the avenues by which the enemy might approach in force ; but this advantage was greatly neutralized by their being exposed to sniping fire from the neighboring walls. The Arabs obtained possession of the most commanding position, which Horace Wilson goes to the length of dubbing a small fort.

By noon, the arrangements on both sides for a desperate struggle were completed. The British force consisted of 500 native infantry, and 26 European artillery, exclusive of the horse, who were obliged to be dismounted, and whose arms were unsuited for a contest on foot. Captain Staunton's first efforts were directed to attempting to dislodge the enemy from their advantageous position, but their superior numbers enabled them to repulse a series of vigorous assaults. He was therefore obliged to confine himself to the defence of his own position. So much execution was done by the British guns that the Arabs saw that they must be captured at any cost. Towards evening, Staunton's position became critical, Chisholm with most of his men having been killed in one of these hand to hand assaults at a pagoda where a gun was stationed, his head sent off as a trophy to the Peishwah, and the gun itself captured. The gun was, however, immediately retaken at the point of the bayonet.

Lieutenants Connellan and Swanston, and assistant surgeon Wingate, had been wounded in the course of the day, and placed for safety in the choultry ; but, the enemy carrying the building, the latter was hacked to pieces with savage atrocity ; and the three

others would have shared the same fate, had not captain Staunton, lieutenant Jones, and assistant surgeon Wyllie, the only officers remaining untouched, made a desperate charge, and recovered the choultry. On this occasion, lieutenant Pattinson, who had been previously dangerously wounded, nobly put himself at the head of his men, and led them to the charge, when he received a second and a mortal wound.

Notwithstanding this success, the detachment had been so seriously thinned by its losses, and weakened by exhaustion, that both Europeans and Natives began to talk of surrender. Staunton pointed out to them the utter hopelessness of expecting mercy at the hands of a savage enemy exasperated by the losses inflicted on them, and the struggle was renewed and continued till 9 p. m., when the Arabs, finding their efforts unavailing, sullenly withdrew. The officers engaged in this brilliant defence were, captain Staunton, commanding; lieutenant William Chisholm, Madras artillery, killed; assistant surgeon Wingate, 2nd battalion 1st Bombay N. I., killed; lieutenant and adjutant Pattinson, 2nd battalion 1st N. I., died of his wounds; lieutenant Connellan, do. severely wounded; lieutenant Swanston, auxiliary horse, severely wounded; lieutenant Jones, 2nd battalion 1st N. I., and assistant Surgeon* Wyllie, Madras Service. Madras artillerymen, killed 12; 2nd battalion 1st N. I., killed 50; total killed, 62; Madras artillery, wounded 8; 2nd battalion N. I. do., 105; total wounded 175, exclusive of the auxiliary horse, of whom 96 were killed, wounded, and missing. We thus find that the Madras artillery suffered most severely of all, having 20 out of 26 men killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was estimated at 6, or 700 men, principally by artillery. Colonel Blacker, in his account, says—"On one of these occasions they are represented as having suffered a dreadful loss. An artilleryman, serving his gun half filled it with grape, and let them approach within a dozen yards of the muzzle before he applied the match." Now, unless, which the context somewhat favors, this grape was entirely loose, it would hardly have time to spread in that short distance, and quilted grape, the only kind known in those days, although it

* The only surviving officer, we believe, of this action, with the exception, perhaps, of lieutenant Swanston, for the India Medal. He was made a C. D. in 1850 for his services on the occasion.

forms its cone much earlier than canister, at a dozen yards would not have taken more than three men abreast, we will therefore at least nearly double the distance, or say twenty yards.

At night, the survivors, who were nearly frantic with thirst, obtained a supply of water from the river, and made preparations for renewing the contest the following morning; but the Peishwah, learning the near approach of general Smith's division, began to move off towards Poonah at daylight on the 2d, attempting, however, to entice Staunton by pretended messages as from major Cunningham to proceed to Loonee, whither his own army had marched. Staunton feigned to fall into the snare; but, having completed his arrangements for the transport of his wounded, and being entirely ignorant of the proximity of general Smith, he retired at nightfall for Serroor, which place he re-entered at nine o'clock the next morning with colors flying, drums beating, and his two guns.* It subsequently appeared that, had captain Staunton reached Corygaum an hour later, the battle of Corygaum would never have occurred, as the Peishwah was to have quitted the place that morning; but his movements were unusually tardy. But it by no means follows that the action would have thereby been avoided, as colonel Blacker seems to think. On the contrary, the probabilities are that captain Staunton, who was proceeding by forced marches, would have fallen in with the enemy in a place less favorable for a stand, and it might then have been the historian's fate to record the annihilation, instead of the successful stand, of this heroic detachment.

On the 2d January, general Smith learned at Chakun the situation of captain Staunton's detachment, and hastened the next morning to Corygaum to its relief. Finding, on arrival, that it had returned to Serroor, he halted on the fourth, and proceeded on the 6th to Serroor, where he halted on the 7th, and was rejoined by the detachment under colonel Boles. As the further pursuit of the Peishwah brought the 4th division into co-operation with the reserve under general Pritzier, we must

* A complimentary order by general Smith, dated Serroor, 7th January 1851, was issued on the occasion, but it is little more than a recapitulation of the affair; also by the Government and commander-in-chief of Bombay; commander-in-chief of Madras, and commander-in-chief in India.

go back a little in point of time, in order to record the doings of the latter.

Bajee Rao, after his repulse at Corygaum, again ascended the table land, and continued his flight south-eastward through Poossasaolee to Merich. Meanwhile, general Pritzler was advancing by the route of Beejapore with part of the reserve, having been joined, on the 2d of December 1817, by the light artillery under lieutenant colonel Dalrymple. On the 11th December the reserve reached Beejapore, and, on the 17th, Punderpoor. Here some movements, for the protection of a convoy threatened by the enemy, detained the division until the 3d January, when it recommenced its march in pursuit. Without following the reserve in this pursuit, as it was distinguished by nothing in particular except its unremitting character, we shall merely state that it succeeded in turning the Peishwah to the northward, and that general Smith recommenced his march on the 8th January after the Peishwah with a lightly equipped force, having gained considerably on the fugitive by the 30th when he arrived at Lonud. The Peishwah fled by Futun, and his horse, who were daily diminishing, endeavored to follow him by the shortest route after passing Sattarah. Being cut off from this, and making a *detour* to escape by the ghauts, they were thrown, on the 29th, into the valley where the division was encamped, and fled in all directions from some cavalry, horse artillery, and light infantry, sent against them, several of them falling into the hands of the British.

On the 7th February, the fourth and reserve divisions met at Rymutpoor. On the 8th and 9th both divisions were at Koreigaum,* and, on the 10th, the fort of Sattarah surrendered after it had been shelled for a short time.

The subsequent operations, which ended in the expulsion of the Pindarries from the left of the Chumbul, would be perfectly unintelligible without reciting the movements of the whole of the grand army and that of the Deckan, and as this would lead us into lengthened details not bearing upon our subject, we shall merely record it as *un fait accompli* on the 14th February, and proceed at once to the siege of Talneir by Sir Thomas Hislop.

* A distinct place from the Corygaum of history.

The victory at Mahidpoor had been speedily followed by the treaty of Mundissoor, negotiated by Sir John Malcolm with Mulhar Rao Holkar. By one of the articles of that treaty, all Holkar's possessions in Candeish were ceded to the British, and orders for the surrender of the different forts were delivered to Sir Thomas Hislop. The division under the commander-in-chief crossed the Taptee on the 20th February, and arrived before Talneir, one of the places in question, situated on the banks of that river, when a copy of the order for surrender was sent to the Killedar. So far from obedience being rendered to the order, the guns of the fort opened on the advance guard, and it became necessary to take measures to reduce it.

One side of the fort of Talneir rose from the banks of the Taptee, the other three being surrounded by a hollow way, whose width varied from 100 to 150 yards. The height of the walls above this hollow way was about 60 feet, the interior of the fort having the same elevation. The only entrance was on the eastern side, secured by five gates in succession, which communicated by intricate traverses, the enclosures of which rose to the height of the main wall. A winding ramp, having steps at intervals, ascended to the *terre-plein* of the rampart.

Nevertheless, the place was of trifling strength: it had no ditch; the ground was broken on every side, affording cover in all directions, and, on the river side, up to the very walls of the fort. Its principal strength lay in the gateway, and in the construction of the interior of the fort, which was a solid mass of earth, much higher than the surrounding country; so that, in battering the exterior walls, the shot would merely bury themselves in it. The town of Talneir, composed of clusters of houses, lay about 350 yards from the fort, and the open country beyond it was intersected with ravines. Into these, the reconnoitring party descended, and, thence made their way into the town opposite the northwest angle, driving out a small part of the enemy, who delivered a sniping fire of musquetry from behind the enclosures. It having been ascertained that the enemy had no guns on the western face, which was the strongest, Sir Thomas decided on encamping the division in this direction and attacking by the north-east angle.

Two 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitzers and ten 6 pdrs., the only calibres in

camp, were placed in position in the town, and opened at 10 A. M. of the 27th February against the north-east angle at 250 and 300 yards distance. In the course of a few hours, during which several casualties occurred from the enemy's matchlocks, the fire of the fort was nearly silenced, but the Killedar gave no tokens of surrender. Examination having shown that the outer gate was in a ruinous condition, whilst a commanding position directly opposite to it, overlooked the nearest defences, and afforded a view of the inner gates, from the outer defences being lower, Sir Thomas decided upon attacking by the gate. Two horse artillery guns were accordingly opened with considerable effect upon the traverses, whilst two others were brought up ready to be run up to blow open the gate, whilst the storming party, consisting of the flank companies of the royals and the Madras European regiment, lay down under cover in the same place.

About four P. M. the enemy offered to capitulate, but were told that nothing short of unconditional surrender would be accepted. The evening being far advanced, it was necessary not to delay the assault, and the storming party advanced without loss, the excellent fire of the artillery keeping down that of the fort. The party was met at the third gate by the Killedar who surrendered, and proceeded as far as the fifth gate, which was closed, although the wicket was open. Here a hurried parley with the Arabs took place, and lieutenant colonel Murray, with major Gordon of the royals, commanding the storming party, passed through the wicket, followed by a few grenadiers. A scuffle ensued, generally attributed to an injudicious attempt to forcibly disarm the Arabs, in which all the party were killed, except colonel Murray, who fell towards the wicket, covered with wounds. A fire was now poured in through the wicket, which cleared the way for the storming party under captain Macgregor of the royals, and the place was carried without further loss than that officer's life. The garrison was put to the sword, and the Killedar, to whom Sir Thomas, on insufficient grounds, imputed treachery, was summarily hanged on the walls, a proceeding, which subsequently led to a long parliamentary inquiry. About 250 of the enemy were killed; two officers, and five non-commissioned, rank and file, killed; and five officers, and 13 rank and file, wounded on the part of the British, the artillery losing one non-commissioned killed, and two rank and file wounded.

We will close this chapter with three extracts from G. O. C. C. head quarters, camp at Talneir, Saturday, 28th February, 1818.

"The professional ability and experience of major Noble, c. b., commanding the artillery, were highly conspicuous in the judicious application of the very limited means at his disposal for opening a road into the fort.

"The artillery was most ably served, and its execution far surpassed what could have been expected to be accomplished with light field pieces.

"The commander-in-chief requests that major Noble, c. b., captains Rudyard and McIntosh, and brigade major Bonner of the artillery, as well as the whole of the officers, non-commissioned and privates, of that excellent corps, will accept his best thanks and acknowledgments for the valuable services they yesterday performed."

NOTE.—Whilst this Chapter was going through the press, intelligence was received by the Mail of the 24th June 1852, from England, of the death of Dr. Wyllie, c. b., so honorably distinguished in the events of the chapter.

AUTHORITIES.

Authorities for the foregoing chapter—Blacker's Mahratta War—Prinsep's Transactions in British India—Wilson's continuation of Mills' History of British India—Wyllie's Narrative of Corygaum-Lake's Sieges of the Madras Army—Services of the First Madras European Regiment—Madras Artillery Records—Summary of Mahratta and Pindarrie Campaign.

CHAPTER IV.

The Fourth Division proceeds in pursuit of the Peishwah—Siege of Singhur and nine other forts. Brilliant action of cavalry and horse artillery at Ashtee—Complimentary order to captain Frith, and lieutenant colonel Dalrymple, artillery—Breaking up of the army of the Deckan—Pursuit of the Peishwah—Reduction of Badamee—Godauk, and Belgaum—Siege of Sholapore—Operations in Candeish—Reduction of Unkye Tunkye and Inderye—Surrender of Trimbuck, and seventeen other forts—Siege of Malligaum—Siege of Chanda—Death of major Goreham—Complimentary order to major Goreham, captain Mc'Intosh, lieutenants Poggenpohl and Hunter, and Madras artillery.

A. D. 1818. The fourth division and the reserve having joined were in a favorable position for reorganizing, so as to make the former a compact light field force, by transferring the cavalry of the reserve to it, and a Bombay brigade of two regiments of N. I. with the battering train from it to the reserve. The fourth division, now composed of the horse artillery, two squadrons H. M.'s 22d dragoons, the 2d and 7th Madras light cavalry, 1,200 Poonah auxiliary horse, and 2,800 infantry, moved off on the 13th February in pursuit of the Peishwah.

The reserve was constituted of the Madras and Bombay artillery, with a train of one 10 and four 8 inch mortars, two heavy 5½ inch howitzers, four 18, and four 12 pounders, four light 5½ inch howitzers, and ten 6 pdrs., (the whole commanded by lieutenant colonel Dalrymple, Madras artillery), and of the Madras brigade, composed of the European flank battalion, a division of the rifle corps, and 2d battalion 12th N. I.; and Bombay brigade, viz., 2d battalion 12th Bombay N. I., and 2d battalion 15th M. N. I.*

On the 14th February, the reserve was put in motion against Singhur, before which place it arrived on the 20th. This fort lies about 15 miles south of Poonah on the summit of a mountain, which forms the western extremity of one of the ranges

* Afterwards relieved by 2d battalion 7th Bombay N. I. from Poonah.

of hills running between Poonah and the Neerah. Its greatest extent from east to west is about 1,000 yards, and from north to south about 800. It is of great strength, being nearly inaccessible, especially on the north side. A battery of one 8 inch mortar, one 5½ inch howitzer, and two 6 pdrs., was thrown up on the west of the eastern hill, distant about 800 yards from the fort. This opened on the 21st. On the following day, a battery of one 10 and three 8 inch mortars, and three 5½ inch howitzers, was established under cover of a hill south east of the fort, and opened in the evening. At the distance of 1,000 yards, and opposite the S. W. angle, a battery of two 12 pdrs. and two 6 pdrs. opened on the 25th of February; and, to the right of this, and distant from the gateway 700 and 1,000 yards respectively, two breaching batteries, of two 18 pdrs. each, opened on the 28th.

By the 1st March there had been expended 1,417 shells and 2,281 eighteen pounder shot, when the garrison, 1,200 strong, asked for terms, and were allowed to march out the following day with their arms and private property. The next places which engaged the attention of the reserve were Poorunder and Wuzeer Ghur. A mortar battery opened on them on the 14th March, and the next day Wuzeer Ghur surrendered. As it commanded Poorunder, the latter was obliged to follow its example. A detachment under major Thatcher marched on the 20th from Poorunder towards Pandanghur, arriving before it on the 23d, and the enemy evacuating it on the 24th. On the 25th, major Thatcher proceeded to the forts of Kummulghur and Kalinjat, distant from each other 6 miles. The former was evacuated the same night, and the latter the night following.

The reserve was put in motion again on the 21st, and, on the 24th, encamped within 2 miles of Chundun and Wundun, two hill forts, which were evacuated the same night. On the 26th, it took up a position before Wyratghur, and made preparations for its immediate attack: the place, however, surrendered that evening. The reserve halted on the 27th and 28th to allow of the rejunction of major Thatcher's detachment, which had been successfully employed in compelling the garrison of Kundulghur, distant about 16 miles from Wyratghur, to evacuate that place. Thus, in the period of six weeks, from the depar-

ture of the division from Sattarah till its return, ten forts had been reduced.

We now return to the fourth division. Whilst it was detained in the neighborhood of Sattarah, the Peishwah was levying a heavy contribution in the vicinity of Pundapore and Sholapore. General Smith followed him by easy marches, in order to keep his troops fresh, and, arriving at Yellapore on the 19th February, learned there that the Peishwah had taken a westerly route from Sholapore. The general made a corresponding move, but, hearing on the march that the enemy had suddenly turned on Kurkum, he altered his direction and crossed the Beemah at Karaallee, where he heard that the Peishwah on the preceding evening was at Ashtee. The march was continued without intermission, and, at 8 A. M. of the 20th, the enemy's nagarrahs, or native drums, were heard beating below a hill, which concealed him from view. The Mahrattahs were not wholly taken by surprise; but the Peishwah, quitting his palanquin, mounted his horse, and rode off with a sufficient escort, leaving his general Goklah with from 8, to 10,000 horse to cover his retreat and that of his baggage. Goklah, perceiving that the British cavalry alone was advancing, divided his force into several bodies, which made a *demonstration* of mutually supporting each other, there being a difficult nullah between the two parties, which the attacking one must needs cross.

General Smith's corps advanced in regimental columns of threes, at forming distance, the two squadrons H. M.'s 22d dragoons in the centre, the 7th M. N. cavalry on the right, and the 2d on the left. On the right flank were the Bombay horse artillery under captain Pierce, and on the left the gallopers under captain Frith, both a little retired. As the column was about to deploy, Goklah with about 2,500 horse advanced from opposite the left, cleared the nullah, and charged obliquely across the front to where the 7th cavalry were unprepared to receive them, discharging their matchlocks as they passed: about three troops were imperfectly formed and these, with the rest of the regiment, advanced through broken ground and ravines, whilst the enemy swept round their right flank and gained the rear. This manœuvre threatened the rear of the dragoons, then engaged to the front; but major Dancer, commanding, threw back his

right, and, bringing forward his left, charged in his turn. A hand to hand conflict ensued, and Goklah, having received three pistol shots and two sabre cuts, fell mortally wounded, Cæsarlike, gracefully covering his head, with his shawl as he fell.

During the confused mixture of dragoons, native cavalry and Mahrattas, which prevailed for some minutes, the 2d cavalry had formed on the left, when it threw out a squadron which held in check some bodies of the enemy's horse, that were still in rear of the British cavalry; but, dispirited by the fall of their chief, these Mahrattas attempted nothing further, and fled towards the left, in which direction the main body, which had not been engaged at all, left the field, pursued by the 2d cavalry. The pursuit was taken up by the other corps as soon as they were formed, and continued for about five miles, the enemy dispersing in all directions. The Bombay horse artillery had been ordered in the first instance not to fire, as it would have interfered with the cavalry charge, and the difficulties of the ground prevented its crossing the nullah at a later period in sufficient time to be brought into action, but Frith's gallopers found greater facilities for crossing on the left, and opened with some execution. The enemy lost about 200 killed, including some chiefs besides Goklah, while the British loss was only fourteen European and five native cavalry killed and wounded.

A general order, embracing the siege of Singhur and the action of Ashtee, was published, from which the following are extracts:

"G. O. C. C. 15th March.—*Extract from G. O., dated Head Quarters, Camp at Bizapoor, Friday, 13th March, 1818.*

"The commander-in-chief also desires that captain Frith, of the Madras artillery, will accept his acknowledgments for the very able and judicious manner he brought the gallopers under his command into action with the cavalry."

"The professional ability and experience of lieutenant colonel Dalrymple of the Madras artillery (who commanded the artillery employed at the siege of Singhur) are reported by brigadier general Pritzter to have been conspicuous, and His Excellency the commander-in-chief requests lieutenant colonel Dalrymple to be assured how duly he appreciates the value of his zealous services, on this, as well as on every other, occasion."

"The commander-in-chief also requests that captain Nutt of the Bombay Engineers, and lieutenant Grant of the Madras Engineers, will accept his thanks and cordial approval of their zealous and valuable services during the siege."

"The conduct of the artillery, pioneers, and troops in general, was highly praiseworthy, and the commander-in-chief notices, with great satisfaction, the commendation which brigadier general Pritzter has bestowed on them, for their zeal and cheerfulness on all occasions."

We now take up the fortunes of the head quarters and first division. The head quarters and first division of the army of the Deekan crossed the Taptee on the 3d March, proceeding through the valley of Candeish, and on the 8th arrived at Bour-Round, where intelligence was received that Bajee Rao was moving easterly to Byzapoor. He thence proceeded towards the Godavery, in consequence of which the first division moved on to the Cassurbarree ghaut, which it reached on the 10th; being there joined by the 6th cavalry from the second, or Doveton's, division. On the 11th, it ascended the ghaut to Parlah, and on the 12th and 13th was at Byzapoor. The second division reached Parlah on the 13th, Bellvane on the 14th, and Copergaum on the 15th.

Meanwhile there was a moveable force near Poonah under colonel Deacon; and general Smith, leaving Serroor on the 10th March, descended the Neembadeorah ghaut on the 13th. All these combined movements compelled Bajee Rao to abandon Poonah, and Sir Thomas Hislop conceived that the time had now arrived for carrying out the instructions of the Marquis of Hastings, viz., the cessation of the extraordinary powers which had been vested in him for the field, and the reinforcement of Doveton's and Smith's divisions with every corps and piece not requisite for his own escort in returning to the Presidency.

The second division arrived at Foottamba on the 17th, was joined the next day by the following troops from the first; viz., a detachment of horse artillery, the 6th cavalry, foot artillery, park and stores, flank companies of the Royals, detachment of the Madras European regiment, the Palamcottah and Trichinopoly light infantry, the Mysore horse, and first battalion of

pioneers. At the same time the Nagpore subsidiary force was formed, part of the troops being taken from Doveton's division. Its amount was fixed at one regiment of cavalry, half a troop of horse artillery, two companies of foot artillery, one company of pioneers, and five battalions of native infantry.

As Bajee Rao was flying to the eastward, it became advisable to move this force by Jaulnah, where general Doveton arrived on the 25th March. Hence the details for Nagpore were put in motion under the command of major Goreham. They consisted of half a troop of horse artillery, a detail of foot artillery, with two 5½ inch howitzers and four 6 pounders, the 1st battalion 11th N. I. and the Depôt corps.

Sir Thomas Hislop left the Godavery, attended by a small escort, on the 20th, and arrived at Aurungabad on the 26th; whence on the 31st March he issued his final orders as commander-in-chief of the army of the Deckan.

Bajee Row, at the end of March and the beginning of April, lay encamped at Ydelabad and Wun on the Wurdah. He was again in considerable force, his horse amounting to about 20,000, one half of which were rather of a superior description, but he had but few infantry and guns. He was accompanied by Gunput Rao, with his followers, from the Nagpore territory.

Generals Smith and Doveton concerted their measures: the Hyderabad division under the latter was to approach the upper Wurdah through the Berar valley, to prevent Bajee Rao recrossing the Godavery; and the Poonah division under the former was to hold a course nearly parallel to hinder his flying into Malwah. On the 31st March, Doveton left Jaulnah with the Madras horse artillery, the 2d, 6th and 7th Madras light cavalry, with a galloper battery of 6 guns, 3 companies of the Royals, the flank companies of the Madras European regiment, and the 3d and 12th M. N. I., and 16th L. I. He continued the pursuit of Bajee Rao, viâ Palliskeir, Maiker, &c., arriving at Panderkoarah on the 17th April, his advance on which had driven the enemy to Seonee, near which place they were encountered and dispersed by colonel Adams of the Bengal army. On the 27th April, the division moved on to Jaulnah, where it arrived on the 11th May, after Bajee Rao had been expelled from the Deckan.

Brigadier General Munro's force had, during these operations, been successfully employed in reducing various places south of the Mulpurba. He then on the 5th of February marched towards Badamee on the Mulpurba, which was reduced on the 17th after two days' breaching. Gokauk fell to him on the 9th March, and he then proceeded to Belgaum, which he reached on the 20th, and immediately carried the pettah. The fort was in perfect repair, surrounded with a broad and deep wet ditch, having an esplanade of 600 yards, and a garrison of 1,600 men. A battery for three 12 pdrs. was thrown up at a mosque opposite the north face, within 800 yards of the works, and, in order to create a diversion, a 5½ inch mortar and a 6 pdr. opened from the pettah.

The breaching battery opened on the 21st, and was replied to by five guns from the enemy, but, notwithstanding this superiority, these guns were nearly silenced by the next morning. An enfilading battery was completed on the 22d and 23d, situated in the pettah about 600 yards from the Flagstaff bastion, to the southward, for the purpose of enfilading the north face and gate way. A gun from the cavalier behind this bastion opened upon it, and the fire from the battery was returned from the curtain on the left of the gate.

On the 24th an approach was commenced from the north east, behind the old pettah wall about 900 yards distant from the works, and was carried 140 yards to the eastward. On the 25th the approach was advanced 120 yards, the enemy's fire being reduced to a few jinjalls. On the 26th, the garrison again employed artillery from the flagstaff battery, which had been nearly destroyed by the previous fire of the 12 pdr. battery. They also fired from a gun to the right of the gate. The approach was carried forward 100 yards.

On the 27th, the mortar was removed from the enfilading battery to that of the 12 pdrs., and the approach was carried forward another 100 yards. This was prolonged 120 yards the next day, and the enemy's fire reduced to two guns. On the 30th, another 120 yards was carried forward. On the 31st the magazine in the mosque, belonging to the 12 pdr. battery, blew up, and the garrison instantly sallied out to take advantage of the

accident; but, on arriving within a hundred yards, were met by the battery guard under lieutenant Walker of the 2d battalion 4th N. I., and the artillery detail under lieutenant Lewis,* who drove them back in confusion to the fort, under a heavy fire of guns and small arms from the fort.

On the 1st April, the 12 pdr. battery was repaired, an 8 inch mortar opened its fire, and the 5½ inch was removed back to the enfilading battery. On the 2d, a breaching battery for two 18 pdrs. was completed at the distance of 600 yards from the gateway, and 550 from the flag staff bastion. On the 3d it opened on the left of the gateway with great effect, and was replied to by two guns of the enemy, which causing some annoyance, a battery for two 12 pdrs. was constructed, 150 yards nearer the fort, in order to silence them.

The batteries continued to play on the 4th, 5th and 6th; on which latter day a battery for a solitary 12 pdr., about 200 yards from the outer work of the gateway, was completed. It opened on the next day, but the gun burst after a few rounds. The breaching of the curtain to the left of the gateway was continued, but the fire of the garrison was not yet subdued. On the 8th this battery was lengthened for two guns, and two guns removed into it from the original battery. It opened with great effect the next day upon the curtain near the gateway, and a practicable breach having been made in the outwork, the killedar entered upon a negotiation. The batteries continued firing on the 10th, when the garrison surrendered at discretion, a rather fortunate occurrence, as the iron 18 pdrs had become so much run at the vent that three fingers could be introduced into them at that point.

The garrison acknowledged to 20 killed and 50 wounded: the loss of the British was 11 killed, ten of whom belonged to the artillery, viz., 1 sub-conductor, 1 serjeant, 2 gunners, 3 matrosses, 1 drummer, and 2 gun lascars: wounded 12, of whom 4 belonged to the artillery, viz., 1 gunner, 1 matross (died of his wounds), and 2 gun lascars.

The injury to the battering guns was occasioned by full service charges having been used, although the powder was equal to 1,400 yards proof.

The reserve under general Pritzter, having on the 7th April

* Madras Artillery.

reduced the fort of Wassotu, joined general Munro's force on the 22d at Nuggur Maollee, and the combined troops marched for the siege of Sholapore, a strong hold of the Peishwah's. The force consisted of

Right Brigade,	{ European flank battalion, Rifle corps,	} 1,060
Centre, do.	{ 4th M. N. I., 2d battalion 9th M. N. I.,	} 1,110
Left, do.	{ 1st do. 7th bat. N. I., 2d do. 12th M. N. I.,	} 1,430
2 Squadrons H. M.'s 22d dragoons,		180
Artillery———123 rank and file,		
Pioneers, 4 companies,		

lieutenant colonel Dalrymple commanded the artillery.

The division took up its ground about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from the western face of the fort of Sholapore on the 9th May. This fort is an oblong of considerable extent, with a wall and *fausse-braye* of stout masonry, flanked by capacious round towers. A broad and deep wet ditch surrounds the fort, the north and east sides of which are covered by an extensive pettah, embraced by a wall, whilst another divides it into two parts. To the southward, communicating with the ditch, is a tank, having an embankment on three sides, forming a respectable breast-work to the enemy's position under the walls.

Their force consisted of 850 horse, 5,550 foot, including 1,200 Arabs, and 14 guns, exclusive of the garrison, whose strength was estimated at 1,000. Major De Pinto, a country born Portuguese, commanded the regular infantry, and Gunput Rao Pharsee was the hereditary commandant of the Peishwah's artillery.

It was decided to carry the pettah, before any attempt was made upon the fort; and accordingly, at three A. M. of the 10th May, a strong column left the camp for that purpose, being composed of the whole of the right and centre brigades; and the flank companies of the left brigade, with four 6 pdrs., two howitzers, and three troops of H. M.'s 22d dragoons, with their gallopers, to act as a reserve.

The two escalading columns took up positions at 1,000 yards from the pettah, and at daybreak moved briskly forward to the assault. After a short and sharp resistance on the part of the enemy, the pettah was carried. But, whilst these events were occur-

ring in the pettah, Gunput Rao quitted his position near the fort, and, making a *detour* by the eastern side, drew up opposite the reserve, with seven guns, and a respectable body of horse and foot, opening a fire upon that body. General Munro, finding that he was neither strong enough in guns to silence this fire, nor in men to assault the position, sent for a reinforcement and withdrew the reserve under the walls of the pettah. Before the reinforcement could arrive, one of the enemy's tumbrils blew up, and advantage was taken of it to give the enemy the cold steel. General Pritzter led on the dragoons, and lieutenant colonel Dalrymple, the infantry, and artillerymen from the guns; general Munro heading the charge in person. The enemy, having lost their commander, severely wounded, and the second in command killed by a round shot, began to draw off their guns, but could not prevent three of them from falling into the hands of the reserve, whilst their foot was driven into a garden and enclosures, whence it kept up a fire of musquetry, but was speedily dislodged by a reinforcement of Europeans and rifles, which came up from the pettah.

The pettah being cleared of the enemy, a battery of one mortar, one howitzer, and two six pounders, was thrown up on the 11th behind the bund of the tank, which was enlarged the same evening for three additional mortars, for the purpose of keeping the enemy within their walls, and affording protection for the working parties and the advanced posts. This battery opened the following morning with some effect.

On the 12th a breaching battery for four guns within 400 yards of the fort was commenced and nearly completed the next day. The mortar battery fired with considerable effect on the 13th, on which morning an enfilading battery for two 12 pdrs. and two 6 pdrs. was marked out and commenced in its vicinity. These two batteries, the breaching and enfilading, fired with great effect on the 14th and 15th, the former repeatedly firing salvos, which brought down large portions of the wall, and, the breach being nearly practicable about noon of the 15th, the garrison surrendered on terms. The loss of the British, which occurred principally on the 10th, amounted to 102 of all ranks, killed and wounded, four officers being in the latter list. The artillery had only one gun lascar wounded.

Whilst these operations were going on, a force under lieutenant colonel McDowell, who had been left in charge of the details of the Hyderabad division, when general Doveton marched on Jaulnah in March, proceeded for the reduction of Candeish. It consisted of one company Madras artillery, two companies of the Royal Scots, three companies of the Madras European regiments, the 1st battalion 2d N. I., four companies of the 2d battalion 13th N. I., five companies of pioneers, a small battering train of the corps of sappers and miners, and some irregular horse.

The detachment marched from the vicinity of Aurungabad on the 30th March and arrived on the 3d of April before Unkye Tunkye, the first of the line of hill forts marked out for reduction. All these hill forts lie in that mountainous range, which constitutes the southern boundary of Candeish, dividing that province from the Gungthera, or valley lying between the Gunga or Godavery, and these hills.

This range consists of a series of hills, rising abruptly out of the plain to heights varying from 600 to 1,100 feet, and only connected together by narrow necks of land. The shape of Unkye Tunkye is nearly square, being a solid bluff rock, rising abruptly from the summit of the hill, and scarped on the four sides, so as to give a perpendicular fall of from 150 to 200 feet. The upper circumference of the hill is, as near as may be, an English mile, and perfectly flat with the exception of the eastern portion, whence another little cone, named Tunkye, rises 150 feet above its own base, and 900 above the level of the plain.

The ascent to Unkye is very difficult, being commanded by a chain of works, connecting Unkye with another hill to the east of it, called Palia; several guns sweep the ascent leading over a steep and craggy way about a mile from the pottah to the lower gate. This gateway is very well built, and, with its towers and curtains, forms no contemptible outwork. Beyond the gate, the passage leads through several intricate windings, by flights of steps cut out of the rock, with a low parapet to the left. Further up is another strong gateway and works, beyond which the steps become still more narrow and winding, leading to the edge of the rock; and terminating in a third gateway and works at the top.

The day before the arrival of the detachment, negotiations had been entered into with the killedar, whose master, a neighboring

rajah, finding that Bajee Rao's affairs were becoming desperate, had sent orders for its surrender. The place was therefore yielded without a shot, and the garrison, being 300 strong, having received a handsome gratuity, marched out. About 40 pieces of ordnance, of various descriptions and calibres, were found mounted on the works.

The description of Unkye Tunkye given above may be taken as answering generally to the other hill forts in this range.

On the 8th of April, the force was again in movement, and on the 10th arrived at Chandoor, where it encamped. There were two hill forts in the vicinity, Rajdeir and Inderye, that it was necessary to reduce, the former having the character of being impregnable. At seven A. M., of the 11th, the detachment took up its ground before the fort. At the foot of the hill, a battery was thrown up, consisting of four heavy guns, three mortars, and four howitzers, which opened on the morning of the 12th. An advance post of the enemy, immediately under a prominent angle of the superior precipice, was shortly afterwards carried by assault, and another battery was established there. But the garrison were now inclined to treat. The terms, which they demanded, were considered too extravagant, and two hours were allowed them to deliberate over those offered them by the British. The messengers had scarcely regained the interior of the fort, before a terrific explosion took place, and the conflagration spread rapidly in every direction, explosion succeeding explosion. The garrison attempted to make their escape by the narrow passages, under a suffocating heat; and, under cover of the night, a great portion of them succeeded in doing so. Forty were brought in prisoners, having been captured by the irregular horse, and seven were found alive in the fort. The cause of the explosion was never ascertained;* but, in all probability, a shell had fired some object, which lay smouldering for a time, and eventually communicated with some loose powder and thence with a magazine. The fort of Inderye fell without any trouble, the garrison evacuating the place on wit-

* Lake asserts that the conflagration was occasioned by the garrison's setting fire to the house of the Brahmin Killedar, in revenge for his refusing to pay to the families of these men, who had been killed, their arrears of pay, but though other authorities allude to rumors of this nature, they do so expressly as rumors.

nessing the conflagration of Rajdeir. The loss of the besiegers was merely five Europeans, including one officer, and two natives, wounded.

McDowell's force left Rajdeir on the 15th April, marching by Chandoor and Nassuck upon Trimbuck, a fort situated on the western ghats, lying about 20 miles S. W. of Nassuck. He arrived before it on the 22d, and the batteries opened on the 24th. On the 25th, this supposed impregnable fort surrendered, and its fall was followed by that of Harass, Wajeerah, Bowleyghur, Cownye, Eyewattah, Achlah, Marundah, Rowlah, Caheenah, Calder, Hatghur, Ramsey, Kumeirah, Bapeirgun, Gurgurrah, Tringlewarree, and Towlay, none of which made any resistance. On the 29th of April, the force moved for Chandoor, arriving there about the 9th May; and on the 15th it occupied Deharree, one march from Malligaum.

The fort of Malligaum is situated on the left bank of the Moossum, a little above its junction with the Ghirna. The river, at that time nearly every where fordable, runs under the west, and round a considerable portion of the north and south sides. The fort itself consisted of three distinct lines of works, with a ditch in front of the middle one. The body of the place was an exact square of 120 yards, having a round tower at each angle, and one in the centre of each line. The middle line followed the contour of the inner one at a short distance from it. The outer line was of irregular form, running parallel to the other two only on the western side, and strengthened by round towers at irregular intervals. The height of the inner wall to the top of the parapet was 60 feet; the thickness of the parapet at the top 6 feet, and the breadth of the *terre-plein* 11 feet.

The gateways were nine in number, all very intricate, and containing excellent bomb-proofs. On the eastern side the fortress was weakened by the pettah running up within short musquet distance of the outer line, but the pettah itself was capable of defence. The village of Sumnaree, on the left bank of the river, and nearly opposite to the outer gate of the fort, which communicated with the pettah, further weakened the defences.

On the night of the 18th, two enfilading batteries were marked out, about 500 yards distant from the S. W. angle of the fort, and intended to contain, the one, two 18 pdrs. two 8 inch mortars,

and two 8 inch howitzers; the other, two 12 pdrs. only. At eight p. m. the Arabs made a gallant sortie against the covering party, fighting hand to hand; but were repulsed after a sharp and sanguinary conflict, in which lieutenant Davies, the commanding engineer, was killed, and major Andrews of the M. E. R. wounded. About twenty of this corps were also killed and wounded.

The two batteries opened at daylight the next morning, the heavier one with considerable effect; but the 12 pdr. one made little or no impression on the defences of the inner fort. The enemy returned the fire from seven or eight pieces of various calibres; but they were nearly all dismounted or silenced in the course of the morning.

The approaches were carried forward, the second parallel completed, and a breaching battery of four guns established by the 21st within about 150 yards of the exterior line of works on the south side. On the 22d the battery opened, but produced little effect on the solid stones and chunam of the works, and the same night the village of Sumnaree was taken possession of. The position of the breaching battery was altered at the same time.

The fire from the breaching battery continued from the 23d till the 27th, a practicable breach having been apparently effected by four p. m. The enemy suffered considerably from the shells of a 5½ inch howitzer. On the 28th, the guns were employed in cutting away the sides of the breach. The breach having been reported practicable, preparations were made for the assault at daylight of the 29th. Three columns were formed, one headed by Europeans to storm the breach; the second, entirely of natives, to carry the pettah, and the third, headed by Europeans, to escalate the outer wall near the river gate.

The first column advanced with great gallantry, but, on ascending the breach, the descent into the body of the place was found impracticable, on account of a deep ditch that had been dug at the foot of the wall, and the breach had been further cut off by a retrenchment, flanked by two guns. Lieutenant Nattes, the engineer, who had mounted the breach, had just pronounced the word "impracticable," when he fell mortally wounded. The scaling ladders were found to be of insufficient length, and, the circumstance being reported, the party was ordered to retire,

which it did in good order. The pettah was carried with a trifling loss.

It was determined the next day to abandon the attempt on the west side, and to try the eastern, which afforded facilities for mining; but little could be done until the arrival of a reinforcement of Bombay artillery from Ahmednuggur, all the guns of the Madras artillery having been rendered unserviceable, and their shot expended. The engineers continued to carry on their mining operations. On the 2d June two iron 18 pdrs. arrived from Unkye Tunkye, and were placed in a redoubt, that had been thrown up. On the 10th June, the Bombay detachment arrived, its artillery consisting of four 18 pdrs. two brass twelves, one 10 inch, four 8 inch, and one 5½ inch mortars. At daylight of the 11th, a battery consisting of one 10 inch, five 8 inch, mortars, and two 5½ inch howitzers opened. At eleven A. M., two of the enemy's magazines blew up in quick succession, bringing down a large portion of one of the curtains of the body of the place to its foundation, and exposing the whole interior to view. In order to take immediate advantage of the occurrence, two breaching batteries were thrown up, one to destroy the defences of the inner wall, and the other to breach the outer one.

On the 12th, the garrison entered into a negotiation, and on the 13th surrendered, after open trenches of 25 days. The enemy acknowledged to a loss of 35 killed and 60 wounded during the siege. The loss of the British was 209 killed and wounded, including officers, of which number the Madras artillery had lieutenant fireworker King wounded, 1 European rank and file, and 1 jemadar, killed; 1 serjeant, 9 Europeans rank and file, and 2 gun lascars, wounded. The expenditure of the artillery during the siege was, 18 pdr. shot, 3,492; 12 pdr. shot, 2,395; ditto, grape, 21; 6 pdr. shot, 500; ditto grape, 500; 10 inch shells, 98; 8 inch ditto, 1,004; 5½ inch ditto 233; 8 inch carcasses, 6; gunpowder, lbs. 35,500. After the fall of Malligaum, the Bombay troops returned to cantonments, and colonel McDowell's detachment took up quarters for the monsoon.

Whilst colonel McDowell was carrying on these operations, colonel Adams was actively employed in a southerly direction. This officer, after having dispersed the army of Bajee Rao, at Seonce, as we have seen, encamped from the 20th to the 26th of

April at Andoorree on the Wurdah. On the 28th, he arrived at Hinghengahaut, where he was joined by the Hoosingabad battering train and the corps and details for the Nagpore subsidiary force under major Goreham. On the 9th May, colonel Adams arrived before Chandah with a sufficient force, composed of both Bengal and Madras troops; viz.: Bengal; 2 brigades* of native horse artillery; 5th N. cavalry; 1 squadron 8th ditto ditto; 1 company of foot artillery; the 1st battalion 19th N. I.; the 1st battalion 23d ditto; 4 companies grenadier flank battalion; 5 companies of the light infantry ditto ditto; 1 company of pioneers: Madras; half a troop European foot artillery; 1 com-
pany European foot artillery; 1st battalion 1st N. I.; 1st bat-
talion 11th N. I.; 4 companies of the flank battalion; 1 com-
pany of pioneers; and 1,000 Nizam's reformed horse.

The city of Chandah, equal in size to Nagpore, lay in a plain, between two small rivers, dry in the hot season, the Eerree, and Jurputtee, which unite about half a mile from its southern extremity, thus covering three sides of the town. Part of the north, in an easterly direction, is covered by a deep and extensive tank, beyond which are some hills commanding the place at the distance of 900 yards, and between them and the fort is a thick jungle, which also runs along the eastern side, approaching the walls within half, or three quarters of, a mile. The suburbs are on the eastern side, the Jurputtee running between them and the town. Opposite the S. E. angle, at the distance of 750 yards, are other hills, on which the encampment was taken up.

The place itself consisted of a rampart from 8 to 12 feet high, and from 12 to 16 thick, crowned by a loop-holed parapet, 8 feet high and 4 thick, flanked at moderate, but irregular, intervals by round towers. The Bala Killa, or citadel, lay about the middle of the east side, 170 yards distant from the rampart, its wall being 45 feet high.

The reconnoissance having been completed by the 11th of May, it was determined to make the attack on the S. E. angle, as the pettah tope afforded cover to the advanced detachments, and a ravine offered access to within half musquet shot. At

* A brigade is two guns: the term division is now employed instead; and one gun is called a sub-division.

night on the 13th, a battery of one 18 pdr. two howitzers, and one 6 pdr., was erected on the southern hill to divert the enemy's attention. Shells and red hot shot were fired from this battery.

On the night of the 17th, a battery of four 12 pdrs. was constructed within 400 yards of the S. E. angle, in order to take off the collateral and flanking defences, and to enfilade the south face. A howitzer battery was also thrown up at 600 yards on the prolongation of the capital of that angle. An enfilading battery of three 6 pdrs. was erected on the prolongation of the eastern face at the distance of 400 yards, and, by these batteries, three of the enemy's guns were dismounted. During the night of the 18th the breaching battery of three 18 pdrs. was completed within 250 yards of the angle attacked, and opened at day-light next morning. By four P. M., of the same day, the breach was practicable; but the assault was delayed till the following morning, a constant fire being kept up on the breach to prevent the enemy retrenching it.

At 5½ A. M. of the 20th the two columns of assault advanced under lieutenant colonel R. Scot, speedily crowned the breach, and diverged right and left. By seven A. M., all resistance had ceased. The loss of the British was 13 killed, including major Goreham, who died from exposure and excessive fatigue, and 55 wounded.

An order was issued by the Governor General in Council, consequent upon the fall of Chandah, from which the following are extracts.

"Extract from G. O. by His Excellency the Governor General, dated Gooruckpore, 18th June, 1818.

"G. O. 18th June.—It is distressing that major Goreham has not survived to enjoy the just reputation, which his eminent merit in the command of the artillery challenged for him: yet, if he sunk under his too earnest exertions, he bore with him to the tomb the universal admiration of the army, and his name will long be quoted to excite similar energy in others. Captain Rodber,* captain Macdowell,* captain Mackintosh,† and lieutenant Walcott,* seem to have highly deserved the praise, which their commander bestows upon them. Indeed, the efforts of all the

* Bengal Artillery.

† Madras Artillery.

officers and men of the artillery appear to have been proudly laudable; and, in particular, the successful attempt of lieutenants Poggenpohl and Hunter to get one of the guns of the horse artillery over the breach exhibits a spirit and resource of superior tone."

"His Excellency in detailing the names of major Goreham* of the artillery.

Captain B. Mackintosh* (Commissary of Stores) of the artillery.

Lieutenant Poggenpohl,* } Horse Artillery,
Lieutenant Hunter,* }

and the corps to which they belong, is actuated by a desire to proclaim the honor they have acquired, in the same orders which have commemorated the triumphs of their brother officers and soldiers."

Colonel Adams marched his detachment from Chandah on the 24th May and arrived at Nagpore on the 1st June.

The Peishwah, finding himself hemmed in on every side, applied for conditions, and finally reluctantly surrendered to Sir John Malcolm on the 3d June, the Mahratta confederacy being thereby dissolved and the war concluded.

AUTHORITIES.

Blacker's Mahratta War; Lake's Sieges; Prinsep's Transactions in British India; Services of the 1st M. E. Regiment; Summary of the Mahratta and Pindarrie Campaign; Madras Artillery Records.

* Madras Artillery.

CHAPTER V.

Operations in the Mahadeo Hills—Siege of Jilpy Aumneir—Siege of Asseerghur—Major Weldon and Captain Frith, artillery, wounded—Siege of Nowa—Siege of Copaul Droog—Reorganization of the artillery—Golundauze battalion raised.

A. D. 1819. Although treaties had been signed with the principal native powers, and Appa Saib,* the rajah of Nagpore, deposed, Bajee Rao, a lad of ten years of age, the grandson of the late Ragojee Bhooslah, being elevated to the musnud in his room, affairs had not settled down into tranquillity, many devoted adherents still clinging to the fortunes of the deposed prince.

With the beginning of the year 1819, it was therefore resolved to undertake combined movements into the hills, which should effectually terminate this protracted struggle. Six detachments were detailed to penetrate from various directions: we will follow Brigadier Doveton's force for the present. This officer was instructed to ascend the Dhool ghaut to Jilpy-Aumneir on the Taptee to intercept the enemy, should they attempt to gain Asseerghur. Halting at Warkeira, he, on the 2d January, sent forward a detachment under lieutenant colonel Pollock to take possession of Jilpy-Aumneir. This place is situated at the confluence of the Taptee and Gurgah rivers, and washed on two sides by them; the third is covered by a deep and difficult ravine, and, on the fourth side, where the entrance lay, was a double line of works. This front was selected for the attack. A battery of six pounders was opened on the 10th, and an additional one the next morning. At eight in the evening, the garrison, partly induced by the damaged condition of their defences, and partly by the arrival of lieutenant colonel Crosdill,† with a train of artillery, offered terms, which were not accepted. At night, they made

* This prince escaped from the escort entrusted with the duty of conveying him to his place of exile, and was never recaptured. It is not known what ultimately became of him. A pretended Appa Saib sprung up about two years ago, but his followers were speedily dispersed.

† Madras Artillery.

their escape by a small sally-port leading down to the Taptee, the existence of which was unknown to the besiegers. Colonel Crosdill had just arrived from the reduction of Ummielneir, and, after Jilpy-Aumneir had been taken possession of, he rejoined general Doveton on the 21st January.

The next occasion on which we find the Madras artillery engaged is in the siege of Asseerghur, a fortress belonging to Scindiah, the Killedar of which, Jeswunt Rao Lar, was a warm supporter of the Pindarree system, although his master had signed the treaty on the 5th of November. Preparations were therefore made for the reduction of this strong hold. The Jaulnah battering train, consisting of seven 18 pdrs., two twelves, one 10 inch, three 8 inch and one 5½ inch mortars; and two 8 inch and three 5½ inch howitzers arrived in general Doveton's camp on the 1st March. Reinforcements were drawn from the Candesh, and the Nagpore subsidiary, forces, and additional ordnance was drawn from Nagpore as well as from the Hoosingabad train. The former consisted of four 18 pdrs., two 8 inch mortars, and two heavy 8 inch howitzers; the latter, of two 18 pdrs., two twelves, and two 5½ inch howitzers. General Doveton, on arriving before Asseerghur, took up his ground to the southward of it in the neighborhood of Boorhaunpoor, and general Malcolm, with his division to the northward of it. The troops under these officers were respectively as follows: under general Doveton, Bengal troops, 6th regiment light cavalry; 1st and 2d battalions 15th N. I.; 800 pioneers; Madras troops, 1 troop European horse artillery; 2d regiment L. C., 7th regiment L. C., H. M.'s Royal Scots; H. M.'s 30th (one wing); H. M.'s 67th regiment; Madras European regiment; 1st battalion 7th N. I., 1st battalion 12th Wallajahbad light infantry; 2d battalion 17th Chicacole light infantry; 2d battalion 13th N. I., 2d battalion 14th N. I., a detachment of pioneers, under general Malcolm; Madras troops, half a troop European horse artillery; camel howitzer battery; 3d regiment N. C.; 2d battalion 9th N. I.; 1st battalion 14th N. I., a detachment of pioneers; Bombay troops; 1st battalion grenadier regiment N. I.; 1st battalion N. I.; a detachment of pioneers. This force was subsequently increased by the junction of a part of the Saugor division, consisting of some Bengal miners, two battalions Bengal native infantry, viz.; the

2d battalion of the 1st, and the 2d battalion of the 13th, and some artillery and heavy guns.

The fortress of Asseerghur lies about two miles from the extremity of one of the great western ranges of the Santpoorah hills, and 16 miles to the northward of Boorhaunpoor. Its greatest length from east to west is about 1,100 yards, and its extreme breadth from north to south about 600. It crowns the summit of a detached hill, 750 high, and the precipice at the foot of the wall, enclosing the area, is bluff, from 80 to 120 feet in perpendicular height so scarped as to leave no way of ascent except in two spots. The fortification of these points has been the principal object kept in view in constructing the upper fort, which contained an abundant supply of water. The other portion was merely a low curtain, except where the guns were placed in battery. The fort had, however, the usual disadvantage of affording cover in every direction to the approaches of an enemy, by means of the numerous ravines lower down. The northern avenue lay in one of these, which terminated in the upper fort where the hill is highest. To bar ingress at this point, an outer rampart had been thrown up, 18 feet high, as many thick, and 190 feet long. This rampart, containing four casemated embrasures, ran from one part of the interior wall to another, where the works formed a re-entering angle. A sally port of extraordinary construction, and easily blocked up, descended through the rock at the south-eastern extremity.

The principal access was on the south-western side, where there was a double row of works, the lower of which, 25 feet high, ran along the foot of the bluff precipice, the entrance being by five gateways communicating with each other by a steep ascent of steps. A third line of works, termed the lower fort, took in an inferior part of the hill immediately above the pettah. The wall was about 300 feet high with towers, running up at the northern and southern extremities to connect it with the upper works. The pettah, which was small, had a partial wall on the southern side, with a gate; but the other sides were open, and surrounded by ravines.

On the 17th March, all attempts to induce the Killedar to surrender the fort, in obedience to Scindiah's orders, having failed, preparations were made for carrying the pettah; a large force of

Europeans and natives, supported by four horse artillery guns, was assembled at midnight for this purpose, and moved off at one A. M. of the 18th. It was carried with little loss, and before evening, a battery of five howitzers was completed in one of the streets. On the evening of the 19th the enemy made a sally, but were driven back. By daylight of the 20th a breaching battery was established, opening at 500 yards from the lower rock, and by the evening had nearly effected a practicable breach. The same night, the enemy made a determined sally, but were repulsed with considerable loss, but not before colonel Fraser had been killed and several men killed and wounded.

At four in the morning of the 21st March, the enemy, expecting an assault, evacuated the lower fort. At seven A. M. the expense magazine in rear of the breaching battery, containing 130 barrels of powder,* by some unfortunate accident, exploded, killing a native officer and 84 rank and file of the Bengal native infantry, and wounding a native officer and 65 rank and file. On this the enemy returned in numbers to the lower fort, and re-opened their guns, but, the defences having been destroyed, they were speedily silenced.

During the 22d 130 shells were thrown into the fort, and two additional embrasures, each for a twelve pounder, were prepared. Two more batteries had been opened on the 29th, and preparations were made for storming Mallighur, the lower fort. It was found, however, on the morning of the 30th that the enemy had evacuated it; in consequence of which it was taken possession of, the batteries in the pettah disarmed, and the guns brought into the lower fort. On the morning of the 1st April the new breaching batteries opened with effect, and by the 4th had destroyed the defences on either side of the intended breach. By the evening of the 7th, a practicable breach had been effected, and by 11 A. M. of the following day the garrison had accepted terms.

Early on the morning of the 9th the British colors were hoisted in the fort, and the garrison, 1,200 strong, marched out

* Blacker and Lake both state 130 barrels; the author of the services of the 1st Madras European Regiment says 30, probably a clerical error, and he of the summary of the Mahratta and Pindarrie campaign, between 300 and 350, which is an error.

and grounded their arms. The loss of the enemy was only 43 killed, and 95 wounded; that of the British much more severe, amounting to eleven European officers, four native officers, 95 European, and 113 native non-commissioned, rank and file, killed and wounded. The Madras artillery lost; killed, 1 sub-conductor, 2 drummers, 2 rank and file; wounded, major A. Weldon, captain J. H. Frith, 2 serjeants, 15 rank and file, and 15 gun lascars.

Lake makes the following remark in a foot note to his account of this siege. "It would be unjust to close these reflections on the siege of Asseerghur, without adverting to the exertions of the artillery, both officers and men, throughout the siege. The former in many instances, particularly in battery No. 1, and the mortar battery on the north front, were without relief, and actually lived in these batteries from the time they were first opened." Yet this is the siege that is passed over, as previously observed, for the India medal, whilst the one, in which the fort was won solely by gold, is the one selected for it.

Going back a little in order of time, we must give a brief account of the small fort of Nowa lying about 24 miles N. E. of Nandair, a city on the Godavery, by the Nizam's troops, officered by European officers. It is only 46 yards by 36; but is an excellent specimen of native fortification. The garrison consisted of 500 men, and the besieging force, of, artillery, 1 European officer, 10 Europeans attached, and 136 native officers and privates; infantry, 12 do. 5 do. and 2,236 do. reformed horse, 5 do. — 3 do., and 2,006 do.; total 18 European officers, 15 Europeans attached, and 4,378 native officers and rank and file.

Ground was broken against it on the 7th January 1819, and the batteries continued to play from the 11th to the 31st, during which period the engineer was gradually advancing by sap. At 20 minutes before two A. M., of the 31st, a mine, which had been carried to the edge of the ditch on the N. E. side, under the glacis, was sprung, making an excellent descent into the ditch, opposite a practicable breach in the works; and, under cover of the cloud of dust occasioned by it, the troops descended into the ditch, and, planting their ladders, mounted the breach, all resistance ceasing within an hour. The loss of the force was 24 killed and 180 wounded, of whom 4 were killed and 71 wounded in the assault. The ammunition expended was considerable, being, 8

inch shells 213; 5½ inch do. 1,040; round shot, 18 pdr. 1,380; 6 pdr. 462; grape shot, 18 pdr. 2; 6 pdr. 67.

The last siege connected with this period that we have to notice is that of Copaul Droog, before which general Pritzler appeared in person with part of his force on the 8th May.

These works were of extraordinary magnitude and strength, as well as complicated. The hill, constituting the upper fort, is about 600 feet above the level of the plain, and totally inaccessible on three sides. The fourth, or eastern, side was encircled with walls to the very base, where a strong rampart terminated the hill fortifications; below this, were two additional enclosures, each consisting of a very respectable rampart with towers. The inner one embraced the hill in the shape of an irregular semi-circle, and was of stone. The outer one, composed of mud, enclosed this, except at the east end, where the two were united.

The corps employed against it consisted of 6 companies of H. M.'s flank battalion, the Madras rifle corps, one wing of the 2d battalion 4th M. N. I.; the 2d battalion 12th M. N. I.; 2 squadrons H. M.'s 22d dragoons, 2 do. of the 1st L. C.; 2 companies of Madras artillery under major S. Cleaveland, and 3 companies Madras pioneers.

At midnight of the 8th, nine mortars commenced shelling the lower forts. On the 10th a breaching battery was opened. By noon of the 11th the breach was reported practicable, and, in the evening, the lower forts surrendered, the garrison, 1,400 strong, marching out. Overtures were at the same time made for the surrender of the upper fort, in consequence of which, hostilities were suspended until nine A. M., of the 13th. As, however, the Rajah was found to be acting evasively, it was determined to carry the place by assault. Two columns accordingly advanced at noon, the ladders being carried by the pioneers and volunteer artillerymen. Two gateways had to be blown open by the artillery, and, after a sharp contest, the garrison called out for quarter. The whole 500 were marched out as prisoners of war and the place was taken possession of. The British loss was 4 officers and 57 men killed and wounded.

This event closes the sieges of this epoch.

On the 8th May, the galloper guns attached to corps of dra-

goons and light cavalry were abolished and the following G. O. published.

G. O. 8th May 1819. * * * * *

"The corps of Madras artillery to consist of one horse brigade, and three battalions of foot, two European and one native.

"The horse brigade or corps of horse artillery to consist of six troops.

"Two troops horse artillery, } Europeans.
One rocket troop,
"Three troops horse artillery, Natives.

* * * * *

Establishment of the Horse Brigade.

Colonels,..... 1	Captains, 6
Lieutenant Colonels, 2	1st Lieutenants, ... 24
Majors,..... 2	2d Lieutenants,.... 0

* * * * *

Establishment of a Battalion of European foot artillery, consisting of seven companies with seven companies of gun lascars attached.

Colonels,..... 1	Captains, 7
Lieutenant Colonels, 2	1st Lieutenants, ... 14
Majors,..... 2	2d Lieutenants,.... 14

Non-Commissioned Rank and File.

Serjeants, 35	Drummers and Fifers, 14
Corporals, 35	Gunners, 560
Bombardiers, 70	

* * * * *

"The native battalion of foot artillery, or golundauze, will consist of 10 companies of the following establishment, with ten companies of gun lascars attached.

Establishment.

Major Commandant, 1	1st Lieutenants, .. 3
Captains,..... 8	2d Lieutenants, .. 3

Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.

Subadars, 10	Bheasties, 20
Jemidars, 20	Naigues, 80

Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, Rank and File.

Havildars,	80	Privates,	1,000
Drummers,	20		

* * * *

"The commandant of the golundauze battalion of artillery will, in the first instance, notwithstanding a major has been fixed to command that corps, be selected, at the commander-in-chief's option, from the general list of field officers of the corps of artillery (lieutenant colonels and majors), and will draw annually from the Off-Reckoning Fund, two-thirds of a share of Off-Reckonings, and the usual batta for commanding a corps agreeably to the regulations of the service.

"The rank of lieutenant fireworker in the corps of artillery is abolished; and the European commissioned officers of that corps will, in future, consist of the following ranks and establishment.

3 Colonels, or Lieut. Colonels Comt.	28 Captains,
6 Lieutenant Colonels,	43 1st Lieutenants,
7 Majors,	43 2d Lieutenants.

A. D. 1821. By G. O. G. 17th April 1821, the golundauze battalion suffered a reduction in its non-commissioned, rank and file, being established at 60 havildars, 60 naigues, and 700 privates.

On the 8th June 1821, the establishment of subaltern officers for the corps of artillery was fixed at 55 1st lieutenants, and 31 2d lieutenants.

On the 20th November 1821, the rocket troop was converted into a reserve troop.

On the 14th December 1821, the designation of the staff officer of artillery was changed from brigade major to assistant adjutant general.

AUTHORITIES.

The Authorities for the foregoing chapter are the same as the foregoing, with the exception of Prinsep's Transactions.

CHAPTER VI.

Demonstration against Kittoor—Death of Captain Black and Lieutenant Dighton of the horse artillery—Lieutenant Sewell, of the horse artillery, mortally wounded—Gallant conduct of Mr. Denton, troop quarter master—Mr. Thackeray killed—Remnant of the troops retires to Dharwar—Death of Lieutenant Sewell—Important order by government—Troops ordered to Kittoor—March of Jaulnah light field force—Description of Kittoor—Operations against it—Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, prisoners, delivered up by rajah of Kittoor—surrender of Kittoor—Breaking out of the Burmese war—Expedition against Rangoon fails—Rangoon taken—Attack of the Jouzong stockades—Failure at Kemendine—Lieut. Colonel Hopkinson appointed to command the artillery, vice Burton—Capture of Kemendine—Capture of Cheduba—Expedition against Negrals—Sickly state of the troops—Augmentation of the artillery.

A. D. 1824. The year 1824 is distinguished as being the one in which the Burmese war broke out; and, although this happened early in the year, and the occurrences, which we are about to record, did not take place till towards the close of it, yet, as the narration of them in strict chronological order would interrupt that of the more eventful transactions, we shall take Kittoor first in order; premising that much of the preliminary matter is drawn from memory alone.

In the month of October 1824, Mr. Thackeray, the Collector of the southern Malhatta country, was proceeding on his tour, accompanied, as was usual at that period, by his escort, consisting of either one or two companies of native infantry. On arriving at Kittoor, the petty rajah thereof closed the gates of the fort against him, and positively refused to pay his tribute to the British Government.

Having received information that captain Black's troop of horse artillery, consisting of 8 guns, was at no great distance, passing en route from Dharwar to Belgaum, Mr. Thackeray sent a requisition to that officer to join him, which he immediately did, the junction being effected about the 23d October. Mr. Thackeray requested him to open a fire against the rebellious fort, a measure against which that officer remonstrated, pointing out that 6 pdrs.

were not adapted to breaching. Mr. Thackeray replied that he was convinced that the rajah would yield to the demonstration, and captain Black gave up the point, contrary to his better judgment. No sooner, however, had the horse artillery opened their fire than it was briskly responded to from the fort. There was nothing left, therefore, but to endeavor to blow open one of the gates, for which purpose a 6 pdr. was run up to it. It encountered a sharp fire, in which captain Black was wounded, and lieutenant Sewell, who was employed with 2 guns in keeping down the fire of the enemy, mortally so, by a shot through the lungs, and the gun, after the gateway had been held for some time, was eventually obliged to be withdrawn. Captain Black now directed lieutenant Dighton to take another gun and make an attempt against another gate. This effort met with no better success than the former, lieutenant Dighton being immediately shot through the heart, and several of the men falling killed and wounded. The enemy, encouraged by their success, now made a sally against the remnant of the troop, and the last that was seen of Captain Black, who had been seated on the trail of one of his guns, in consequence of his wounds, was his fighting bravely sword in hand, until he was overwhelmed and cut down by superior numbers.

A party of the escort and a few Europeans, led on by Qr. Mr. Denton* of the troop, had meanwhile succeeded in gaining the ramparts, and partially fighting its way along them; but, being encountered by vastly superior odds, was obliged to retire before them and rejoin the guns.

Mr. Thackeray, now alive to the consequence of his imprudence, entered his palanquin and proceeded to the fort, waving his hands in order, if possible, to put a stop to further firing and useless effusion of blood. On his reaching the gateway, he was dragged from his palanquin by the infuriated garrison, and literally hacked to pieces. The remnant of the troops were drawn off, with the exception of some prisoners and the guns, taken by the enemy, and retired to Dharwar. Lieut. Sewell died of his wounds on the 5th November.

* Mr. Denton was made a lieutenant on the Invalid establishment for his conduct in this affair, and is now captain and deputy commissary of ordnance at Cannanore.

In consequence of this untoward event, the following G. O. G. was subsequently promulgated.

"Fort St. George, G. O. G. 25th March, 1825.

"The Honorable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to lay down the following rules, relative to the exercise of the authority, with which civil magistrates, and other officers acting in a similar capacity, are vested for calling out military force to preserve the peace of the country.

"1st. The first and most important rule is, that no civil officer shall call out troops, until he is convinced by a mature consideration of all the circumstances that such a measure is necessary.

"2d. When the civil officer is satisfied of the necessity of the measure, he should, before carrying it into execution, receive the sanction of government, unless the delay, requisite for that purpose, is likely to prove detrimental to the public interests. In that case also, he should fully report the circumstances to government.

"3d. When the civil officer may not deem it safe to wait for the orders of government, he should address his requisition for troops, not to any subordinate military officer, but to the officer commanding the division, to whom he should communicate his object in making it, and all the information he may possess regarding the strength and designs of those by whom the public peace is menaced or disturbed. His duty is confined to these points. He has no authority in directing military operations.

"4th. The officer commanding the troops has alone authority to determine the number and nature of those to be employed; the time and manner of making the attack; and every operation for the reduction of the enemy.

"5th. Whenever the officer commanding the division may think the troops at his disposal inadequate to the enterprize, he should call upon the officer commanding the neighboring division for aid, and report to government and the commander-in-chief.

"6th. No assistant or subordinate magistrate is authorized to call out troops. When any such officer thinks military aid necessary, he must refer to his superior, the principal magistrate of the district."

Intelligence of the disasters before Kittoor had no sooner reach-

ed the proper authorities than remedial and retaliatory measures were adopted. Troops were put in motion from Belgaum, Sholapore, and other places in the vicinity, towards the refractory fort, whilst the greater portion of the Jaulnah light field force proceeded by rapid marches to Sholapore. This force consisted of a troop of horse artillery, a company of golundauze, the 6th L. C., the rifle corps, 8th and 40th M. N. I., and was joined on its arrival at Sholapore towards the end of November by the 7th and 8th L. C.

Colonel Deacon, who commanded this force, having on arrival at Sholapore, been directed to proceed to Kittoor and assume command of the troops there, left accordingly, with the two last cavalry corps.

A short description of the fort of Kittoor will be necessary before detailing the operations against it.

Kittoor consisted* of two forts, an upper and a lower one: the lower one contained the palace of the reigning family and the town; and the upper one, somewhat raised above its level, but not lofty, was entirely occupied by a pagoda, magazines, store-rooms, &c. In this last, were placed, besides its own guns, those taken from Black's troop. The upper fort lay due south of, but in close proximity to, the lower one, and due west of the former was a strong position on a hill occupied in force by the enemy. On the southern and western sides of Kittoor were several wooded eminences of no great height, admirably adapted for picquets.

The force assembled against Kittoor at the end of November. On the 30th, it was told off into two divisions: the right, consisting of Gamage's troop of M. H. artillery; H. M.'s 46th flankers; 5th, 45th, and 49th, M. N. I., 8th L. C., and 23d M. L. I., under colonel Walker, took up a position west of the fort; and the left, composed of Bombay horse artillery; 4th M. L. C.; the Bombay European regiment, the 6th and 14th M. N. I., under colonel McLeod, was posted to the southward, about 15, or 1,600 yards from the hill occupied by the enemy (the Cunnummuttye). There was further a Madras foot artillery battery under captains Hockley and Biddle, and major Palmer of the same corps commanded the whole of the artillery.

* Kittoor and all the forts in the southern Mahratta country were a few years ago razed to the ground.

On the 1st December, the fort kept up an unremitting fire from 6 and 3 pounders and matchlocks on the British advance picquets, occupying the wooded eminences, whilst an 18 pounder fired on the southern camp, which, however, was beyond effective range.

On the 2d, the right hill picquet was withdrawn to the centre one about nine A. M. On the same day, colonel Deacon joined from the Jaulnah light field force, as also the battering train, the remaining companies of H. M.'s 46th regiment, and one or two battalions of Bombay native infantry, from Belgaum. Messrs. Stevenson and Elliott, assistants to Mr. Thackeray, who had fallen into the hands of the enemy on the 23d October, were delivered up by the rajah, who, however, still refused to come to terms. A body of two or three hundred advanced against the picquets, firing matchlocks and rockets; but, losing heart when within 4, or 500 yards, again retreated.

On the 3d, the sniping from the fort still continued, and a breast work was thrown up in the southern camp about 2½ P. M. Some guns and howitzers were placed in position, and a 12 pounder battery from Walker's camp was thrown up on McLeod's left. Another gun was planted at the right picquet. At 4½ P. M., the guns opened on the Cunnummuttye hill, whilst, at the same time, the two flank companies of H. M.'s 46th, two companies of the B. E. regiment, and two companies of the 14th M. N. I. advanced against it, and carried it after a short struggle, although it was strongly entrenched. The fort continued to fire during the remainder of the day and a great part of the night against the picquets and the Cunnummuttye hill.

On the 4th, a heavy fire against the fort was opened by the 18, and 12, pdrs., assisted by the horse artillery, to which the enemy replied by an ill-directed fire from the lower fort. At 11 A. M., the skirmishers were thrown out into the woods between the picquets and the Cunnummuttye hill; and, at 4½ P. M., the enemy hung out a white flag from the upper fort, chiefly owing to the dissensions among the chiefs, who appear never to have heartily seconded the rajah in his rebellion. About 8 lacs of rupees and as much amount of property were found in the fort, and the prisoners liberated. The loss of the British was trifling, and that of the enemy chiefly occurred in carrying the outpost on the hill. About

300 of the enemy made their escape to the mud fort of Sindeghee, about 16 miles from Sholapore, and a detachment from the Jaulnah light field force was sent to dislodge them. Under cover of a dark night, they escaped by a ravine running up to the fort, and a portion of the 6th L. C., being sent in pursuit, cut down eight of them, and brought in between twenty and thirty prisoners. The remains of Black's troop, with the recovered guns, were subsequently marched from Dharwar to Belgaum by lieutenant (now lieutenant colonel) Poole.

On the 16th December, the force before Kittoor broke up, and the Jaulnah light field force, increased by the junction of the 45th N. I., returned by easy marches, reaching its cantonments early in February 1825.

We now go back to the beginning of the year, in order to take up the eventful struggle with the Burmese empire. For the causes, which gave rise to the contest, we must refer the reader to Havelock's campaign in Ava, and other works treating professedly on this subject alone. Suffice it to say that, commencing in Chittagong and Arracan, it was not at first contemplated that any other troops but those of the Bengal Presidency would take part in it; but some reverses in Chittagong induced the Supreme Government to attempt a diversion by an invasion of the enemy's territories to the southward, by way of Rangoon and the Irrawaddy river, which debouches into the Indian Ocean in about 16° N. latitude, or about eight degrees to the southward of the original theatre of war. Beyond the simple knowledge that the capital lay upon this river, some 500* miles from the mouth of the river, the British in India may be said to have been entirely ignorant alike of the features and the climate of the country, nor is our geographical knowledge of it, out of the direct line of the operations carried on, much improved to this day.

A combined army from Bengal and Madras was directed to rendezvous at Port Cornwallis in the Andaman islands, under the command of brigadier general Sir Archibald Campbell, K. C. B. Bengal furnished a single brigade, consisting of H. M.'s 13th; light infantry, and 38th regiment, the 23d battalion, 20th native infantry, and two companies of European artillery, commanded by brigadier McCreagh of the former corps; making a total of 9,300

* By col. Wood's map 446; Symes, 500; Diana's log-book 540.

fighting men: the quota from Madras was composed of four companies of European artillery, one of golundanze, and a due proportion of gun lascars, H. M.'s 41st, 89th, First Madras European regiment, the 8d (L. I.) 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 18th, 34th (L. I.) and 43d regiment N. I. commanded by brigadier McBean, of H. M.'s 54th regiment, making a total of 11,475 fighting men. The artillery was commanded by major Burton.

The first portion of the Madras expedition left the roads on the 15th April, and the Bengal brigade cleared the Sand Heads two days later. During the first three days of May, the greater part of both fleets had assembled at Port Cornwallis. The second division of the Madras troops left Madras on the 23d May, and joined at Rangoon in June and July.

Further reinforcements from Madras joined in August and September, making by the end of the year, inclusive of a weak regiment of the line (H. M.'s 47th) and the governor general's body guard from Bengal, an effective force for the first campaign of nearly 13,000 men.*

The expedition arrived off the mouth of the Rangoon river on the 9th May, and stood up to Rangoon with the flood-tide on the following morning, that town lying about twenty-eight miles from its mouth. The town extended about 900 yards along the left bank of the river, and was six or seven hundred yards wide in its broadest part. It was surrounded by a wooden stockade about ten or twelve feet high, strengthened at intervals by embankments of earth, a shallow creek running along the three land sides, and expanding on the western, or furthest inland, side, into a morass, which was crossed by a wooden bridge.

At the river gate was a landing place, known as the king's wharf, upon which the Burmese had a battery of twelve guns planted. Opposite this battery, H. M.'s ship "Liffey" dropped her anchor, and, after, a slight pause, the enemy, who were evidently taken by surprise, opened a feeble fire on her from the battery, which was speedily silenced by the frigate's guns. The Burmese had fired awkwardly about a gun a minute, and the "Liffey" had merely replied by two guns for every one; but, when it became

* The following troops joined at different periods during the war. From Bengal a troop of horse artillery; from Madras, more artillery, 2 squadrons of the 1st L. C., H. M.'s 45th regiment, the 1st, 16th, 22d, 26th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 36th and 38th N. I.; from Bombay, one company of European foot artillery.

evident that forbearance was mistaken for timidity, and that humanity required, in order to spare unnecessary effusion of blood, that a striking lesson of British superiority was required to be inflicted, the "Liffey" collected her thunder not into one crushing broadside, but into one continuous, never dying, roar of artillery, whose effect was electrical. The Burmese fled from their guns, and the troops having landed in two divisions above and below the town, the British colors were flying from the stockade within twenty minutes after the first shot had been fired. The town of Dalla, across the river, was taken at the same time without resistance.

At the distance of two miles direct inland, or easterly, stands the Shui-da-gon pagoda, a lofty structure raised upon a high artificial mound, to which the ascent is by about 100 stone steps, the surface of the platform being about eight hundred yards square. On this platform were several smaller pagodas, and wooden dwellings for the priests. This platform was occupied by a part of H. M.'s 89th regiment and the Madras artillery, and formed the key of the whole position. Three roads lead from Rangoon to the pagoda. The first, issuing from the Tackally gate, or suburbs to the northward, runs in a south-easterly direction till it falls into the central, subsequently called the Madras road. The Bengal road, issuing from the south eastern gate, runs parallel to the latter till it approaches the foot of the steps, where the two unite. The right of the Madras troops rested on the pagoda, and their left on the town (in which the staff and one brigade were located), occupying the former road: the Bengal brigade, holding the other, which ran along a ridge of heights, had its right on the town and its left on the pagoda, both thus facing outwards.

It had been calculated, previous to the starting of the expedition, that supplies of draught and carriage cattle, as well as fresh provisions of every description, could be procured in the country. But the inhabitants had fled with their cattle, a contingency which had not been embraced in the calculation, and the British commander was without the means of moving from Rangoon. Information having been received that the enemy were constructing a stockade at Kemendine, four miles up the river, the grenadiers of H. M.'s 38th regiment were pulled up to it in the boats of the "Liffey" on the 16th May. It was held by 400 Burmese, but,

after a hand to hand contest, in which lieutenant Kerr was killed, it was carried, the enemy leaving 60 dead in the stockade.

On the 27th May, the enemy, having received reinforcements, became more bold in their attacks of the outposts of the Shui-dagon, or great pagoda. It was necessary therefore to disturb them, and accordingly a party of eighteen men from the 38th regiment, sallying forth, dislodged a body of the enemy occupying a well constructed work within forty yards of the pagoda.

On the 28th it became evident that the enemy were collecting in force in the jungle to the eastward, running close up to the pagoda. In order to ascertain their position and numbers, Sir Archibald Campbell marched out at the head of two companies of H. M.'s 13th L. I. and two of H. M.'s 38th regiment, amounting in all to 200 men, with 250 sepoy, from the 9th and 10th N. I., and a light gun and howitzer of the Bengal artillery. The ground was knee deep under water, the road obstructed by felled trees, and the rain fell in torrents. After passing three unfinished and undefended stockades, and firing occasionally at such parties as showed themselves in the jungle, the artillerymen were knocked up with the fatigue of dragging their guns through the swampy ground, and the guns were obliged to be sent back to the pagoda under the escort of the native infantry. After a fatiguing march of eight or ten miles, the enemy were discovered, just as the weather began to clear, drawn up in great force at the village of Jouzong, which was defended in front by two stockades. The troops advanced against the stockades in direct echelon of companies from the left, and both of them were carried in the most gallant style at the point of the bayonet. A demonstration being then made against the Burman line, it fell back upon the jungle, and Sir Archibald returned to camp. The loss of the British was lieutenant Howard 18th L. I., 1 bugler and 5 rank and file Europeans, 1 havildar and 3 privates, N. I. killed; wounded, lieutenants Mitchell, 38th regiment, mortally, and Halloran, severely, 2 serjeants, 21 European rank and file, and 1 rank and file N. I. The Burmese, who were 7,000 strong, left nearly 400 dead in the stockade.

The army began at this time to feel sorely straitened for provisions, whilst sickness, induced by the torrents of the monsoon, commenced its ravages in its ranks.

The enemy now threw up a series of extensive works at Ke-

مندینه, and had their numbers daily augmented by fresh levies. Sir Archibald Campbell decided upon making a combined attack upon them by land and water on the 3d June. The flotilla was to bombard the place from the river, and three columns under lieut. colonels Hodgson and Smith of the Madras native infantry, and major Frith, H. M.'s 38th regiment, were to attack it from the northward and eastward. About half-way, the two first columns, bewildered in the jungle, met in front of a stockade, afterwards called the "Half-way Stockade," and carried it after a stout and gallant resistance. The two columns then proceeded to Kemendine, and found a strong bamboo stockade there, upwards of ten feet high. Not a single scaling ladder had been despatched with any of the columns, and the most strenuous efforts made to climb it proved unavailing. The men were already falling fast under the fire of the enemy, when the H. C. cruiser Teignmouth, with more zeal than discretion, opened her guns upon the stockade. Every shot passed through the yielding fabric, carrying destruction into the British ranks on the opposite side, and compelling them eventually to retreat, *re infecta*. Major Frith's column, entangled in the jungle, never came up.

Sir Archibald Campbell, in his despatch of the 4th June, thus glosses over the affair: "an attempt was made to enter it (the stockade), which I have no doubt would have succeeded, but for the occurrence of some mistakes, and, as the attack was never in any way persevered in, I do not much regret the results, as it will tend to lull our crafty foe into a security that may soon prove fatal to him." No account of the killed and wounded in this affair of "some mistakes" was ever officially given. A sarcastic account of it sent to Madras, in which the writer indulged his merriment on the subject of the cruiser "peppering away at an empty basket," (the Burmese having prudently evacuated it) as soon as *her* guns began to do *their* work, led to the following order from Madras.

"G. O. C. C. 7th October, 1824.—Under the authority of government, the commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint lieutenant colonel Charles Hopkinson to command the artillery serving with the division of the Madras troops on foreign service, vice Burton." The latter officer, on being superseded, returned to Madras and eventually to Europe on sick certificate granted in G. O. G. 28th February, 1825.

On the 10th June, another attack upon Kemendine was undertaken. By two A. M., strong detachments, amounting to about 3,000 men, with four 18 pdrs., four mortars, and some field pieces, were in motion by the lower road to it, the heavy guns being dragged by hand over the swampy ground. Two divisions of vessels were sent up the river against it at the same time. At five A. M., the progress of the troops was checked by a nullah, which the pioneers set about bridging. A party of the 13th L. I., which had been pushed across, observed that the smaller work, which had been carried on the 3d, had expanded into a bastioned quadrangle of about 150 by 50 paces. It rested on the edge of a swampy plain, 700 yards long, its gorge open to the river, and its front and flanks imbedded in the jungle.

A detachment was directed to make a *detour* through the swamp, and take post to the northward. The 18 pdrs. and howitzers were run up by hand to within 50 paces of the works, within which the Burmese were observed looking down with apparent apathy on the preliminaries. The guns opened a heavy fire; but, as the shot passed clear through, it was not till the expiration of half an hour that a tolerable gap was effected in the face of the work; and two columns, composed respectively of H. M.'s 41st and the 1st Madras European regiment, and H. M.'s 13th and 38th, were held in readiness for the assault. The Madras pioneers rushed on, destroying the abbatis, and filling up the *trous de loup*, carrying at the same time the scaling ladders with them. The first column now dashed on, under a heavy fire of musquetry from the works, and gradually began to force its way through the narrow gap. Suddenly, a curious scene presented itself—the enemy, with their long black hair streaming over their shoulders, appeared crowding over the face of the work, and leaping down upon the very bayonets of the assailants. The cause was soon explained: the other column under major Sale had forced an entrance by the rear, and the Burmese were flying before it. The enemy left 150 dead on the ground; the loss of the British was two killed and 48 wounded, the artillery having one serjeant and one gunner wounded.

After a brief pause, the troops pushed on towards Kemendine; but, as the pioneers had to cut a road through forest trees and underwood for the guns and infantry, it was four P. M. before the force reached the place in order to invest it. But a reconnoissance established that, since the 3d, fresh works had been thrown

up, higher up the river. As either flank, in order to the complete investment, required to rest upon the river, the British general had to choose between weakening his cordon, by so extending it as to embrace them, or carrying these new works in the first instance, so as to prevent his right from being taken in reverse.

There was yet another alternative open: a bolder one, but which would nevertheless have been attended with success; viz., carrying the main work by an immediate escalade, when the minor ones would have fallen as a matter of course. But it was unfortunately determined to proceed in a more systematic manner, and try the effect of breaching.* Batteries were thrown up, and a great quantity of shot and shell uselessly expended during the night, the Burmese replying at intervals by irregular discharges from jinjals and musquetry. At five o'clock the next morning, a dead silence reigned in Kemendine, but the artillery continued to batter by salvos, and, after firing for three hours, effected a breach. The assaulting columns then moved on, and found, as might have been anticipated, that the enemy had evacuated the place before daylight.

Kemendine was then garrisoned by four companies of the 1st Madras European regiment, the 26th M. N. I. under lieutenant-colonel Yates, and a small detail of Madras artillery under lieutenant Alldritt, the rest of the troops returning to camp.

Whilst these operations were being carried on at Rangoon and in its vicinity, brigadier McCreagh had been detached from the rendezvous at Port Cornwallis with four companies of H. M.'s 18th L. I., the 20th or Bengal marine battalion, and a small detail of artillery under a serjeant, against the island of Cheduba, and major Wahab with the 17th M. N. I. at the same time against Negrais. The former reached his destination on the 12th May, and the troops advanced in boats up the river for about half a mile, when they found the enemy posted in force in a trench with an embankment, about 300 yards long. The Burmese were driven out of it at the point of the bayonet, and pursued up to, and right through, the town of Cheduba. At the head of the principal street was a stout and regular work constructed of timber, and 17 feet high. The brigadier had only two 9 pdrs. a ship

* Havelock, on what authority we know not, ascribes this evil counsel to the engineer and artillery officers.

carronade, and a field howitzer. By daylight of the 16th, his battery opened, the howitzer throwing shrapnel at the same time into the work. By four p. m. a practicable breach was effected, and the place carried by assault, when it was found that the women and children inside the work had suffered fearfully from the shells.

The capture of the town was, in effect, that of the island, and the brigadier leaving the 20th B. N. I. under lieutenant colonel Hampton to garrison the place, re-embarked the remainder of his troops and arrived at Rangoon on the 11th June.

Major Wahab found the island of Negrais deserted. He might easily have held it; but he had sailed from the Andamans with only 15 days rations. He endeavored to open a negotiation with the inhabitants of the mainland for provisions, but they threw up a field work in reply. This he carried: but, by so doing, lost all prospect of obtaining supplies. He was therefore obliged to proceed to Rangoon.

On the 10th June another detachment of Madras artillery, under the command of captain Crawford, embarked from the coast to join the 5th division of Madras troops, which was employed in Arracan. Its fortunes we will follow hereafter.

Fever and dysentery, the offspring of short and indifferent rations and exposure to the monsoon, had made such ravages amongst the troops that no forward movement could be made at present from Rangoon.

We shall close this chapter by observing that, on the 6th May, the Madras artillery was again increased, and formed into two brigades of horse artillery, European and native, of four troops each, three battalions of European foot artillery of four companies each and one of golundauze of the same strength as then existed, viz., 700 rank and file.

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CHAPTER VII.

Rangoon in a state of blockade.—The stockades of Kumaroot carried.—Syrian taken.—Capture of Tavoy and Mergui.—Failure at Kaikloo.—Kaikloo evacuated.—Capture of Tantabain stockades.—Mengee Maha Bundoola assumes command of the southern army.—Capture of Martaban.—Compliment to Captain Kennan.—Attack of the Burmese on Kemendine.—Siege raised on the 9th day.—Sir Archibald Campbell defeats Bundoola in the neighborhood of Rangoon.—Compliment to Captain Murray.—Burmese defeated at Puzzendoung.—Burmese again defeated near Rangoon and at Kokain.

A. D. 1824. The month of July 1824 saw the invading troops in a state of blockade at Rangoon. The attacks of the enemy upon the outposts had meanwhile become so annoying that it was resolved to dislodge them from some of their strongest positions. Two thousand Burmese had entered the village of Puzzendoung, about two miles south of Rangoon, whence they advanced against the British right. On the 1st of the month, brigadier McCreagh detached a column to cut off their retreat, whilst a Bengal gun and howitzer fired round shot and shell against the approaching masses. The enemy, having penetrated between the picquets of the 7th and 22d N. I., occupied a hill, whence they opened a fire on the British lines. Four companies of the 7th and 43d N. I. advanced with great steadiness against the enemy, and drove them back amongst the morasses; but the column, intended to cut off their retreat, not coming up in time, the Burmese made their retreat good into the jungle, leaving 100 dead on the field. Not a man was touched on the side of the British.

During the night of the 4th, the axes of the enemy were heard in ceaseless activity in the dense forest extending from the western side of the Great Pagoda to the river. The artillery were directed to open a fire of shells and rockets from the platform of the Pagoda in that direction, their only guide being the smoke, which curled upwards amongst the trees from the Burmese fires. After an objectless fire of two hours, that, which should have been done at first, was ordered, and 500 Europeans were detached with scaling ladders to carry such stockades as

they might chance to fall in with. They found some finished, and others in the course of erection, all of which were carried, with a loss to the British of twenty-five men.

The check sustained by the Burmese had effected no alteration in their plans; and they continued to gather in fresh strength in front of the lines, and to give considerable annoyance. It was therefore necessary to drive them back to a greater distance; and, accordingly, on the 8th July, a column, 1,200 strong, under brigadier general McBean, moved out by land to operate against the nine stockades of Kumaroot, a mile and a half above Pagoda Point. Another division, 800 strong, under Sir Archibald Campbell, proceeded by water to Pagoda Point, where the Lyne branch of the Irrawaddy falls into the Rangoon one, and, at which point it found the enemy strongly posted. The main entrenchment was thrown up on the projecting spot of land, and was flanked by stockades on the opposite bank of either stream. A breach having speedily been effected by the fire of the vessels, the troops pulled towards the main work. The storming party consisted of details of the 3d, 10th, and 17th, N. I., supported by two hundred and sixty of H. M.'s 41st, and one company of the first Madras European regiment. The first and second were speedily carried, and the enemy evacuated the third.

General McBean's column was equally successful, although, owing to the inundated state of the roads, the artillery were obliged to send back all their field pieces, except some small howitzers, carried by dooly bearers, which were, after all, of but little use, as the fuses had been cut for a long range, and the stockades were not visible until they were approached within 300 yards. These were, however, all carried in rapid succession by H. M.'s 13th and 38th regiments, the commander, Thamba Woongyee, falling in the last. Eight hundred of the Burmese were left in the stockade, and numbers of their wounded perished in the jungles and adjacent villages. The loss of the British was small, viz., 4 killed, and 25 wounded.

On the 5th August, Syriam, near the junction of the Pegu with the Rangoon river, was captured by a detachment of 600 men, drawn from H. M.'s 41st regiment, the 1st M. E. regiment, and 12th N. I., under the command of brigadier Smelt. The enemy, having strongly stockaded themselves in Dalla creek,

were driven from their position, after a sharp resistance, in which the British lost 50 men, by a detachment of 400 men, under lieutenant colonel Kelly, the 1st M. E. regiment.

On the 28th of August, an expedition, consisting of H. M.'s 89th regiment, 7th M. N. I., and the Bombay artillery, embarked on transports for Tavoy, arriving at the mouth of the river on the 4th of September. The vessels reached the town, about 40 miles up the river on the 8th. The Tavoyese, glad to free themselves from the oppressive yoke of the Burmese, quietly surrendered the place.

Mergui, whither the expedition next proceeded, and which it reached on the 6th of October, cost more trouble in its reduction. A heavy battery from the heights opened on the invaders, which was silenced in about an hour by the guns from the shipping, when the troops landed and took possession: the loss on this occasion to the British was thirty killed and wounded. Tenasserim, on the main land opposite, was taken quiet possession of some days afterwards.

Towards the end of September, a body of Burmese, styled "Invulnerables," made a night attack upon the important post of the Great Pagoda, with a view of surprising it. They were met by a shower of grape from a gun at one of the artillery picquets, and, being at the same time taken in reverse by the fire of an infantry one, were repulsed.

The beginning of October was marked by a reverse of some magnitude which occurred at Kaikloo, fourteen miles distant from Rangoon. The 3d and 34th M. L. I., in all 800 strong, with two howitzers, under lieutenant colonel Smith, were detached on the 5th against this place, where the enemy was strongly stockaded.

Forty pioneers accompanied the party. At 10 in the morning, the force arrived at a stockade at Tadaghee, which it carried with some loss. Information having been here received that the stockades at Kaikloo were stronger than had been anticipated, colonel Smith sent back to Rangoon for reinforcements, especially requesting a small body of Europeans. Three hundred men from the 28th and 30th N. I. with two howitzers, but no Europeans, were accordingly sent out to him. On the 8th October a field work was descried, against which the howitzers opened. Three small columns then assaulted, and carried it and a succession of

breastworks, after which they advanced to attack the main position, an entrenchment resting on an eminence on its right, which was crowned by a fortified pagoda. The enemy in the stockade reserved their fire, until the British were within fifty or sixty yards, when they opened a destructive one, which knocked down the leading officers and men. The troops, panic struck, lay down to avoid the fire, and the retreat was obliged to be sounded, when the party returned to Tadaghee, carrying their wounded with them. The loss on this occasion was 21 killed, including two officers, and 74 wounded, of whom five were officers.*

On the same day that colonel Smith returned with the remains of his detachment, a force under Brigadier McCreagh, consisting of 420 Europeans, and 350 native infantry, with a mortar and two field pieces, marched to avenge the disaster of Kaikloo. At seven A. M. of the 10th, the Brigadier was at Tadaghee, and by sunset at Kaikloo, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated it. Twenty-three bodies of British officers and sepoys were found mutilated in the most shocking and indecent manner; and the brigadier determined on pushing on a march in pursuit. On the 11th, he advanced to the village of Coghee, but, finding that both it and the stockade were in flames, and that the enemy had retreated into the jungle, he was obliged to return to camp.

On the 5th October, major Evans, with 300 of H. M.'s 38th and 100 Bengal artillery, ascended the Lyne branch of the river as far as the town of Tantabain. He carried two large stockades by escalade, burned the war boats and fire rafts, and destroyed the large magazine of petroleum, from which the Burmese manufactured their combustibles.

By the close of the year, the sickness and mortality induced by climate and privations had reached their maximum, and a more

* One of these officers was lieutenant Campbell of the pioneers, who fell from a shot below the ankle, whilst carrying the ladder forward. The medical officer, assistant surgeon B. of the 9th N. I., (since dead), whilst dressing the wound, finding that the ball had not passed through, concluded that it had rebounded, whereas it was lodged in the small bones of the foot. Mortification ensued some days after, when he amputated the limb below the knee. Some days afterwards, it was discovered that the mortification had proceeded higher up, and a second amputation was made above the knee. This, like the former, was not high enough up, and the mortification, proceeding, carried him off in excruciating agonies.

abundant supply of provisions, coupled with the cessation of the rains tended to improve the condition of the army, which, notwithstanding continued reinforcements, had been reduced to a skeleton. At this juncture intelligence was received that the celebrated Mengee Maha Bundoola, who had been originally destined to carry the war from Arracan on to Calcutta, had, in obedience to more recent instructions from the court of Ava, assumed command of the southern army with injunctions to drive the barbarians into the sea.

Bundoola's force, collected at Donabew, did not fall short of 50,000 men, including some squadrons of Cassaye horse. This force was pushed down the river in boats, or along the left bank of the river, and by the Panlang creek. To oppose it Sir Archibald Campbell had no more than 1,300 Europeans, and eight native regiments, all weakened by disease, since, in addition to the troops detached to Cheduba, Tavoy, and Mergui, an expedition under lieutenant colonel Godwin, H. M.'s 41st, composed of part of his own corps, the 3d M. L. I., and the Madras artillery, had embarked for the capture of Martaban, a little to the southward of Rangoon, on the 14th of October.

We must briefly follow this expedition, before resuming the thread of the narrative. Owing to the ignorance of the pilots, and the calms and currents, the expedition, which should have reached its destination the next day, did not do so until the 29th. The town of Martaban lies at the foot of a lofty hill, on the opposite side of the river to the present town of Moulmein. On its right was a rocky mound, on which was a two gun battery. A stockade, communicating with this battery, ran along the bank of the river for three quarters of a mile, where it joins a pagoda, which jutted out into the stream in the form of a bastion: thence it continues a short distance, until it terminates in a small work, beyond which was dense jungle. Higher up the hill was another stockade.

On the vessels approaching the works, a smart fire was opened on them, principally of grape. "All the night of the 29th there was a cannonade from both sides, and the excellent practice of captain Kennan, of the Madras artillery, commanding, assisted by lieutenant M'Gregor of the Bengal artillery in the bomb vessel, must have done great execution among the defenders of

the works, whose repeated cheers informed us that their numbers were great.”*

At five o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the troops were landed, in order to storm the stockade. By some misapprehension, the boats put them on shore on the wrong side of the nullah under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry. Means were, however, found for crossing it, and, after a sharp conflict in which the enemy suffered severely, the works were carried, with the loss to the British of four rank and file, one seaman, and one gun lascar killed; one captain, one serjeant, one havildar, six rank and file, 1 marine, one seaman, and one gun lascar wounded. The Madras artillery had amongst these, one gunner killed and two wounded.

In colonel Godwin's despatch, naming officers who distinguished themselves, we find as follows, “where every one contended honorably, it would be difficult to select for your particular notice I must ask your best thanks, however, for * * * * *

* * Captain Kennan, Madras artillery, commanding.” * *

* *

We now revert to the grand army under Sir Archibald Campbell. On the 29th and 30th November, reconnoitring parties, pushed up the left bank, were driven back by such overwhelming numbers that it was evident that a determined assault upon the British position was at hand. Early in the morning of the 1st December, a body of 10,000 Burmese debouched upon the plains of Dalla, and established the right of their contemplated line of investment on the bank of the river, whence they opened a feeble fire of artillery upon the shipping, in the vain hope of driving the vessels from their anchorage.

At daybreak on the 1st December, the enemy, who were fully aware of the importance of the post of Kemendine, advanced to the assault of it. The stockade was quadrangular, one face being washed by the river, and the other three imbedded in the jungle, which came up to within a few yards of the work. To strengthen the post and to maintain the water communication (the only one then open) with Rangoon, H. M.'s sloop “Sophie,” the H. C.'s cruiser “Teignmouth,” and the best gun vessels and rowboats of the flotilla, were stationed off Pagoda Point, lieuten-

* Colonel Godwin's despatch to Sir Archibald Campbell, dated Martaban, 2d November, 1824.

ant Alldritt of the Madras artillery, with one 12 pdr. cannonade, and two 6 pdrs., commanded on the river face.

The first move of the enemy was to send fire rafts down the river, which compelled the vessels to slip from their moorings and drop down below the stockade. The fire from lieutenant Alldritt's guns, however, was so well directed that the war boats, which had been advancing, were obliged to pull up stream, and retire beyond range. On the other three sides, the enemy made repeated attempts at escalade, but were each time repulsed with severe loss. They then entrenched themselves within a short distance of the work, and, at eight o'clock at night, again attacked it on all three sides at once. They were allowed to approach within thirty yards, when a well directed and incessant fire of musquetry drove them back with severe loss; but not before several of them had gained the foot of the stockade. The men slept on their arms, but this was the last attack that night.

On the morning of the 2d, another fire raft was sent down the river, whilst several attacks were made on the north and east faces, which were repulsed with the same steady gallantry as before. Daylight discovered the enemy entrenched within 50 yards of the stockade, so deeply as to be effectually covered, and from behind these entrenchments they kept up so galling a fire from jinjals and small arms that, there being no battery in the stockade whence a gun could be brought to bear upon them, the top of a small pagoda was knocked off, and the carronade mounted upon it. The situation was, however, too much exposed, and before two rounds had been fired two gunners were severely wounded, whilst, from the cramped situation not allowing the gun to be properly worked, a golundauze had both his arms blown off in the act of ramming home. Major Yates therefore desired the gun to cease firing, purposing to make the post more tenable during the night; but serjeant Bond of the 1st M. E. regiment earnestly solicited one more trial, which was granted. He had scarcely stepped upon the platform ere he was shot dead, and gunner Chamberlain of the Madras artillery severely wounded. Both received honorable mention in Major Yates's despatches.

The enemy maintained a heavy fire during the day, and at night made three several resolute attempts to escalade, but were repulsed with severe loss. During these assaults, fire rafts were

again sent down the river, obliging the shipping to shift their berths, thereby leaving the river side completely exposed.

On the morning of the 3d, a reinforcement of eighty of the 1st M. E. regiment joined by water, the wounded being sent back to Rangoon in the same boats. The enemy continued to fire at intervals during the 4th, and at night made another attack with the same result as on the former occasions. The Burmese further ascended trees, whence they directed a plunging fire into the stockade, although a considerable number of them were picked off by corporal Lucas of the 1st M. E. regiment.

On the 5th, the enemy had planted a small gun within 50 paces of the stockade, at the head of a narrow pathway on the eastern side, which caused considerable annoyance. Captain Page of the 48th M. N. I., volunteered to carry it, for which purpose he had 40 of the M. E. R. under ensign Weir, and 40 of the 26th M. N. I., under ensigns Reynolds and Smith assigned him. This unfortunate sally which was driven back in almost less time than it takes to write it, was a striking illustration of the important difference between "Come on, my lads," and "Go on, my lads," the position of the commander and his subalterns being reversed. Two were killed and three wounded, ensign Smith, who was leading, being among the latter, shot through the abdomen.

In the evening, the enemy in great force made two attempts to escalate; but were repulsed in both with great loss.

On the morning of the 6th, a fresh reinforcement of 50 men from the 1st M. E. regiment arrived from Rangoon, and the wounded were sent back as before. The enemy continued their fire from behind their entrenchments this day, and made a renewed assault upon the stockade at night; but were repulsed with great slaughter by a heavy fire from the garrison, H. M.'s sloop "Sophie," the gun boats, and mortars of the "Powerful," bomb vessel. On their repulse, the river was again sheeted with fire rafts, one of which communicated to the rigging of the former vessel, but the flames were fortunately extinguished.

The enemy confined themselves on the 7th to firing from their entrenchments. On the 8th, there was heavy firing, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to storm the stockade. By the morning of the 9th the enemy, in consequence of the events before Rangoon, about to be narrated, had raised the hopeless siege.

Although the Madras artillery, and the first European regiment equally contributed with the 26th N. I. to the success of this gallant defence, the latter corps alone has been permitted to inscribe "Kemendine" on its colors.

Whilst these operations were being carried on against Kemendine, the main army was also fully employed. General Campbell had established his head quarters in the great pagoda. Along the eastern face of this stretches a kind of level glacia, a raised causeway running between this and the outer wall of the pagoda. At the foot of the level is a deep ravine, 40 yards in width, beyond which are heights covered with a jungle impenetrable by regular troops. To the northward, this valley, sweeping round, approaches much nearer to the pagoda, and is dotted with three tanks, the largest of which, in consequence of some real or fancied efficacy of its waters for the cure of cutaneous diseases, was dubbed the "Scotch Tank." A causeway runs direct from the northern face of the pagoda, between two of these tanks, forking out beyond them into two branches, the right hand one leading to Kumaroot, and the left to two successive hillocks, on which are some "Ponghi," or Priests' houses, and insulated by two other ravines running between them.

Picquets had occupied these mounds from the third week in May up to the 1st of December, when they were withdrawn, and the enemy immediately took possession of them, whereby they were enabled to push their entrenchments to within 40 yards of the pagoda. The British had two outposts, one at the "Faquir's house," within half musquet shot of which the enemy had advanced their line; and the other called the "White House picquet," between the Bengal lines and Puzzendoung. This last was insulated.

Major Sale was directed to make a diversion to draw the enemy off from these important points. He advanced against the left with 400 men drawn from his own corps (the 13th L. I.), and the 18th M. N. I., accompanied by a single 6 pdr.* The gun threw shrapnel with considerable effect against the Burmese line. The infantry then deployed and overthrew the opposing foe, who, however, retired slowly and doggedly, reforming on the mounds

* It is contrary to all sound principles and every rule of war to send a single gun into action.

in their rear. Major Sale continued to advance, although he thereby exposed his left flank, and completed the overthrow by forcing the enemy's left back beyond the tanks, and capturing the unfinished entrenchments. He then deliberately retreated, carrying back various trophies.

Towards the evening, the enemy in the jungle to the eastward of the pagoda opened a galling fire from their entrenchments against the parapets of the pagoda, which was replied to by the artillery. Captain Bond, of the corps, had a narrow escape, a ball passing through his forage cap. Towards night fall, two companies of H. M.'s 38th, led on by captain Piper, drove back in confusion a considerable force which was approaching inconveniently near to the N. E. angle of the pagoda, and carried off several jinjals and entrenching tools.

On the morning of the 2d, a party of the same corps, headed by captain Wilson, and supported by a detachment of the 28th M. N. I., dislodged a body of the enemy posted in a commanding situation in front of the north gate of the pagoda.

"During the 3d and 4th, the enemy carried on his labors with indefatigable industry; and, but for the inimitable practice of our artillery, commanded by captain Murray, in the absence, from indisposition, of lieutenant colonel Hopkinson, we must have been severely annoyed by the incessant fire from his trenches."*

The Puzzendoung creek subtended the whole rear of the enemy's left. Captain Chads, R. N., was directed to take the boats of the squadron up it on the morning of the 5th, and cannonade the centre of that wing. Two columns were ordered from the force: the first, consisting of 1,100 men under major Sale, to break the centre; and the second, composed of 600 men, under major Walker, 3d M. L. I., to turn the left. A half squadron of the governor general's body guard, which had landed the preceding evening under lieutenant Archbold, was attached to major Sale's column.

As day broke, the flash of the 9 pdrs., and the bursting of the shells in the Burmese lines, gave evidence that the boats were at work on their left flank. On the appointed signal being given

* Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch, 8th December 1824.

from McCreagh's pagoda,* the flotilla ceased firing, and the columns advanced to the attack. Colonel Walker's column, having the shortest space to traverse, was the first to debouche and deploy beyond the White House picquet. It was assailed by a shower of jinjal balls and musquetry, and that officer, "one of India's best and bravest soldiers,"† had just placed himself in front of the line, and given the word "Forward," when he fell dead from a jinjal ball through the forehead. The line then pressed forward under major Wahab, poured a steady volley into the enemy, charged them, and carried the entrenchments.

Major Sale's column had been retarded by being entangled in ravines and water-courses ; but, on coming up, it drove the enemy completely out of their entrenchments, and to a considerable distance up the road to Kokain, capturing all their arms of every description that were found in the works, whilst the body guard contrived to cut down a few of the fugitives, the cramped state of their horses detracting from their efficiency. At an early period of the day, lieutenant Butler, of the 1st M. E. regiment, and a havildar of the 34th L. I., being severely wounded, were returning slowly to camp, when a party of the Cassaye horse made a dash to cut them off. But there was a solitary gun at the White House picquet, under lieutenant Onslow of the Madras artillery, which disturbed their calculations, by pouring in such an effectual fire upon the advancing body that it was fain to wheel round and gallop beyond range, without effecting its object.

The Burmese made one effort to retrieve the fortune of the day ; but only to be again broken and fly in confusion. The troops under major Sale encamped on the ground which they had wrested from the enemy, thus occupying it in observation of their left centre and rear.

Since the morning of the 1st December, fifty pieces of ordnance had been placed at the most commanding points of the British position, and the Burmese suffered severely from the shot and shell poured in upon them.

On the 6th, Bundoola had brought up the remnants of his defeated left to strengthen his right and centre, and pushed

* Situated on an eminence in the centre of the Bengal road, between Rangoon and the great pagoda.

† Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch, 8th December 1824.

his approaches up to within a few yards of the great pagoda, preparatory to making a determined attack upon it. Sir Archibald Campbell therefore directed the artillery to slacken its fire, in order to encourage him to make the attempt.

On the morning of the 7th, Bundoola's whole force was posted in the British general's immediate front, and the first line of entrenchments nearly close up to the walls.

"The time had now arrived to undeceive them in their sanguine but ill founded hopes. I instantly made my arrangements, and at half past eleven o'clock every thing was in readiness to assault the trenches in four columns of attack, under the superintendence of lieutenant colonel Miles, my second in command, and commanded by lieutenant colonels Mallet, Parlbay, Brodie, and captain Wilson, H. M.'s 38th regiment. At a quarter before 12, I ordered every gun that would bear upon the trenches to open, and their fire was kept up with an effect that never was surpassed. Major Sale at the same time, as directed, making a diversion on the enemy's left and rear. At 12 o'clock, the cannonade ceased, and the columns moved forward to their respective points of attack.*

The enemy were overthrown at every point with great slaughter, and the cordon of investment broken. The Burmese were supposed to have lost between the 1st and 9th December, before Rangoon and Kemendine, at least 5,000 men: the loss of the British, in the same period was two officers killed and 11 wounded, other ranks, 24 killed, and 224 wounded. The Madras artillery had one gun lascar killed, three gunners, three golundauze privates, and one gun lascar wounded.

"Thus vanished the hopes of Ava; and those means, which the Burmese government were seven months in organizing for our annihilation, have been completely destroyed by us in the course of seven days. Of 300 pieces of ordnance, that accompanied the grand army, 240 are now in our camp, and, in muskets, their loss is to them irreparable."†

Were it not a matter of sober history, it would scarcely be credited that, of these 240 pieces of ordnance, 26 only had the

* Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch, 8th December 1824.

† Ibid.

slightest pretensions to the name, even when we have the complaisance to include two pounders, or that the "irreparable loss" in musquets amounted to no more than 900 stand.

On the evening of the 7th, the stockades at Dalla across the river were carried after a sharp resistance, in which the British suffered severely in killed and wounded.

On the 14th, half of Rangoon was destroyed by fire, the work of incendiaries, and several fire rafts sent down the river, without, however, damaging the shipping.

Notwithstanding Bundoola's severe defeats, and "the hopes of Ava having vanished," he had strongly entrenched himself on the 15th of December at Kokain, three miles from the great pagoda, with 25,000 men. The whole western front of this position was covered by a morass of 1,500 yards: the flanking works were skilfully disposed; and the main stockade and out-works were strengthened by a broad and deep external ditch. The marsh was only passable by narrow gorges and a broken bridge; whilst bodies of infantry, supported by the Cassaye horse, held the adjacent forest. Sir Archibald Campbell decided upon attacking the enemy in this position.

He accordingly moved out on the 15th December in two columns; the right consisting of 200 men of H. M.'s 18th L. I., and 300 of the 18th N. I. and 34th L. I., with one field piece and a detachment of the governor general's body guard under lieutenant Archbold, the whole commanded by brigadier general Cotton. The left column, under Sir Archibald Campbell, consisted of 500 Europeans drawn from H. M.'s 38th, 41st and 89th regiments and the 1st M. E. regiment, with 300 men from the 9th, 12th, 28th, and 30th M. N. I., five field pieces, and a detachment of the body guard under lieutenant Dyke.

The arrangements having been completed, the artillery opened, after which the columns rushed on, and, after a severe struggle, carried all the works. Whilst the conflict was at the hottest, the Cassaye horse emerged from the jungle, and threatened the British rear. Lieutenant O'Hanlon, of the Bengal artillery, a volunteer with the body guard, led them on to the charge. He was several hundred yards in advance of the men, as he neared the enemy, when a volley of musquetry broke both his arms, pierced his body, and wounded his horse. He nevertheless

managed to gather up the reins with his teeth, turn his horse in full career, and gallop back to the lines, when he expired shortly afterwards. The British lost 4 officers killed, and 13 wounded : of other ranks, 15 killed, and 104 wounded. Of the Madras artillery, one gun lascar was wounded. In Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch of the 16th December, occurs the following : "The exertions of captain Montgomerie, commanding the artillery in the field, together with those of captain Cheape, and lieutenant Underwood of the engineers, were most conspicuous."

On the same day, captain Chads, R. N. destroyed thirty out of thirty-two of the enemy's war boats.

After these severe reverses, the enemy retired from the vicinity of Rangoon, and fell back on Donabew.

AUTHORITIES.

Havelock's Campaign in Ava—Services of the First Madras European regiment—Wilson's Burmese War—and the Personal recollections of the author.

CHAPTER VIII.

Operations in Arracan—Action in the Pudho hills—Action near the Jeajah river—Attack of the key of the position in front of Arracan—British temporarily obliged to abandon four guns—Position carried—Arracan and Ramree full—The climate obliges the British to abandon Arracan with the exception of Cheduba and Ramree—Sir Archibald Campbell advances towards the capital—Detachment sent against Bassein—Panlang taken—Failure at Donabew—Compliment to captain Kennan, and lieutenants Onslow and Symes—Donabew taken, lieutenant Symes wounded—Death of Bundoola—Compliment to lieutenant colonel Hopkinson—Armistice of Myoung-ben-zeik—Operations in Pegu—Shoehien stockade carried—British defeated at Sittang—Sittang taken—Compliment to captain Dickinson—British defeated at Watteegoung—Action of Tsenbike—Action of Napadee—Treaty of Melloon—Melloon taken—Compliment to lieutenant colonel Hopkinson and captain Montgomerie—Burmese defeated at Pagahm-mew—Peace concluded—Farewell complimentary order to lieutenant colonel Hopkinson.

A. D. 1824. We purpose, whilst the army is resting at Rangoon, to give a rapid sketch of the occurrences which had been simultaneously transacting in Assam, and Arracan, whither it will be remembered that a company of Madras artillery under captain Crawford had been despatched on the 10th June.

The British troops, after their reverses at the beginning of the year, had retired to their cantonments in Gohati, whilst parties of Burmese overran and pillaged the country of Assam. The force under lieutenant colonel Richards, which was instructed to clear Assam of the invaders, consisted of about 3,000 men including artillery. The operations of this force it is foreign to the purpose of this work to follow. Suffice it to say that they commenced about the end of October. The force was not only completely successful in this primary object, but had also, by the 29th January 1825, effected the subjugation of

A. D. 1825. Rangpore. Another force under brigadier general Shuldham, consisting of 7,000 men, on the Sylhet frontier, was destined to penetrate through Cachar into Munnipoor. After struggling through various difficulties through the months of February and March 1825, connected with the nature of the country, and after having penetrated through the jungle to the

Jiri nullah about forty miles beyond Banskandy, the attempt was reported impracticable, and the force broken up.

A more important effort was made on the side of Arracan, where a force of 11,000 men was assembled under brigadier general Morrison of H. M.'s service, to which captain Crawford's company of artillery was attached. General Morrison arrived at Chittagong on the 5th of September, and assumed command. In the beginning of January 1825, he determined to move out, and in the course of the month, the troops were assembled in the vicinity of Cox's bazaar. Here it became necessary to make an election between pursuing the road along the coast to the mouth of the Naf, or to cross it higher up at a more practicable point, by taking a more easterly course. General Morrison decided upon the former, as exposed to less risk. The army arrived at Tek Naf on the 1st February, crossing the river next day, and occupying Mungdoo. Quitting Mungdoo on the 12th, general Morrison arrived at the mouth of the Meyer, a large river, five miles across, and about five marches to the south of the Naf, part of his troops proceeding by water, and part, including the artillery, by land. The latter arrived on the Meyer by the 22d February; but the detachment by sea encountered so severe a squall on the 17th, that it was obliged to put back to Mungdoo. Having again put to sea, and the gun boats, with other boats and rafts, having joined on the 27th February, the force was gradually transported across the Meyer, and along innumerable creeks and channels to an island, called Chang Krein island, a short distance from the mouth of the Meyer, where it was all gradually collected by the 20th of March.

On the 24th of March, the army advanced along the eastern bank of the branch of the main stream, or Arracan river, encamping on the southern bank of the Chabatter nullah. This, and the Wabraing nullah, about a mile in advance, were crossed on the 26th. Beyond this latter, the road was intersected by the Pudho hills, on which it was understood the enemy were posted. The force was then formed into four columns, to force the passes in the hills. A couple of rounds from the artillery dislodged the enemy from an unfinished stockade, the Burmese retiring to some strong ground on the heights above. The infantry drove them from several strongly entrenched positions along the crests of the heights, after which they penetrated through the passes into

an extensive plain, intersected by deep tide nullahs fringed with jungle. The forward movement was continued until the columns united at the Jeejah river, where it was intended to have halted, to allow the artillery to come up, when the alarm was given that the enemy were advancing in column, supported by cavalry. The columns at once advanced against them, on which the enemy fled to their works that covered the fords of the Mahattee.

The troops bivouacked on the ground, and the artillery joined at midnight. On the 27th, the march was resumed, and three companies of H. M.'s 44th regiment, covered by the light infantry company of H. M.'s 54th, were directed to carry a small hill in front of the enemy's works, the rest of the force moving on in column, with the artillery on the reverse flank. The enemy, occupying the hill, retired before the advance, when such parts of their works, as commanded it, opened a fire upon it. Four 12 pdrs., two 5½ inch howitzers, and two 6 pdrs., were placed in position against them. "The fire of the artillery soon silenced that of the enemy's, and checked the effective fire of their musquetry."* After an action of two hours, the position was carried.

On the 29th the division moved forward at daylight against a strong position of the enemy, occupying a range of connected hills, varying from 350 to 450 feet in height, which had been scarp'd, and had *abbatis* planted. The solitary pass leading through them was defended by several pieces of artillery, and about 3,000 infantry. The whole force of the enemy was estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men. Four pieces of artillery under captain Lamb† of the Madras artillery, were ordered to cover the advance of the assaulting column composed of eight companies, with a reserve of another six. Notwithstanding the steepness of the ascent, which was nearly perpendicular, several succeeded in gaining the summit, under a heavy fire from the enemy, but large stones, rolled down upon them, precipitated them all to the bottom, and, after every officer had been wounded, the troops were recalled, with the loss of the guns, which is thus accounted

* General Morrison's Despatch, dated 2d April.

† This officer, a subaltern in captain Crawford's company, and adjutant of the 2d battalion, was promoted shortly after he sailed. He died of Arracan fever.

for in general Morrison's despatch. "The guns, in the ardor of the moment, had been advanced by captain Lamb, who commanded them, so far that, on the retreat of the troops, they became too exposed to be longer served: and the retiring them at the time was impracticable without the hazard of sacrificing the men, who would have been obliged to effect it by the drag ropes."

It was now determined to attack the right of the enemy's defences, which appeared to be the key of his position. A battery was marked out for four mortars, two 24 pounders, four 12 pounders, and two 5½ inch howitzers, to play upon the pass. The battery was commenced at 7½ P. M. of the 30th, and finished and armed by daylight the next morning, when the guns opened and continued during the day a heavy cannonade, checking, but not altogether silencing, the fire of the enemy. A night attack, made upon the right of the position, was completely successful; and, two 6 pdrs. having been carried up the hill with great difficulty, one was enabled to open at seven A. M., effectually silencing that of the enemy. As the troops advanced to the remaining works, the enemy fled, and from that moment Arracan was gained.

The British loss on the 26th and 29th March and 1st April, was as follows: officers killed, 1; wounded, 11; other ranks, killed, 31; wounded, 200.

Ramree followed the fate of the capital on the 22d of April, surrendering without resistance, as did Sandoway on the 30th. But, although Arracan was thus conquered, the main object of the expedition, effecting a junction across the mountains with Sir Archibald Campbell, was found to be impracticable. Meanwhile, the Arracan fever and dysentery prevailed so fearfully and hopelessly in every part of general Morrison's force, the general himself ultimately falling a victim, that the government was reduced to the necessity of recalling the troops altogether, leaving merely garrisons on the islands of Cheduba and Ramree, and the opposite coast of Sandoway, where the climate appeared more favorable to the constitution.

Taking leave of the army of Arracan, we return to the operations of Sir Archibald Campbell's force at Rangoon.

The year 1825 opens with the advance of the British troops towards the capital: considerable reinforcements had previously poured in from Bengal and Madras, but chiefly from the latter presidency.

Lieutenant colonel Godwin, H. M.'s 41st regiment, was detached, as a preliminary measure, with a portion of his own corps, the 30th, and 43d M. N. I., and captain Graham's Bengal rocket troop, on board the Satellite armed vessel, the steamer, and gun boats, against Tantabain on the Lyne branch of the river, where the enemy had taken up a strong position on the tongue of a peninsula, two sides of the work extending 1,100 paces, and 36 guns being mounted on it. The steamer towed the Satellite into a position whence she enfiladed one face, whilst a shower of rockets, a novel weapon to the Burmese, from captain Graham's troop on the deck of the Diana steamer, carried death and dismay into the ranks of the defenders. The grenadiers of the 41st profited by the panic, landed, and carried the work with little difficulty or loss, 34 out of the 36 guns falling into the hands of the victors.

Every thing being now ready for the advance, two columns were formed for that purpose: with the first, about 2,400 strong, Sir Archibald Campbell proposed proceeding himself by land. This column left Rangoon on the 12th February, tending obliquely in a north-westerly direction towards the main stream on the Irrawaddy, through the provinces of Lyne and Tharawaddy. Four days subsequently, the river column, 1,169 strong, under brigadier general Cotton, embarked in boats, the flotilla consisting of 62 boats, each carrying one or two pieces of artillery, and all the boats of the men of war.

A third division, 780 strong, was detached to Bassein, in the hopes that it would be able, after occupying that country, to penetrate across the country to Henzada on the Irrawaddy, and effect a junction with the main body. By this false move, not only were the services of nearly 1,000 men frittered uselessly away, but the commander-in-chief likewise deprived of the co-operation of the only European light infantry corps in his force, H. M.'s 13th regiment.

The rest of the force, amounting to nearly 4,000 men, was left in Rangoon, under brigadier general McCreagh, who was to form

a reserve column, as soon as the means of transport could be procured, and follow the commander-in-chief. On the 17th of February, general Campbell's division had reached Mophie. On the 19th, general Cotton arrived off Panlang, where the enemy had some strong stockades. A battery of four mortars and two 6 pounders opened upon them at the distance of 500 yards, after which the troops landed and carried them, the enemy making but a feeble resistance.

On the 25th, general Cotton, having left 25 of the 1st M. E. R. and the 18th N. I. to garrison Panlang, embarked the remainder of his force for Donabew, where the stockades were known to be exceedingly strong, and where Bundeola in person commanded a large force. On the 27th it reached Yangain-Chingah, where it remained until the 5th of March. On the evening of the 6th, general Cotton took up his position two miles below Donabew. The principal stockade was a parallelogram of 1,000 by 700 yards, washed by the river in the height of the monsoon, although, at other seasons, the bank, on which it stood, reared itself considerably above the level of the stream. This elevation gave it a command over the minor works. One of these was a square of 200 yards described about the Donabew pagoda, and a second, of irregular form, was thrown up at the distance of 400 yards from the pagoda, and 500 from the main work. They were all constructed of massive beams of squared timber, and pierced for guns. The garrison consisted of 12,000 men.

On the 24th February, general Cotton had received a despatch from Sir Archibald Campbell to the effect that he relied upon his carrying Donabew unaided, with his own force, now reduced to 600 men, his success being of vital importance to the force under the commander-in-chief. This might probably have been ensured by attacking from the northward, whence the works were commanded; but then the communication below would no longer have been kept open: he had, therefore, no alternative but to attack from his present position.

Early in the morning of the 7th of March, 500 bayonets were disembarked, one mile below the pagoda, and two 6 pounders were landed under captain Kennan, Madras artillery, and a small rocket battery under lieutenant Paton of the Bengal artillery.

The infantry advanced steadily in two columns, covered by the fire of the artillery and rocket battery. The troops forced an entrance through the narrow gorges of the work, leaving the enemy, about 3,000 strong, no other alternative but to retreat over the face of their own work, when they were pursued as far as the last *abbatis*. Here they encountered another party, and the dead, wounded, and panic struck, fell in heaps around the *abbatis*: of the two latter classes, 280 were taken prisoners, and the total loss of the Burmese was estimated at about 450. That of the British was 20 killed and wounded.

Preparations were now made for the attack of the second work about 500 yards distant. Two more 6 pdrs., four 5½ inch mortars, and a fresh supply of rockets, were brought up and placed in position at a house in advance of the captured work. When a sufficient impression was supposed to have been made by the artillery, 200 men advanced in two columns to storm. After a protracted attempt to force the work, in which captains Rose and Cannon, of H. M.'s 89th regiment, had been killed and upwards of 80 men killed and wounded, including three officers wounded, the detachment was obliged to retire, and all the troops dropped down the river to their former position at Yangain-Chingah. The Madras artillery had six gunners and one gun lascar wounded.

In general Cotton's despatch, dated 24th February from Panglang, giving an account of the fall of that place, occurs the following passage:—"To captain Kennan, who commands the artillery, every praise is due, and he speaks of lieutenants Onslow and Symes, as being most eminently useful under his orders."

The intelligence of the failure before Donabew reached Sir Archibald Campbell at Nangurh, about 26 miles above Tharawa. He had now to retrace his steps. Major Sale's attack upon Bassein had also been a failure, the Burmese having burnt down the town and retreated towards Lamina, whither it would have been imprudent for so small a force to follow them. Sir Archibald Campbell reached Tharawa in his countermarch on the 12th of March, on which day general Cotton was at Young-young.

On the 25th of March, Sir A. Campbell's division was encamped under the northern face of Donabew. General Cotton, having communicated with the commander-in-chief, marched up the eastern bank, and threw up batteries. On the 1st of April, the

rocket and mortar batteries of the combined forces opened against Donabew. The battery on the eastern bank kept down the enemy's fire; another, constructed on the salient point of the island above, was designed to enfilade the eastern face, whilst the breaching battery was to open the following day. But, on this, the first day, Bundoola was killed by either a shell or a rocket, it was never ascertained which, and, when the breaching battery opened on the following morning, the right picquets observed the panic stricken enemy flying from the stockade into the jungle in the direction of Lamina, when the works were immediately taken possession of.

The loss of the British was two officers wounded, and 13 of other ranks killed, and 59 wounded. The Madras artillery had one officer, lieutenant Symes,* and two gunners wounded.

"The unremitting zeal and activity of lieutenant colonel Hopkinson, and captain Grant, commanding officers of artillery and engineers, during a most trying period, merit my peculiar notice, and their skill and attention in carrying on the approaches before this place, reflect upon them the highest credit."[†]

Immediately after the capture of Donabew, Sir Archibald Campbell resumed his forward march and was again at Tharawa on the 10th April, where he was joined by the reserve column under brigadier general McCreagh. On the 25th of April, he reached Prome, where he was shortly afterwards rejoined by general Cotton's division, which had proceeded up the river in boats.

The death of Bundoola, and the dispersion of his forces at Donabew, had restored plenty to Rangoon: the Peguers flocked in with provisions, and the troops in advance drew their supplies thence by water. Donabew was held by the 1st Madras European Regiment under colonel Kelly; Rangoon, by brigadier Smelt; Mergui by major Frith, whilst a small detachment observed Bassein.

The months of June, July, and August, the height of the monsoon, were necessarily spent in inactivity. On the 6th of Septem-

* This officer was shot in the bend of the knee, whilst proceeding in a boat to his battery, and lamed for life. His untimely end during the past year, (1851) in England is of too recent occurrence to require narrating.

† Sir Archibald Campbell's Despatch, dated Donabew, 2d April 1825.

ber, a boat bearing a white flag, with a letter from the Key-Woongie who was invested with full powers to treat, brought a proposition to that effect. Colonel Tidy, the deputy adjutant general of the army, proceeded in consequence to Meeaday, which he reached on the 12th. It was arranged that a grand conference should be held on the 1st of October at Myoung-ben-Zeik, a point equidistant from the head quarters of the two armies, an armistice for 30 days from the 17th September having been previously concluded by colonel Tidy. At the conference, Sir Archibald Campbell demanded on the part of the British government, the cession of Arracan, the islands, and maritime provinces, and the payment of a crore of rupees. The Burmese authorities requested permission to refer these terms to their sovereign; for which purpose the armistice was extended to the 2d of November, the British commissioners returning to Prome on the 3d of October.

Time wore away without a reply. At length, on the 1st of November, twelve hours before the truce expired, a reply, negating all the demands, was received, and preparations were made for a third campaign.

Before detailing this campaign, it will be necessary to narrate the occurrences which took place in Pegu.

A light brigade had been detached to Pegu in the month of October 1825, where it remained until the 22d of December. The brigade was commanded by colonel Pepper, and, on this day, marched thence to Tongho.

On the 16th December, the 3d light infantry, commanded by colonel Conry, had been pushed forward to secure the village of Meekoo, on the Sittang river. The rest of the force reached this place on the 29th; crossed the river on the 31st, and advanced on Shoeghien. The advance guard, composed of one subaltern, one serjeant, two corporals, and fifteen rank and file of the 1st M. E. regiment, and 100 rank and file of the 12th N. I., was followed within ten paces by the detachment Madras artillery, under captain Dickinson, after which came the 1st M. E. regiment, the 3d and 34th L. I., the park, scaling ladders, &c.

On the 1st January 1826, the advance guard was fired on as it passed through a dense jungle; but the column proceeded without a check till it approached Shoeghien, when a heavy fire

opened upon it from a stockade, which it suddenly encountered, by which a considerable loss was sustained. The stockade was, however, carried. The next day, the column came in sight of Shoeghien on the opposite side of a broad river. A ford having been discovered, the force crossed in three columns, and found the stockade deserted.

From this place, the 3d L. I., 500 strong, was ordered to make a retrograde movement against the fortified village of Sittang, 50 miles south of Shoeghien, and 15 miles below Meekoo where the force had crossed the stream in its advance. On the 6th January, the detachment started before daybreak accompanied by pioneers and scaling ladders, although little or no opposition was expected. It reached Sittang on the 7th and attacked immediately. The enemy, contrary to custom, maintained a profound silence until the troops were within 20 or 30 yards of the stockade, when they opened a heavy fire of musquetry and jinjals. The ladders were planted, and lieutenants Harvey and Power had actually reached the top of the stockade, when they were both severely wounded. Colonel Conry and lieutenant Adams were both killed, as well as ten men, early in the affair, and the sepoys, being disheartened, would not mount the ladders. There was no alternative but a hurried retreat to the boats, and a pull up stream to Meekoo, whence intelligence of the failure was despatched to Shoeghien.

On the morning of the 9th, colonel Pepper, accompanied by captain Dickinson with a 6 pdr. and camel howitzer, embarked in canoes to proceed to Meekoo. The flank companies of the Madras Europeans, 75 strong, 100 of the 12th N. I., and 180 of the 34th L. I. marched early the same morning for the same destination, the distance by land being 40 miles, and arrived at Sittang in two marches. On arrival at Meekoo, brigadier Pepper received despatches from head quarters at Melloon, announcing the armistice, which he put in his pocket, being anxious to retrieve the disaster under colonel Conry.

After landing, the force formed in two columns, within 500 yards of the place, whilst the artillery fired shell and shrapnell, the Burmese occasionally replying by a jinjal shot. At length at 2½ p. m., the enemy having ceased firing, the columns advanced

to the attack, exposed to a dropping fire, which did some execution. When within sixty or seventy yards, the enemy opened a heavy fire from the stockade, which dropped great numbers of the advancing columns. The ladders were planted, and, after some delay, occasioned by the breaking down of one of them, the British troops were inside the stockade, engaged in a hand to hand fight with the enemy: the work was further crowded with women and children, many of whom had fallen victims to the previous fire. At length, the stockade, which had been garrisoned by 1,500 men, 1000 of whom were armed with muskets, was won, with the loss on the part of the British of 86 killed and wounded out of 450. Captains Cursham and Stedman were among the former, major Home severely, lieutenant Fullarton, severely, lieutenant Power severely, and colonel Pepper, and lieutenant Charlton, slightly, wounded. The enemy's loss was estimated at 500 killed and wounded. The capture of Sittang was effected on the 11th January 1826.

On the 12th, brigadier Pepper issued a complimentary order, from which the following is an extract:—

* * * * *

“To captain Dickinson, commanding the artillery, whose heavy fire and excellent practice contributed so much in keeping down the enemy's fire, which was evident from so many of them found killed from the shells: to major Home, &c. * * * * * the brigadier begs particularly to return his sincere acknowledgments.”

The force left Sittang on the following day, and returned to Shoeghein on the 15th January, shortly after which, peace having been concluded with the Burmese, hostilities ceased.

We now revert to the operations with the main body under Sir Archibald Campbell at Prome. As early as August 1825, it had been known that the enemy were forming a large entrenched camp at Melloon, 150 miles beyond Prome. But not content with a defensive position, the orders from the Burman court were peremptory for offensive operations in the shape of a blockade of Prome. Maha-Nemyo, an ancient chief, approaching his 80th year, was selected for the chief command. The advance of the Burmese from Meeaday was marked as usual by terror and devas-

tation. Preparations were made by them to seize Padoung-myo, twelve miles below Prome, on the right bank, and Shivédoung-myo, nearly opposite to it on the left one. Their main forces threatened Prome in front, a corps of about 6,000 strong having stockaded itself in a central position in the forest of Wattee-goung. Sir Archibald Campbell determined to dislodge the enemy from this position, although it was distant twenty-three miles, and its situation and strength, as well as the intervening country, almost entirely unknown. Brigadier McDowall, of the Madras army, was directed to lead the 22d, 28th, 38th and 43d N. I. to the attack of Wattee-goung. They left Prome on the 15th November. They were to advance in three separate columns across the *terra incognita* of the plains of the Nawaing, for a simultaneous attack in front, flanks, and rear, and were accompanied by neither artillery, scaling ladders, nor guides. It would appear as if Sir Archibald Campbell, whenever he employed native troops singly, courted defeat for them.

As a matter of course, the columns lost their way, and became disconnected with each other. The 38th debouched to the eastward of Wattee-goung, and was exposed to harassing and desultory attacks. The 22d was delayed in its advance by the same cause. The combined column of the other two corps arrived within 400 yards of the works, and was met by a sweeping volley, which killed the brigadier, and dealt death among its ranks. Finally, all three columns effected their retreat with difficulty to Prome, having lost 200 of their number. There have not been wanting those, who have conjectured that this sacrifice was designedly made, by Sir Archibald Campbell, in order to induce the Burmese, in the intoxication of success, to attack him, when he would have them at advantage, an opinion which the general's despatch gives a coloring to.

General Campbell continued to entrench himself at Prome, around which the Burmese had by the third week in November drawn 49,000 men. On the 24th November, the general cleared his rear, by detaching a brigade under colonel Godwin against Shivédoung-myo, which the enemy evacuated on his approach. The main line of the Burmese was formidably entrenched upon, and behind, the Nawaing river. Their extreme right terminated in redoubts amongst the rocks of the right bank of the Irra-

waddy. On the left bank upon an eminence towers the white pagoda of Napadee. From the point, on which it stands, jutting into the stream, it lay full in view of Prome. On the height itself was a battery. This was the enemy's right; his centre lay in seven stockades at Wattee-goung; his left was posted on the Nawaing, at the village of Tsenbike. The stockades of Tsenbike were manned by Shan mountaineers.

Sir Archibald Campbell determined upon crushing the Burman left by hurling two divisions *en masse* upon it. The 1st brigade under Sale consisted of the 13th and 38th foot; the 2d, under Elrington, of H. M.'s 47th and the 38th M. N. I. The 87th formed a half brigade by itself. This was the first division. General Cotton commanded the second, composed of H. M.'s 41st and 89th regiments, and the 18th and 28th M. N. I. The 12th, 22d, 30th, and 43d were left to defend Prome.

The two divisions, each having artillery attached to them, left Prome on the 1st December. The point of rendezvous was the redoubt at the junction of the roads from Issay-myo, and the Zioupford. After about $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours marching general Campbell's division, as it neared the place, heard the roar of the artillery from general Cotton's division, which had commenced the attack. The advanced guard of the 1st division arrived only in time to see the Shans in full retreat. General Cotton had fallen in with three stockades in *échelon* in a palmyra tope. The artillery was pushed forward and opened immediately upon them, after which the infantry rushed on to the attack. They were met by a withering fire from the Shans, a naturally brave race, under which two officers and thirty men of H. M.'s 41st fell. But the stockades, being slightly put together, yielded to the impetuosity of the British, who poured in, when a hand to hand fight ensued, the Shans fighting, as long as a chance of success remained. The British loss was three officers killed, and one wounded; of other ranks, 17 killed, and 39 wounded.

On the morning of the 2d of December, general Campbell determined to follow up the blow by an attack on the enemy's right. The assault was to be made in three parallel columns. The Bengal horse artillery were pushed on to gain a point, whence they might cannonade the pagoda hill. After an attack

of three hours, in which the Madras artillery bore its full share, work after work was carried, and the pagoda hill of Napadée fell into the hands of the British, whose loss amounted to two officers killed, and six wounded: of other ranks, killed eight, and wounded 82.

"Lieutenant colonel Hopkinson, commanding artillery, lieutenant colonel Pollock, and captain Graham, of the Bengal artillery, merit my fullest approbation for their exertions."*

The defeat of the left and right of the Burmese on the 1st and 2d of December compelled the centre at Wattee-goung to make a hasty retreat; and it was doubtful whether the dispirited enemy would ever halt at Meeaday.

General Campbell prepared to advance in two divisions. On the 19th of December, these two reunited under the walls of Meeaday, which, as anticipated, was found abandoned. Still advancing, Sir Archibald was at Loonghee on the 25th, and on the 27th amongst the elaborately carved pagodas of Mee-goung-yé, one short march from Melloon. At Loonghee, the Keewoonghee, who exercised the chief political and military functions, again made proposals for negotiations; but Sir Archibald Campbell felt that he could treat better at Patanagoh, whither he proceeded on the 29th. Hence a full view was obtained of the grand quadrangle of Melloon, with its numerous pagodas, separated by a stream, 500 yards broad, from the British. Under the works was anchored an immense fleet of war boats, which began to move slowly up the river. The Bengal horse artillery proceeded up the left bank to intercept them, and a few rounds of shrapnel and round shot thrown ahead effectually checked their further progress. At this moment, the flotilla, towed by the Diana steamer, made its appearance, and pushed by the works of Melloon, perfectly unmolested, anchoring above the fleet of war boats, whose retreat was thus cut off. The abstinence from hostilities was speedily explained by the pushing off of a boat with a white flag, conveying a message from the Burmese chiefs, stating that they had decided upon concluding a peace at that spot at any sacrifice.

* Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch, dated Napadée, 3d December 1825.

A. D. 1826. A conference took place on the 30th of December in the middle of the stream, which was continued on the 31st and the 1st January 1826, terminating on the 2d in a treaty, conceding to the British what they had originally demanded, viz., the possession of Arracan and the maritime provinces, and the payment of a crore of rupees. This treaty was to be returned in fifteen days ratified by the Burmese monarch.

The 18th of January arrived, but no treaty, which the Kee-woon-ghée and the other chiefs confessed had not returned from Ava; and, expressing their surprise, requested a further delay of some days. This was met by a demand from Sir Archibald Campbell to be put in possession of Melloon as a pledge of their sincerity, a demand which they continued with native duplicity to evade. They were consequently informed that hostilities would recommence at midnight. The engineer department was busy throughout the night in throwing up batteries on the left bank of the river.

By daylight of the 19th, a battery of 18 pounders and heavy mortars was completed opposite the centre of the grand stockade. Another of field pieces had been thrown up to batter the pagoda to the southward. The Bengal horse artillery were drawn up in battery opposite the left of the centre work. The rocket brigade was near the right of the battery. By 10 A. M. eight and twenty pieces were in position on a front extending upwards of a mile along the eastern bank. At 11, on the word being given by Sir Archibald Campbell, all the batteries opened simultaneously. The excellent practice of the artillery elicited the admiration of all present. The range had been hit off from the very beginning, and splinters were seen flying in all directions from the round shot, whilst the shells burst just as they were about to tip the parapet. The range of the rockets was equally true.

The artillery continued to pour in its destructive fire for an hour and a quarter; after which the troops, destined to carry the works, embarked on the boats of the flotilla, about 200 yards above the light field battery. There were two columns of attack formed, the 13th L. I. and 38th foot being, as usual, brigaded under colonel Sale. As the boats dropped down in front of the stockades, they were exposed to a heavy fire from the works, as

the British batteries were obliged to cease firing. Here colonel Sale was severely wounded. After a sharp conflict, the valor of the British troops carried every thing before them, the Burmese retreating in such haste that the Kee-woonghee left behind him the unratified treaty, which had never ever been forwarded to Ava.

"It fell to the lot of the artillery to occupy this conspicuous station (that of the heaviest share of exertion) in the events of this day: in behalf, therefore, of lieutenant colonel Hopkinson, commanding the whole, and of lieutenant colonel Pollock, commanding Bengal artillery, and captains Lumsden, Bengal horse artillery, and Montgomerie, Madras artillery, commanding the batteries, I have to solicit your recommendation to his lordship's favorable attention. The rocket practice, under lieutenant Blake of the Bengal horse artillery, was, in every way, admirable: of three hundred and four rockets, which were projected during the day, five alone failed of reaching the spot for which they were destined, and uniformly told in the works, or in the ranks of the enemy, with an effect, which has clearly established their claim to be considered a most powerful and formidable weapon of war."*

The loss of the British was three officers wounded: of other ranks, nine killed, and 31 wounded.

On the 25th of January, Sir Archibald Campbell put his troops in motion for a forward movement. By the 31st, a little after noon, he had reached his ground a few miles beyond Petroleum creek. Two Europeans were observed coming down the river in a boat. They proved to be Dr. Jonathan Price, an American Missionary, and Dr. Sandford of the Royal regiment, both of whom had been taken prisoners, and were now sent down, the latter on parole, and the former to treat for peace. The terms communicated by the general to Dr. Price were those of the Treaty of Melloon, with which they both departed.

By the 8th of February, the force was at Yesseah, the enemy being drawn up about five miles in advance, 16,000 strong. Their right rested on the river, their centre was presumed to be drawn up behind the Loganunda pagoda, their left wing masqued by a

* Sir Archibald Campbell's despatch, dated Patanagoh, 20th January 1826.

thicket of prickly jujube, both wings being thrown forward considerably in advance. Sir Archibald Campbell's force, which advanced against them on the morning of the 9th to Pagahm-Mew, consisted of 116 artillery, 33 native cavalry, 894 European infantry, and 251 native infantry, total, 1294.

Two companies of the 13th L. I., the Bengal horse artillery, and the body guard, formed the advance: the 13th and 89th, under general Campbell were to attack the left, as soon as the advance came in contact with the centre, whilst general Cotton, with the 38th and 41st, was in like manner to attack the right. The first shot was fired by the Burmese centre of Loganunda; but they were speedily put in disorder, and to flight, numbers of them perishing under the grape of the guns, and by the swords of the troopers.

Owing to the narrowness of the roads, the rest of the troops and the foot artillery got jammed together, so that they could not *debouche* as speedily as was intended, and the position of the advance was for some time critical. At length a heavy firing was heard on the left, when general Campbell, who had proceeded to the advance, retired slowly before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, finally gaining a little pagoda mound, whose plateau he armed with the guns and howitzers. But general Cotton had, meanwhile, after an obstinate struggle, turned the Burmese right, and their commander was obliged to abandon his first position, and retire upon Pagahm-Mew. The British advanced against him, driving him from position to position, from height to height, and eventually to his boats. This was the last action in Ava, in which the British lost one officer wounded; and, of other ranks, killed one, and wounded 15.

By the 23d of February, the British had advanced to Yanda-boo, and, on the 24th the Treaty of peace was finally signed and ratified.

A more fitting conclusion to this chapter can hardly be found than the farewell order issued by the commander-in-chief of Madras on the departure for Europe of that officer, who had borne so large a share in the Burmese war.

"G. O. C. C. 9th September 1829.—Lieutenant colonel Hopkinson, c. D. of the horse artillery, having received the permission

of government to retire from the service, and proceed to Europe, the commander-in-chief embraces the opportunity which this affords him of publicly recording his sense of the distinguished zeal and ability, by which that officer has been characterized throughout a lengthened course of active service, extending to a period of nearly thirty years.

"Lieutenant colonel Hopkinson has already been noticed by the highest authorities, and it remains for Sir George Walker to express his regret at the loss, which the Madras army, and the horse artillery in particular, will experience in his retirement from its ranks."

AUTHORITIES.

Havelock's Campaign in Ava—Wilson's Burmese War—Services of the First Madras European regiment—Madras artillery Records, Personal recollections, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

Fresh organization of the artillery—Rebellion of the Panghooloo of Nanning—March of a detachment against him—Hostilities at Kalama—Advance to Mullikei—Communication cut off—Detachment forces its way back to Sungai Puttye—Beleaguered there—Eventual retreat to Malacca with the loss of two guns—Treaty with the Rajah of Rumbowe—Reinforcements arrive from Madras—Stockades carried at Kalama, Malacca Pinda, Ayer Mangis, Loondoo and Pangkallang Nanning—Compliment to captain Bond and lieutenant Lawford—Failures beyond Dattoo Menbengin and at Friggi-to-Datus—Destruction of stockades—camp attacked—Bukit Seboosa taken—Compliment to lieutenants Begbie and Lawford—Bukit Purling taken—Mear, Linggy, and Cassan, rivers blockaded—Taboo taken—Compliment to captain Bond and lieutenant Begbie.

By G.O.C. 16th April 1831, the strength of the g-lundauze battalion was fixed at one colonel, one lieutenant, one colonel, one major, five captains, eight first lieutenants, and four second lieutenants, to six companies of 100 rank and file each. The horse artillery on the 2d February was reduced to six troops, four European and two native, forming one brigade. The supernumerary European officers became non-effective.

With the exception of some petty disturbances in Nuggur, in 1831, in which the troops were called out, and the fatigues of which a company of foot artillery, under captain M. Campbell, shared, no occurrence disturbed the peace which succeeded the campaigns in Ava until the outbreak in Malacca in 1831. Of this Nuggur campaign, the author has no record, but it was more a harassing pursuit of a refractory tribe* than a strictly military expedition. It cost the lives, however, of two officers of the corps, lieutenant Salter, who died on the 8th of August 1831 in the field, and captain Campbell, who died on board the York, December 4th of the same year, whilst on his passage home.

We therefore proceed at once to the two campaigns in the Malayan Peninsula.

* The insurgent and predatory Polygars, defeated at Wastara and Chikamagloor.

The territory of Nanning to the eastward of Malacca, which had been a tributary of the Dutch, passed as such to the British when the sovereignty of Malacca was transferred by the former power to them. The tribute was so light as to be almost nominal, and was to be considered rather as a feudal acknowledgment than as a tax. The population of Nanning was estimated in 1831 at about 6,000, of whom 1,500 were capable of bearing arms.

In 1828, the Panghooloo of Nanning, Dool Syed, who had for some time shown his impatience of the yoke, refused to obey a summons to Malacca, or to acknowledge the British authority. The matter was referred to the Court of Directors, and, in June 1831, three years afterwards, orders were received to reduce him to obedience by force of arms. The garrison of Malacca at this time consisted of four companies of the 29th M. N. I. and half a company of the 4th, or golundauze, battalion of artillery. An expedition was formed, consisting of two subalterns and 150 rank and file of the 29th N. I., with a due proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned native officers, and one lieutenant, one magazine serjeant, and 24 golundauze of all ranks with two six pounders, the guns being drawn by buffaloes, the only available cattle. The whole commanded by captain Wyllie, of the 29th N. I.

There was a government bungalow at Sungei Puttye, thirteen miles from Malacca, whither it was determined to send on the supplies by a naigue's guard. The boats, however, which started on the morning of the 4th of August, grounded at Ching, six miles up the river, there not being sufficient depth of water to enable them to proceed further. On the following morning, the expedition started.

Meanwhile, the Panghooloo of Nanning had not been idle. He had induced Rajah Ally of the neighboring state of Rumbowe, the Dattoo Moodah of Linggy, and Inchi Ahat and Inchi Mahomed of Mount Ophir, to make common cause with him. The former sent Syed Sabban, his son-in-law, an Arab by his father's side, in command of the contingent which he furnished. On the arrival of the detachment at Malim, five miles from Malacca, the fate of the rice was ascertained, and instructions were sent to the naigue to bring on the supplies by coolies. The guard was increased to one havildar, two naigues, and 12 privates.

On the 6th of August, the detachment reached Sungei Puttye,

whence Mr. Lewis, who accompanied it as commissioner, despatched a flag of truce to the Panghooloo, calling on him to surrender. The messenger was stopped at Kalama, the boundary, by Panglimah Datto, who commanded the Nanningites, but eventually allowed to proceed.

At 6½ a. m. of Sunday the 7th, the detachment proceeded on its march. On descending the eminence leading down to the paddy field in the valley between the Malacca territory and the high ground of Kalama, two sentries were observed on the opposite side, 120 yards distant, whilst the Panglimah and the Malays were drawn up to oppose the passage. The sentries having fired on the head of the column, a six pdr. was unlimbered on the edge of the paddy field, and a round or two of grape disposed of the Panglimah and several of his warriors, the remainder hastily retreating into the dense jungle. The column crossed without opposition. The supplies had not come up, but, as the men carried two days' provisions, the advance continued through a dense jungle, the enemy keeping up a sniping fire from the flanks, which was soon silenced by grape. By 1½ p. m., the detachment arrived at Alu Gaja, distant only two miles from Sungei Puttye. A further supply of one day's rice was here obtained from a Chinese.

On the morning of the 8th, the detachment moved on to Priggi-to-datus, 1¼ miles in advance, a march which it took 7¼ hours to accomplish, the Malays sniping from the jungle as usual. The camp was repeatedly fired on throughout the day.

On the 9th, the troops moved on a few hundred yards, and arrived at the foot of Bukit Seboosa, or Seboosa hill, where one road led over the brow, and the other wound around the foot to the right. Trees were felled across both. Preparations were made for cutting through the obstacles in front, and, whilst doing so, a volley of musquetry was fired from a stockade on the brow, which wounded one sepoy, and one of the coolies employed in cutting. The leading gun opened with grape, and, after a little desultory and ineffectual firing by the enemy, the stockade was evacuated. The other road having been cleared of the obstructions at its entrance, the troops filed along it, until they arrived at an abrupt descent into the plain of Mullikei, where the two roads again united, and were again obstructed by felled trees. Whilst occupied in cutting through these, the detachment was taken in



rear, by a fire from the stockade, which was re-occupied. Disregarding this, the troops pushed across the plain, and encamped at Mullikei at 10½ A. M.

No intelligence had been received of the supplies, there was not a grain of rice left in camp, and the enemy, increasing in audacity, crowned various eminences in the vicinity of the camp, whence they fired at long ranges. The Malay axe was heard in every direction in the forests of primeval growth. At six P. M., the sound of musquetry was heard in the direction of Malacca: this continued without intermission till eight P. M., inducing the belief that the supplies were at length on their way. At the latter hour, another havildar's party was despatched to strengthen the escort. At 10 P. M. the roll of musquetry was incessant, and so continued until two A. M. of the 10th, when the havildar's party returned, reporting that it had proceeded a considerable way, and, seeing neither friend nor foe, had returned. It is probable that it did not venture 400 yards from the camp. By four A. M. the firing, which had been gradually slackening, ceased altogether.

At five A. M., of the 10th, another havildar's party, escorting 70 coolies, was despatched, to help to bring on the supplies; and, an hour afterwards, the Dattoo Malala of Mullikei entered the camp with a flag of truce. His object was probably to ascertain the state of the detachment; for, notwithstanding his professions when he departed, he never returned. At nine A. M. the havildar's party returned, having been driven back with the loss of one sepoy and one cooly wounded. Fifty-three of the latter had deserted.

There being no longer any prospect of reaching Taboo, the Panghooloo's head quarters, still five miles distant, a retreat was ordered, at 11 A. M. prior to which the camp equipage and a great proportion of the private baggage were destroyed for want of carriage.

As the column wheeled to the right on reaching the road on its retrograde movement, a yell from the jungle announced the triumph of the enemy, who harassed the retreat at every step, by pouring in a fire from the jungle on either flanks, inflicting some casualties. The sound of the axes was now explained: the detachment had been permitted to advance comparatively unobstructed through 18 miles of dense forest; but the path had been closed behind it, by trees having been felled across it at

every twenty or thirty yards, all of which it was necessary to cut through to enable the guns to pass.

About four P. M., on nearing Kalama, the head of the column was severely galled by a fire of musquetry raking the road from the front. The leading gun attempted to clear a passage as before by firing grape, but unsuccessfully, whilst one man was killed, and two-thirds of those serving the gun wounded.

At the request of the artillery officer commanding it, a party of the 29th under ensign Short, who had been slightly wounded, made a *detour* through the jungle in order to take the enemy in flank. It suddenly came upon their rear (they being behind a breast work of felled timber thrown up that day), and, firing a volley into them, dispersed them in all directions. At seven P. M. the detachment filed into Sungei-Puttye, bringing with it 17 wounded. The dead had been left on the field. Here it found the havildar's party and the supplies. The havildar (Peer Homed), had beaten off the Malays, after an obstinate assault of ten hours, in which five of his men, or one-third, had been wounded, and his ammunition nearly expended.*

The 11th, was employed in throwing up a stockade of cocoa-nut trees around the government bungalow, and clearing away the neighboring jungle. The Malays employed themselves in erecting stockades around it, and blocking up the road through the Roombiyah forest to Malacca, by felling gigantic trees across it.

The next day, a small party of the 29th reached the camp from Malacca, having been employed in escorting supplies. In crossing the felled trees in the forest, one sepoy was killed ; another, and three Chinese coolies, wounded, whilst the rest abandoned their loads and fled, the supplies thus falling into the hands of the enemy.

By the 13th the stockade was completed, and by this time also a universal panic pervaded Malacca, the authorities and inhabitants being urgent for the return of the detachment for the protection of the town. On the 15th, captain Wyllie returned to Malacca to consult with the authorities, the command devolving on lieutenant Milnes. Mr. Lewis, and an escort accompanied

* The commander-in-chief promoted this havildar at once to the commissioned ranks for his gallant conduct.

him. On captain Wyllie's arrival at Malacca, he despatched a reinforcement to the stockade, and, a day or two after, a subadar's party with three barrels of musquet ammunition. Both these parties suffered severely from the enemy's fire, and ranjows.* The force in advance consisted of 100 men, inclusive of wounded, who now bore a high proportion to the whole.

Between one A. M. of the 19th and day break, the enemy made three separate assaults upon the stockade; but on each occasion were driven back into the jungle by the fire of the artillery and small arms. Several ineffectual attempts were made to fire the inflammable thatch of the bungalow by flights of burning arrows. Jinjals, fixed on high trees, fired down into the stockade and the bungalow, the roof of which latter exhibited upwards of sixty shot holes.

On the 20th, the detachment was reduced to one barrel of musquet ammunition, when, at midday, the roll of English musquetry was heard in the direction of the Roombiyah forest. As it appeared after a time to be stationary, two havildar's parties were despatched from the stockade to create a diversion by taking the obstructing enemy in the rear. They had scarcely disappeared in the forest, before the stockade was attacked in force on all four faces. So greatly reduced in numbers was the detachment by casualties, that every wounded man, who could pull a trigger, was obliged to assist in the defence. The guns, which had been such an impediment in the advance and retreat, here did good service, and were mainly instrumental to the preservation of the stockade.

The firing in the Roombiyah forest had ceased, affording cause for lively apprehension that the detachment had retreated, being unable to force its way. Suddenly the volleys of the parties sent from the stockade were heard, followed by a renewal of musquetry from the advancing party, and the bugles of the light company, sounding the "advance," rang through the forest. At length, the light company, which had landed from Singapore, under the command of captain Hibgame, commanding the regiment,

* Ranjows are made out of the spiny processes of the Metroxylon Sagu or Sago Palm, or of sharpened bamboo. They are planted in the grass, and inflict wounds more difficult of cure than gun shot wounds.

emerged at a little before three P. M. from the forest, bearing the body of lieutenant White, who had been mortally wounded. Two other subalterns accompanied the reinforcement, which had brought on its wounded, but left the dead on the ground. It also brought on a plentiful supply of ammunition. It had encountered determined resistance at a breastwork of felled trees thrown across the road, and, as his men fell fast, captain Hibgame had ordered the wounded and ammunition to be abandoned, and the company to retreat. At this juncture, the well timed arrival of the party from the stockade, taking the enemy in reverse, saved the wounded and ammunition, and, in fact, the stockade itself by preserving the latter. Lieutenant White died shortly after he was brought in and was buried in the stockade.

The defenders of the stockade were not much benefitted by the arrival of the reinforcement. The whole of the 21st was spent in an endeavor to procure a guide by a circuitous route to Malacca, and in repelling the enemy's attacks. The guide having been with difficulty procured, captain Hibgame departed for Malacca at four A. M. of the 27th, taking with him lieutenant Brodie and seventy men, to wit, the light company, and so many of the grenadiers of the original garrison, as completed his casualties, carrying with him nine of the most severely wounded of the two companies, and leaving upwards of sixty in the stockade. The garrison was, however, increased by ensign Fothergill of the light company. Captain Hibgame's detachment, by taking a wide circuit, reached Malacca unmolested.

On the 22d, 23d, and 24th, the enemy kept up a harassing fire from their stockades: the guns silenced one, and small detachments of infantry destroyed others. Meanwhile, the authorities bought off Syed Sabban and his adherents, and, having obtained a promise that the retreat should be unmolested, sent a detachment of 40 of the 29th N. I., under lieutenant Hurlock, to the stockade. That officer arrived at one A. M. of the 24th, having been unmolested, bringing imperative orders for the retreat of the detachment, with the guns, the carriages and limbers of which were directed to be destroyed.* The order was for the

* It was subsequently discovered that the Malays had rushed in and dragged the gun carriages, in a partially consumed, but not unserviceable, state, from the flames of the pile on which they were thrown.

detachment to leave at eight p. m., that night, with intimation that the light company had been directed to move out from Malacca at the same time to support it.

When the detachment had filed out well clear of the stockade, the pile of carriages and stores was fired, and, the flames communicating to the bungalow, a broad sheet of fire was thrown over the surrounding jungle. The enemy at once appeared in swarms, firing on the retreating column, and harassing it in its tedious progress through the Roombiyah forest, the guns, swung on bamboos and carried by coolies, having to be lifted by sheer force over a succession of trees. At length, one barrier, composed of immense trees,* defied every effort of the wearied coolies and detachment to lift the guns over. The sepoy dispirited, and exposed to a fearful thunderstorm, had thrown away almost their last round of ammunition, and the commanding officer, finding that further delay would compromise the safety of the wounded, several of whose bearers had already deserted, authorized the guns being spiked and abandoned.

At four a. m. of the 26th, the detachment reached Malim, five miles from Malacca, where the Roombiyah forest terminated, having marched eight miles in as many hours. After resting half an hour, it now proceeded along the open country, and a little after daylight met the light company, marching out to its relief, having started some sixteen hours too late to be of any service.

A chain of picquets was maintained for the remainder of the year around the town, and the country abandoned to the enemy.

A. D. 1832.

It being essential to come to a clear understanding with the rajah of Rumbowe, Mr. Ibbetson, the governor, accompanied by a few civil and military officers, and 53 sepoy, sailed to the northward on the 18th January for a conference with that chief at Simpang up the Linggy river. On the 20th, a treaty was finally signed by which the Rumbowe party were withdrawn from their alliance with Nanning, and Syed Sabban, now a British partizan, was invested by the governor with a dress of honor.

* Two of these were measured in the second expedition, and found to be 13 and 21 feet in circumference respectively, surmounted by smaller trees and branches,

At the end of January, the 5th M. N. I., some European artillery with ordnance and cattle, and two companies of sappers and miners, arrived from Madras, the whole force being commanded by brigadier Herbert. A body of Malays had been raised and armed with musquets, and denominated the Malay contingent.

On the 7th February, the light companies of the 5th and 29th N. I., a company of sappers and miners, and a hundred of the Malay contingent marched for Roombiyah in the forest of that name, for the purpose of throwing up a stockade there to answer as a depôt. On the 9th, the grenadier company of the 5th N. I. occupied Ching, half way to Roombiyah. This was relieved by a centre company of the same corps on the 20th, and pushed on to Roombiyah, whither the rifle company of the 5th was despatched the next day. A reconnoitring party on the 22d fell in with nine of the stockades erected during the last affair and destroyed them. Five chiefs had now declared on the side of the Panghooloo.

On the 25th, a detachment of golundauze with a couple of six pdrs. under a subaltern, and the other company of sappers, marched for Roombiyah. Colonel Herbert joined on the 2d March, leaving captain Hibgame in command of Malacca. On the 8th, another company of the 5th joined the advance. On the 17th a reconnoissance was made to Sungei-Puttye, when five stockades were taken, the British casualties being seven sepoy and one Malay contingent wounded. From this day, constant skirmishing occurred, accompanied by occasional casualties. On the 21st, the head quarters of the 5th N. I. joined, and the next day the advance moved on to Sungei-Puttye, up to which place, the sappers, protected by covering parties, had cut a road through the forest, felling every tree within 80 yards on either hand.

On the 25th, five stockades at Kalama were carried, with the loss of one sepoy killed, and three wounded. Two others were taken and destroyed in a lateral direction the same day. On the 27th, five stockades were destroyed at Malacca Pinda. On the 29th the light company of the 5th, the grenadier company of the 29th and a part of the Malay contingent were sent against a strong stockade at Ayer-Mangis. It was carried with the loss of lieutenant Harding of the 29th mortally, and a subadar and two or three rank and file of the same corps, severely, wounded. On

the 30th, some stockades at Loondoo, and Pangkallang Nanning, were destroyed.

On the 2d April, the European artillery marched into camp. The ordnance, attached to it and the golundauze in advance, were one 12 pdr. howitzer, one 4½ inch howitzer, one 8 inch, and one 5½ inch mortar, and two 6 pdrs. Two other six pounders, under a jemidar, were planted on the ramparts of the Roombiyah stockade. On the next day the whole force advanced to Dattoo Menbangan, about a hundred yards beyond Alu Gaja. On this day, a violent thunderstorm occurred, which flooded the magazines at Roombiyah, destroying 10,500 rounds of ball cartridge, and all the rifle ammunition.

On the 10th, a havildar's party of golundauze under a subaltern was despatched to Malacca to bring up a couple of 18 pdr. carronades. At Roombiyah it was attacked by about 50 of the enemy, whom it drove off, killing two and wounding the same number. On the 12th, the rifle company, whilst covering the working party, was sharply fired on from a stockade erected on the further edge of a paddy field, one man being killed and five wounded. Lieutenant Wright rushed forward calling on the men to follow him, but none stirred except his orderly boy, Emaum Ally.* Lieutenant Wright fell in the field, his thigh being broken by a musquet ball, but was saved from being butchered by the Malays by Emaum Ally, who knelt over him, and, deliberately firing, picked off several of the enemy one after another; until some men of the company, whose better feelings were roused, came up and carried off their wounded officer. In consequence of this untoward affair, a detail of artillery was directed to be attached to all future covering parties.

On the 12th, the 18th pounder carronades reached Roombiyah, and, having been mounted there, the two 6 pounders were sent forward and planted on Bell's stockade.

* Promoted to havildar for his conduct on this occasion, and subsequently executed for shooting brigadier Coombs at Palaveram on returning from ball practice in the evening of the 10th October 1833. He had loaded his piece for the purpose of shooting the captain who commanded the rifle company on this occasion (since deceased), but could not get a fair shot at him, so fired at the brigadier, who had spoken about his rifle practice not being so good as usual that evening.

On the 17th, by a mistake in conveying the orders, the covering party, consisting of a company of the 5th N. I. under an ensign, the 4½ inch howitzer and 5½ inch mortar with lieutenants Begbie and Lawford of the artillery, and a small detail of sappers under lieutenant Watts, pushed on through the jungle for the purpose of attacking some stockades, which were only intended to have been carried, if they were found erected at the edge of the cutting. On arriving at Priggi-to-Datus, three or four stockades, occupied in force, opened their fire, inflicting some casualties. The artillery shelled these for some time, but, the enemy continuing to pour in a destructive fire of musquetry and jinjals, the senior officer directed ensign Thomson to take a part of his company, and, by making a *detour* across the paddy field, take the stockades in reverse. This party had no sooner crossed the field lower down than it came unexpectedly upon another stockade on the right rear of the covering party, which poured in a volley upon it, wounding ensign Thomson in the head, and killing or disabling six of his party, who fell before the stockade. The remainder with their officer were obliged to retreat, and reached the main body. After a contest of about two hours and a half, in which twenty-seven out of the original strength of fifty-four, of which the party consisted, had been put *hors de combat*, the remainder fought their way back to the edge of the cleared jungle, and a requisition for re-inforcements was sent in by the wounded, in consequence of which two companies of the 5th joined at 11 A. M. Emboldened by the success of the morning, the enemy attacked the rear of the camp, but a few discharges of cannister from the 12 pdr. howitzer drove them back. On the 19th two additional 4½ inch mortars arrived from Malacca. On the 20th, offensive operations were discontinued, owing to about 300 of the force being in hospital. Application for re-inforcements was made to Madras.

From the 21st to the 24th the 8 inch mortar was employed in shelling a stockade 1,100 yards in advance, whence shots from an 8 oz. jinjal repeatedly struck the camp. On the 25th a stockade thrown up by the enemy in rear of the camp at Sungai-Puttye, and another at Roombiyah, were destroyed; as was also a third on the Sebang road on the 27th.

On the 3d May, the enemy attacked and drove in the picquets

in front of the camp. The 12 pdr. howitzer under captain Bond was moved up in support, and compelled the enemy to retire to a superior eminence on the left front, called Bukit Lanjoot, crowned by a strong stockade, which commanded the camp. The howitzer played with great effect upon this work, the round shot tearing through it, and killing and wounding several of the defenders. The grenadiers of the 5th N. I., under captain Poulton, were detached to wind around the foot of the hill, and take the stockade in reverse. At an abrupt turning of the foot path, the company came upon a stockade thrown across it, the first volley from which killed ensign Walker, and wounded two or three rank and file. By the time that the stockade was carried, the work on the hill was evacuated under the powerful fire of the artillery, and both destroyed by the sappers.

The following brigade order was issued by colonel Herbert on this occasion. "Head quarters, camp, Dattoo Menbangan, 3d May 1832.

"Lieutenant Colonel Herbert offers the tribute of his warmest acknowledgments to all ranks for their conduct in the protracted but successful contest with the enemy this morning.

"The artillery did excellent service under Captain Bond and lieutenant Lawford,* and to the former officer the lieutenant colonel offers his particular thanks from the circumstance of his being with his guns, although in ill health, and in the sick report.

"The lieutenant colonel will have great pleasure in bringing the whole to the notice of His Excellency, the commander-in-chief."

From the 4th to the 9th, the enemy were employed in throwing up stockades on the Sebang road opposite the right rear picquet. On the 13th, a company of the 46th N. I. from Penang joined the force at Dattoo Menbangan, now known as "Bell's stockade." Hardly a night passed without the artillery picquets being attacked. On the 17th, another company of the 46th arrived from Penang. On the 21st, a company of the 5th N. I. destroyed eight stockades in echelon, connected by breast works at Bukit Seboosa, and seven others between Priggi-to-Datus, and Bell's stockade.

* The author at this juncture was absent on convoy duty.

On the 25th active operations having been resumed, the grenadiers of the 5th N. I., and one company of the 46th N. I., with the 12 pdr. howitzer and 5½ inch mortar, moved out for the attack of Bukit Seboosa, which had been again stockaded. The artillery commenced at the foot of the hill, distant from the stockade on the summit 500 yards, the infantry being thrown out into the jungle on either flank, to assist in keeping down the fire of the stockade, which was all concentrated on the artillery in its exposed situation. The howitzer gradually advanced to within 100 yards, in order to command a better view of the work, which was retired behind the crest of the hill, so as only to expose about a couple of feet of the upper surface. A jinjal shot carried away a spoke of the left wheel, which struck the officer serving it, above the left knee, inflicting a severe contusion. Captain Wallace now rushed on with the company of the 46th, followed by the grenadiers of the 5th N. I., and by a quarter past nine A. M. the work was carried: several pieces of shell were picked out of the interior sides of the stockade, but the enemy's loss was not known. The following official account of the action is given, principally with the view of showing that, even with the late reinforcement of two companies, the assistance of the Malay contingent, and the transfer of Syed Sabban from the ranks of the enemy to those of the British, colonel Herbert did not yet find himself sufficiently strong to cope with an enemy, against whom only 150 men had been sent the preceding year.

"To The Honorable S. GARLING, Esq.

Resident Councillor, Malacca.

"Sir,

I do myself the honor to report that, finding myself somewhat relieved on the evening of the 24th, by having had the road to Priggi-to-Datus sufficiently cleared, and the cut jungle partially burnt, and having been aware that the enemy were renewing their defences at Bookit Si Boorsoo, which had been so ably taken possession by Toowankoo Syed Suban, I determined, notwithstanding the weakness of my force, to take possession of it, and, if possible, retain it; accordingly, at daybreak of the 25th, I detached captain Poulton and ensign Stodhart with the grenadier company of the 5th regiment N. I., captain Wallace and lieutenant Stevenson with the F Company 46th regiment, lieute-

nants Begbie and Lawford with a small detail of artillery, a howitzer and mortar, Towankoo Syed Suban with the whole of the contingent and his own followers, lieutenant Bell accompanied by 30 sappers and a considerable body of convicts.

"Captain Poulton directed the opening of a fire from the artillery at quarter past six o'clock, and, giving 50 sepoy to the Toowan-koo, they each made a slight detour in flank of the defences from which a heavy fire was kept up for an hour, when the "British Grenadiers" from the drums and the "Dheen Dheen" of the sepoy announced to my anxious sense of hearing that the place was in our possession, a desultory fire was however kept up for a considerable time, and I thought it proper, to make "assurance sure," to direct major Farquharson, if possible, to afford me fifty men—the result was an instantaneous volunteering of ninety-nine,* and this body moved off immediately with captain Justice and lieutenant Minto, with orders to support captain Poulton—at the termination of two hours from the commencement the firing ceased entirely, and Bookit Si Boorsoo was forthwith occupied, and the guns mounted on the height previously occupied by the enemy.

Wounded.

	Captain Poulton, slightly by ranzow.
5th Regt.	{ 2 Sepoy severely by shot.
N. I.	{ 1 Do. slightly by do.
	{ 3 Do. do. do.*
46th Reg.	{ 4 Do. do. shot.
	{ 2 Do. do. ranzow.
	Sappers 1 severely, shot.
	{ 1 bullock driver as dot
Artillery.	{ 1 gun laser slightly by ranzow.
	{ 1 bullock driver, slightly, shot.
	1 of the contingent slightly, ranzow.
	1 convict severely shot.

"The margin exhibits the casualties. "It is probable the effect of this measure will throw the enemy on my flank and rear, which, with my diminished force, will be harassing in the extreme, and I therefore solicit a reinforcement of one company from Malacca, if that measure be at all practicable, until other resources reach me.

"It is possible that the moral influence, caused by the possession of this strong hold, may draw off the inhabitants from following the fortune of Dhol Syed in his resistance to the British government; but this would be rendered more likely if I could

* Should have been "by ranzow."—Author.

† Should have been "mortally."—Author.

by possibility even assume the appearance of strength, which in reality I have not.

"I think it my duty in conclusion to report that I consider the conduct of the European officers I have enumerated, that of the Toowankoo Syed Saban, and every man of the Regulars and Auxiliaries, as entitled to the highest praise.

I have, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP,	}	(Signed) C. HERBERT, Lt. Col. <i>Comg. Malacca Field Force.</i>
Dattoo Menbangan,		
26th May 1832.		

The grenadiers, sappers, and lieutenant Lawford* returned to camp, leaving captain Wallace in command of the stockade at Bookit Si Boosa. Syed Sabban having reported that the strong stockades at Bukit Purling in advance, which overlooked the plain of Mullikei, were unoccupied, captain Wallace determined upon seizing them on his own responsibility. Twelve sepoy of the 40th N. I. under a jemidar, 40 of Syed Sabban's followers, and a party of the Malay contingent, were placed at the Toowan-koo's disposal, with which he pushed forward on the 27th. The enemy, who had hitherto had timely notice of the approach of the British as they leisurely cut their way through the forest, had not anticipated this change of tactics, and the stockades were therefore untenanted for the time. They made a rush to regain them when too late; but were driven back with loss, and defeated in every subsequent attempt to recapture them.

Information of this commanding post having fallen was immediately conveyed to the head quarter camp at Dattoo Menbangan; but it was not until the 8th of June that the force broke ground thence, and, picking up the detachment of artillery at Bookit Si Boosa, as it passed, moved on to Bookit Purling, and descended into the plain of Tanjong Purling, or Mullikei, as soon as the steep descent had been made practicable for the howitzer.

Meanwhile, the boats of H. M.'s ship *Magicienne*, and of the H. C.'s Schooner *Zephyr*, were actively employed in blockading the mouths of the Moar, Linggy, and Cassan, rivers, up which large quantities of arms, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds, had found their way from unscrupulous parties of Singapore at

* Laid up with jungle fever for the remainder of the campaign.

the beginning of the campaign. Sungei Duraka,* however, connected the Linggy river with Sunghai Rhya, a river which debouches into the sea two miles west of the Linggy. This communication was, at the time unknown, the Rhya was not watched, and the blockade was useless.

On the 14th June, the covering party consisted of the 12 pdr. howitzer, a company of the 5th N. I. and the sappers and miners, under lieutenants Begbie, Poole, and Bell, respectively. The officers proceeded in advance of the party some way, and, at length, on reaching a spot where the road abruptly descended, having a submerged paddy field, with a deep nullah running across it, to the left, observed a line of stockades on the further edge of the paddy field, resting on the jungle to their rear. They were apparently unoccupied; but it was deemed too hazardous to seize them. These were the Bangkall Munji stockades, forming the right flanking defences of the lines of Taboo.

Colonel Herbert decided on carrying these works. Accordingly, on the next day, the same covering party, strengthened by an additional company of the 5th, and a 5½ inch mortar, proceeded at daybreak to the spot whence the stockades were visible. They were no longer unoccupied, and the enemy at once opened their fire on the party. As their jinjal shots began to tell upon the artillery, shattering the wounded wheel of the howitzer still more, the engineer officer threw up a breastwork of trees to cover the gun.

At a little after eleven, colonel Herbert, and captain Bond of the artillery, with the light company of the 5th N. I., came up just after a round shot from the howitzer had cut down the tree, in the fork of which the jinjal, that had been most annoying, was hung: a few more rounds completely silenced this work. The gun was now run out, and advanced along the road, until a turn to the right opened out the Taboo lines, against which it directed its fire, the enemy replying from the two 6 pdrs. lost in the first expedition. The light company now moved down across the paddy field, and drove the enemy out of the Bangkall Munji

* Rebellious river; so called from its running in almost an opposite direction to that of the Linggy.

stockades, and colonel Herbert and captain Bond returned to camp.

The rifles under lieutenant Liardet then ascended and carried the stockades on the hill to the right, known as Execution Hill, (the Panghooloo used to kris his prisoners there); which formed the left flanking defences of Taboo, and, as the howitzer could advance no further on account of the felled trees, the remainder of the infantry, accompanied by the mortar and lieutenants Begbie and Poole, descended into the paddy field to attack the lines in front, the enemy directing the 6 pdr. on them as they advanced, but without effect. From the depth of the water, especially in the nullah where it was breast high and running like a sluice, their progress was necessarily slow, and the infantry had only time to fire a few rounds before the enemy, finding their flank was turned by the light company advancing from the Bangkall Munji stockades, fled with precipitation, leaving behind them the guns and the Panghooloo's dinner. Still, the sun was setting as the works, two breastworks and eight stockades, were carried. The main one was 284 yards long, and the defence would have been more obstinate, had the Sebang people, who only came up in time to encounter the fugitives, arrived earlier in the day. The casualties were only one subadar, three privates, 15th N. I., and one convict attached to the artillery, wounded. Dool Syed remained an outcast till March 1834, when he surrendered himself to the government.

The first Madras European regiment arrived at Malacca a day or two after the fall of Taboo, and the 23d L. I. towards the end of July. The former returned to Madras, and the latter assisted in garrisoning the different posts that it was necessary to maintain in the interior until the surrender of the Panghooloo.

The following brigade order was issued by colonel Herbert on the occasion of the fall of Taboo.

"Head Quarters, Camp Taboo, 16th June, 1832.

"Lieutenant Colonel Herbert congratulates the force on the success of yesterday, and requests the undermentioned officers to accept his most cordial thanks for the gallantry displayed in taking, and retaining possession of, the numerous and extensive

defences erected by the enemy on the approach to and at Taboo, and the recapture of two 6 pounders, viz. :—

“ Captain Sinnock, 5th Regt. N. I.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|---|
| „ | Bond, Artillery, | { Volunteer while the brigadier
was with the guns. |
| „ | Winbolt, 5th Regt. N. I. | |
| „ | Justice, 5th „ | „ |
| Lieutenant | Minto, 5th N. I. | (Volunteer.) |
| „ | Milnes, 29th N. I. | (do.) |
| „ | Begbie, Artillery. | |
| „ | Poole, 5th Regt. N. I. | (Volunteer for artillery
service.) |
| „ | Mackenzie, 5th Regt. N. I. | (Volunteer.) |
| „ | Liardet, 5th Regt. N. I. | |
| „ | Bell, Sappers and Miners. | |

“ The lieutenant colonel reflects with peculiar pleasure on the occurrence of yesterday, which placed it in lieutenant Begbie's power to assist in redeeming the two guns, it was his misfortune (from circumstances wholly unavoidable), to abandon on the late expedition, and begs to offer him his kind congratulations on so happy an event.

“ The brigadier requests the officers before enumerated to convey to all ranks, who served under them the tribute of his warmest approbation for the steadiness and devotion to the service evinced by every individual engaged; which, as reported to him by captain Sinnock, could not have been surpassed.

“ It will be the pride, as it is the duty, of lieutenant colonel Herbert to submit the meritorious conduct of all to superior authority.”

AUTHORITIES.

Begbie's Malayan Peninsula—The Public Despatches.

CHAPTER X.

Operations against Coorg—Kungas Amoodum carried—Nunjarapet carried—Attack of Stony river and Stony nullah—Compliment to captain C. Taylor—Defeat at Bukh—Repulse of Western auxiliary column—Surrender of the rajah of Coorg—Compliment to captain Seton—to captain Taylor, lieutenants Montgomery, Timins, Bell, Brice, and Mawdesley—Honorable mention of the colonel—compliment to lieutenant Denman—Disturbances in Goomsoor—compliment to captains Geils and Byam—Operations against Kurnool—Action of Zorapore—compliment to major Bond and captain Balfour—Disturbance of the relations with China—Force ordered to be organized.

A. D. 1834. The next operation of importance, in which we find the Madras artillery engaged, is the Coorg war in 1834. It is true that, at the latter end of 1833, and beginning of 1834, a small detachment of artillery under captain Horne was employed in Kimeddy during the Goomsoor disturbances: but, as the duty consisted more in harassing marches after an enemy flying at some points, and reappearing at others, than in actual engagements, as far as the artillery shared in them, these operations may be passed over.

The country of Coorg is of small extent, being about fifty miles long, and thirty-five broad in its greatest breadth: it lies to the westward of Mysore, being comprised within the twelfth degree of north latitude, and 75th and 76th degrees of east longitude. But, in compensation of its small extent, it is naturally a very strong country, being surrounded by lofty mountains with a few difficult passes leading into the interior, whilst other wooded hills thickly stud its surface.

The Rajah of this petty state, after a long course of oppression exercised upon his subjects, he being himself under the protection of the British government, addressed a series of insulting letters to the authorities of the latter, and eventually proceeded to the length of placing a native emissary, who had been sent to open a friendly negotiation with him, under forcible restraint. In consequence, hostilities were declared against him by the government of Fort St. George in a Proclamation, dated 2d April

1834, by which date the various columns, that had been put in motion during the preceding month, had already arrived on the frontiers.

These columns were as follows:—brigadier Lindesay, c. b., of H. M.'s 39th regiment, commanded the whole; the eastern column, under lieutenant colonel Steuart, was composed of part of H. M.'s 39th regiment, the 4th, the 36th, and 38th, N. I., and a detachment of artillery, and sappers and miners: lieutenant colonel Foulis commanded the western column, consisting of H. M.'s 48th regiment, and the 20th, and 32d, N. I. with artillery; lieutenant colonel Waugh commanded the northern column, composed of H. M.'s 55th regt. N. I., artillery, sappers and miners, 9th, and 31st, L. I.; the western auxiliary column, under lieutenant colonel Jackson, was composed of a detachment of H. M.'s 48th, and the 40th N. I., whilst the 51st N. I. was employed in Wynaud.

Colonel Lindesay, who accompanied the eastern column, crossed the frontier on the 1st April without encountering any opposition. On the 2d colonel Steuart broke ground from Periapatam at three a. m., and, by noon, reached the eastern bank of the Cavery at Kungas Amoodum, the distance being only 14 or 15 miles, but, it having latterly been necessary to cut a road through the jungle, the progress of the column was retarded. The enemy had thrown up a simple breastwork upon the opposite side, apparently not possessing sufficient military knowledge to have given flanks to it. As they here disputed the passage, lieutenant Montgomery, commanding the artillery with the column, brought up a gun to bear upon it, and, whilst it was firing a few rounds, two companies crossed below, and two above, the breastwork, taking it in flank, the enemy hastily evacuating it. The bottom of the river at the ford being excessively rocky and uneven, the guns did not get across until four and a half p. m., when the force encamped.

At noon on the 3d, the column resumed its march, and, an hour afterwards, arrived in front of the town and barrier of Nunjarapet, where a slight resistance, similar to that of the preceding day and attended with the same results, took place. At five a. m. of the 4th it again broke ground, and, by sunset reached Aracanel, distant eight miles. On the 7th, it arrived at Muddekerri, the capital of Coorg. The casualties were only one

private H. M.'s 39th, one drummer of the 4th N. I., and one private of the sappers and miners, wounded, throughout the advance.

The western column under colonel Foulis arrived at noon of the 2d April within two miles of Stony river, and, at two P. M., a reconnoitring party discovered the enemy drawn up in position within 200 yards of the Company's territory. Marching the next morning at six o'clock, the artillery, under captain C. Taylor, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, after which it was stormed with trifling loss.

Between this and three and a half P. M., two stockades and two breastworks were stormed, the column having to fight its way over felled trees. At four P. M. it took up a position at Stony nullah, three and half miles from the foot of the Huggul ghaut, a gun and a mortar occupying a strong advance post. This was attacked during the night, but the enemy were driven back by the artillery.

At six A. M. of the 4th April, the column ascended the Huggul Ghaut, and were met by a flag of truce. On the 5th it reached Veerachunderpett, and on the 7th, Mootoodanoor. The casualties on the 3d and 4th were, killed, H. M.'s 48th regiment, one lieutenant, four privates, one dresser; 20th N. I., two privates; 32d N. I., three privates; sappers and miners, one private;—wounded, staff, one captain; artillery, one serjeant, one corporal, one gunner; H. M.'s 48th regiment, one lieutenant, one serjeant, one corporal, fourteen privates; 20th N. I., two privates; 32d N. I., eight privates; sappers and miners, five privates; total, killed and wounded, forty-eight.

The following is an extract from colonel Foulis' despatch, dated 7th April.

"To officers commanding corps he is greatly indebted for the steady manner, in which they led their men, especially to captain Cortlandt Taylor, commanding the artillery, who, in the most gallant manner, brought his guns to bear within 70 yards of the first stockade, and ensured the capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of this officer, (though suffering from a sprained ankle,) in always having his guns up a steep ghaut and prepared for action are beyond all praise."

The loss of the enemy was about 250 killed and wounded, including four chiefs.

The northern column under colonel Waugh was not so successful as the two preceding ones. The enemy were strongly stockaded at Bukh, on the brow of a steep ascent, to which a narrow pathway led, impracticable for artillery, until the work should be carried. Two parties were detached on the 3d April to turn the flanks of the work; but met in front of it. A destructive fire was opened on them; and, after four hours spent in vain attempts to carry it, they were obliged to retreat with the following heavy loss: killed, H. M.'s 55th regiment, one lieutenant colonel, three serjeants, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty-three privates; sappers and miners, one European private, one havildar and four privates; rifle company, one private; 9th N. I. one ensign; 31st L. I., one ensign, one jemidar, one naigue, and eight privates; total killed forty-eight: wounded, artillery, two gunners; H. M.'s 55th regiment, one captain, two lieutenants, one adjutant, four serjeants, three corporals, one drummer, and sixty privates; sappers and miners, eleven native privates; rifle company, one private; 9th N. I., one store serjeant, one naigue, one drummer, four privates; 31st L. I., one captain, one lieutenant; one subadar, one havildar, one naigue, and twenty privates; total wounded 118; total killed and wounded 166.

The western auxiliary column, under colonel Jackson, which was unaccompanied by artillery, was likewise repulsed, with the loss of, killed, detachment H. M.'s 48th regt., one serjeant, eight rank and file; 40th N. I., one subaltern, two havildars, one drummer, and seventeen rank and file; native followers, four: total killed 34; wounded, H. M.'s 48th, one subaltern and six rank and file; 40th N. I., one havildar, and twenty-eight rank and file; two followers; total, wounded, 38; total killed and wounded, 72.

On the 10th April, Rajah Veerarajander Woodiah surrendered to brigadier Lindesay, and the following passage occurs in that officer's despatch of the 11th, announcing that event, and the consequent termination of hostilities.

"To major Poole of his Majesty's 39th Regiment, whom I placed in immediate command of the infantry brigade, to captain

Seton, commanding the artillery, and captain Underwood, the chief engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the officers and soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation."

The following artillery order was issued by captain Seton, dated Camp, Muddekerry, 24th April 1834.

"Captain Seton, being about to proceed to Bangalore, considers it an imperative duty to express the high sense he entertains of the exertions of all ranks composing the artillery in the Coorg field force, during the period of their employment.

"The difficulties that each of the parties, attached to the several columns, have had to encounter, have been very great; and the manner, in which they have been overcome, is highly creditable to the skill and energy of those engaged.

"Captain C. Taylor, lieutenant Montgomery, and lieutenant Timins, have been detached throughout the service, and the commanding officer has reason to know that each has merited and received the praises due to his exertions.

"Captain Seton wishes lieutenant Bell, commanding A company, 2d battalion artillery, to accept his best thanks, which are due also in an especial manner to lieutenant Brice for the zeal and activity he has always displayed in the performance of his duties as brigade major, and to lieutenant Mawdesley, whose alertness and minute attention to every thing connected with his duty has been very conspicuous."

With the following well earned tribute to the golundauze contained in captain Taylor's report to the commandant of artillery, dated 6th April 1834, we close the notice of the brief Coorg campaign.

"It is a duty I owe to the golundauze of the detachment to mention to the commandant that they brought their guns into play on the morning of the 3d instant, against a strongly manned stockade with all the coolness of the best soldiers; and their exertions during the day, as well as their devotion whilst forcing our way up an unusually strong ghaut, and fighting from six A. M. till half past two P. M., was most exemplary.

"To lieutenant Denman, who was with the advance of the

column with me, much praise is due, and I should be further wanting in duty to the parties, were I not to particularize Oomed Allie, subadar of golundauze, and Boodar Cawn, jemadar of the lascars."

A. D. 1836. } Disturbances again broke out in the Hill districts
 ——— 1837. } of Goomsoor in the year 1836, and it became necessary to employ a considerable force for their suppression. The troops ordered on this service were the following, viz.; details of artillery; detachment of Nizam's horse; a havildar's party of 2d light cavalry; a detachment of the 3d light infantry; the 6th N. I.; a wing of the 14th N. I.; the 17th N. I.; a wing of the 21st N. I.; the 43d, 49th, and 50th N. I.; and a detachment of sappers and miners; the whole commanded by brigadier general Taylor, c. b. The character of this warfare very much resembled that on a previous occasion in the same district, the natives being hill tribes, not many removes from barbarism, the bow constituting the principal weapon: in short, it was a species of bush fighting, somewhat similar to that which is being carried on at the Cape at the present moment against the Kaffirs, though against a less daring and athletic foe, in which the endurance, rather than the valor, of the troops was tested. Skirmishes from time to time, it is true, took place; but the writer has not been able to meet with any record of them, and the two officers of artillery, who principally figured in the campaign, who might have supplied the information, have both gone down into the grave.

Under these circumstances, nothing remains but to place before the reader the General Orders by government, issued on the restoration of tranquillity in the disturbed district.

"G. O. G. 4th March 1837.—The following are the Troops that have been actively employed on field service in this district since the commencement of hostilities in November last.

REGIMENTS AND DETACHMENTS.	COMMANDED BY
Artillery, Details of	Captain Geils,
Nizam's horse, detachment of	Captain Byam, Artillery.
* * * * *	* * * * *

"The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has observed with high approbation the exemplary conduct of all the troops employed in the late arduous and harassing service; their patient endurance of extraordinary fatigue and privations, and the gallant and resolute spirit with which they executed every enterprise, to which they were led by their officers, whose activity and energy have been conspicuous.

"The party of His Highness the Nizam's Horse under Captain Byam likewise merits special notice. In order that he might be in time to join before the commencement of hostilities, captain Byam made a march of 588 miles in thirty-one days, and brought his men and horses to the frontiers of Goomsoor fresh and perfectly efficient: his services and their's were, during the time they were employed, performed with unwearied zeal and alacrity, greatly to their own credit and to the benefit of the public interests."

"G. O. G. No. 45, 14th March, 1837.—The services of the detachment of artillery having been inadvertently omitted in the special notice in G. O. G. of the 4th March, 1837, No. 43, of the corps employed from the commencement of the operations in Goomsoor, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council takes this opportunity to record his sense of the meritorious exertions of captain Geils, and of the officers and men under his command, and also of the services of the sappers and miners."

A. D. 1839. In September 1839, the Nuwaub of Kurnool having failed in his allegiance to the British government, and been detected in treasonable designs against it, Commissioners were nominated for the purpose of assuming charge of his country, and at the same time troops were put in motion against him. These consisted of a detachment of the F Troop of horse artillery, one squadron H. M.'s 13th light dragoons, one squadron 7th light cavalry, one company of foot artillery, with gun lascars and karkhanah, a detachment of sappers and miners, two companies H. M.'s 39th regiment, and the 34th, or Chicacole, light infantry, the whole commanded by lieutenant colonel Dyce.

At daylight of the 18th October, colonel Dyce advanced towards the village of Zorapore, where he arrived at half past six A. M., halting on the outskirts. He then proceeded into the

village, accompanied by captain Balfour, the brigade major of artillery, who acted as his staff throughout, and had an interview with three of the chiefs, commanding foreign troops in the service of the Nuwaub of Kurnool, at which he laid before them the terms offered them by the British government. These were, a guarantee for the discharge of all arrears that might be due to the said troops, passports to enable them to reach their own country, and security for life and property. They appeared satisfied with these terms, but requested permission to submit them to the other chiefs before finally accepting them.

Several subsequent interviews, leading to no definite result, took place, and, upwards of two hours having been spent in these fruitless negotiations, colonel Dyce determined upon trying the effect of intimidation. He accordingly placed his troops in position to attack the Durgah and the stone enclosure, which were occupied by the Nuwaub and his followers, a step which produced an immediate visit from the above three chiefs, and several others; but the war party, headed by a Rohilla chief, named Shah Wully Khan, ultimately prevailed over the more pacific counsels of the others, compelling colonel Dyce to direct major Bond, commanding the artillery, to open his guns against the Durgah and enclosure. This was done with admirable effect, the enemy returning the fire from matchlocks and jinjals. Colonel Dyce now directed the infantry to drive the enemy at the point of the bayonet from behind the cover of these strong stone walls, and a desperate struggle ensued for some minutes, in which the British bayonet at length prevailed over the swords and daggers of the Rohillas and Arabs. The loss of the assailants was, killed, H. M.'s 39th regiment, one lieutenant, one serjeant, and one private; 34th L. I., one private; total 4; wounded, engineers, one lieutenant; artillery, three sepoy, one horse, one bullock; H. M.'s 39th regiment, one lieutenant colonel, dangerously, and eight privates; 34th L. I., one lieutenant, mortally, one jemidar, and seven privates; total 22; grand total 26.

On the part of the enemy, two Rohilla chiefs, including Shah Wully Khan and an Arab chief, were among the slain.

In colonel Dyce's despatch occurs the following. "I beg particularly to bring to the notice of superior authority the conspicu-

ously gallant conduct of lieutenant colonel Wright, of H. M.'s 39th regiment, who has been dangerously wounded—of major Bond, commanding the batteries, of major Montgomerie, commanding detachment of cavalry, of major Armstrong, 34th C. L. I., who himself seized the Nuwaub, and of captain Balfour, B. M. of artillery, who acted as my staff throughout the morning, and for whose exertions and assistance I feel much indebted.”

The Nuwaub having been thus captured, was, with his Dewan, Prime Minister, sent to pass the remainder of his days at Trichinopoly. His end was a singular one; for, having for some time attended the Tamil services in the Fort church, he expressed a desire for Christian baptism, an apostacy not to be thought of or allowed by his followers. Accordingly, one Sunday forenoon, at the conclusion of the service, a faquir, who was one of his attendants, presented himself before him, as he was in the act of leaving the church, with his hands clasped together, as though he would present a petition to him, and then, with a dagger concealed between them, struck him two mortal blows, of which he expired three hours afterwards. The murderer was hung in chains; but the body was stolen from the gibbet shortly afterwards by the fanatical Mahomedans, who regarded him as both a martyr and a saint.

An enormous quantity of ordnance and military stores was found in the fort of Kurnool, which of course, surrendered, when the Nuwaub was a prisoner in the hands of the British, and, as these were on a scale far beyond his own means of accumulation, it was believed on good grounds that a combination of the Mahomedan powers in the Deccan had resolved on embracing the favorable opportunity of rising against the British rule afforded them by the extensive operations that power was then carrying on in Afghanistan; and that Kurnool had been selected as a depôt, as being little likely to attract the notice of government both on account of its obscurity and locality.

The course of events now brings us on to the war with the emperor of China, which commenced in 1841; but it will be necessary to preface this with a brief sketch of the causes, which led to the rupture.

A trade in opium had sprung up between the presidencies of A. D. 1837. Bengal and Bombay and the Celestial empire, which
— 1839. by the year 1837, had increased to the enormous quantity of 40,000 chests. As the large importation of this drug was rapidly introducing demoralization and depopulation into the Chinese empire, vigorous efforts were made to check the trade, and an able politician, known as Commissioner Lin, was nominated as governor of Canton, and invested with a special commission for that purpose.

On the 3d December 1838, the first overt act was committed by the seizure of some opium on its way to the factory of Mr. Innes, a British merchant, and trade of every description was suspended, but resumed on the 1st January 1839. An imperial edict was published on the 3d of the same month, interdicting the trade in opium, and was succeeded by several others to the same effect.

On the 10th March, commissioner Lin issued a proclamation, in which, among other things, he demanded the immediate surrender of all the opium in the British factories. Captain Elliot of the royal navy, the British superintendent, who was at the time absent from Canton, arrived there on the 24th March, and, on the 27th, issued a proclamation, calling upon all British subjects in Canton to surrender forthwith all the opium in their possession for the service of the crown of England, under penalty of the withdrawal of the responsibility of Her Majesty's government. In consequence, the large amount of 20,283 chests was given up, and, by the 21st May, delivered over to the Chinese authorities, and by them destroyed. On the 30th May, the Ariel clipper was despatched to Suez, with an account to the government at home of the recent occurrences. The whole of the British community withdrew to the Portuguese settlement of Macao.

On the 7th July, an affray occurred at a Chinese village between some British sailors, and the natives, in which a Chinese, named Lin Weihe, was unfortunately killed. The ringleaders were tried by order of captain Elliot, and transported to England in order to undergo confinement for various periods.

On the 23d August, captain Elliot, with the British commu-

nity, removed from Macao to Hong-Kong, and, on the following day, a small British schooner, called the "Black Joke," was attacked by the Chinese between these two settlements, and several of the crew killed and wounded. Captain Elliot having refused to give up the sailors, who had been instrumental in the death of Lin Weihe, commissioner Lin issued a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants of the villages upon the coast to take up arms and destroy and drive back the British whenever they landed for the purpose of procuring food or water.

On the 11th September, in consequence of this proclamation, captain Elliot issued another, declaring the port of Canton to be in a state of blockade. A few days previous to this, captain (subsequently Sir James) Douglas had made a successful attack with a squadron of boats upon a fleet of war junks in the harbor of Cow-loon, which interrupted a supply of provisions to the British community. Discussions continued to be carried on, and, on the 26th October, captain Elliot received notice, that, unless the murderer of Lin Weihe were given up, and a bond signed by all the British captains, submitting to trial before the Chinese authorities for offences committed in the Chinese waters, not only should the trade be stopped, but the British vessels and community be driven off the coast.

On the 28th October, H. M.'s corvettes, the "Volage" and "Hyacinth," got under weigh by order of captain Elliot, he himself going on board the former, and proceeded to the Bogue, where he despatched a communication to the Chinese authorities, to the effect that, any further hostile demonstration against the British shipping would be followed by retaliatory measures. The Chinese admiral, Kwan, requested the British armed vessels to remove to a greater distance, and an answer should be sent. They accordingly dropped down the river two or three miles: the following morning, captain Elliot's despatch was returned unopened, and a fleet of twenty-nine war junks, commanded by admiral Kwan, weighed and stood down towards the corvettes. A sharp action ensued, in which the Chinese were worsted, three of their vessels sunk, and three others driven on shore and set fire to.

Matters continued in this unsatisfactory state until early in the year 1840, when the governor general of India received or-

ders from England to organize a small but efficient force for service on the coast of China; it being still confidently believed by the Queen's government, that an armed demonstration would effect every object desired, without proceeding to extensive hostilities.

AUTHORITIES.

Public Despatches—Ouchterlony's Chinese War.

CHAPTER XI.

Expedition from Bengal and Madras sails for Chusan—Chusan attacked—False night alarm—Chusan evacuated by the Chinese—Captain Anstruther of the artillery kidnapped—Chuenpee and Tycock Tow taken—Chinese propose suspension of hostilities—British plenipotentiary deceived—Reduction of the Bogue forts—Arrival of Sir Hugh Gough as Commander-in-Chief—Macao fort taken—Notice of the services of lieutenants Foulis and Gabbett, and captain Moore on the occasion—captain Anstruther given up by the Chinese—A fresh suspension of hostilities—Attack of Canton—the city is ransomed—Compliment to captain Anstruther and the Madras artillery—Sir Henry Pottinger supercedes captain Elliot as Plenipotentiary—capture of Amoy—Attack of Chusan—Tinghae taken—Fall of Chin-hae—Ningpo taken possession of—Compliment to Madras artillery and captain Anstruther—Desperate attack of the Chinese on Ningpo.

A. D. 1840. The arrogance of the Chinese government having thus forced hostilities upon the British government, no time was lost by the authorities in India in carrying out the instructions received from England. A combined force from Bengal and Madras, amounting to about 3,600 bayonets, with a due proportion of artillery, and a squadron of three men of war and two steamers had early in May 1840 assembled in the harbor of Singapore. Before the end of the month, the number of the men of war was considerably increased, the fleet consisting of the "Wellesley," 74; "Conway," 28; "Alligator," 28; "Larne," 20; "Cruiser," 18; "Algerine," 10; "Rattlesnake," troop ship, 6; and the "Atalanta" and "Madagascar," H. C.'s steamers, besides 26 transports and store ships. Lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, c.b., commanded the Madras artillery, having captain Balfour as his brigade major, and captains Anstruther, and R. C. Moore, commanding the two companies, lieutenant Barrow was commissary of ordnance with the force.

After remaining three weeks at Singapore, the fleet proceeded on its voyage, and arrived off the Ladrões near Macao on the 21st June. A communication having been established with captain Elliot, then at Macao, the port and river of Canton was declared to be in a state of blockade from the 28th; whilst the fleet was directed on the 24th to steer for Chusan in the Chusan archipelago.

On its arrival, the Chinese authorities there, taken by surprise and confessing their inability to contend with the force opposed to them, yet deemed it necessary not to surrender without previous resistance, and, accordingly on the morning of the 5th July, the vessels prepared for pouring in their broadsides upon the hastily constructed works of the townspeople. At two P. M., as no overture was made for a peaceable surrender, the Wellesley fired a shot, which was immediately returned from the Admiral's junk, and taken up by the war junks in front of the town, and by the guns on the works. But the broadsides from the men of war speedily dispersed and half annihilated the junks, and drove the Chinese from their guns. The grenadiers of the 18th Royal Irish, a detachment of Royal marines, and a portion of the Madras artillery with their guns, were immediately landed, and the infantry ascended and took possession of a hill surmounted by a Josshouse, and thence called Josshouse hill. The artillery, with some sappers, and H. M.'s 26th Cameronians, defiled through the narrow streets near the water's edge until they emerged upon a partially cultivated plain, across which they proceeded until within four or five hundred yards of the city ramparts, the swampy nature of the paddy fields forbidding a nearer approach. Thence the artillery threw shot and shells into the works, the enemy returning the fire, but their shot falling short and going wide of the battery.

As the enemy made a show of intending a great resistance, and the day was waning, colonel Burrell deemed it prudent to defer his attack till the following morning, and billeted his troops in the suburbs. Many of the men in consequence fell in with large supplies of the deleterious spirit, called "shumshoo," and drank themselves helplessly drunk, whilst an extensive conflagration took place as a natural result. A reconnoitring party, under captain Pears, of the Madras engineers, was pushed forward to the city gates during the night, but, happening to cross in front of an advanced picquet, the sentries fired on them by mistake, and the alarm being thus communicated to the picquet, it likewise opened its fire: colonel Montgomerie, who commanded the artillery, which had bivouacked on the ground taken up by it the preceding evening, loaded his guns, and stood prepared, but prudently did not open his fire until the cause of the alarm

should be more clearly ascertained. As the day broke, it was discovered that the enemy, who had made such noisy demonstrations during the night, had silently evacuated the town, which was quietly taken possession of.

Some minor expeditions, in which the fleet only was concerned, took place, and nothing remarkable, as far as related to the Madras artillery, occurred until the month of August or September, when captain Anstruther, who was engaged in sketching at a distance from the camp at Chusan, was treacherously kidnapped and made prisoner.

On the 7th January 1841, about 1400 troops, consisting of royal marines, convalescents of the 18th, 26th, and 49th, regiments, Bengal volunteers, 37th M. N. I., and a detachment of royal artillery, and convalescents of the Madras artillery, were embarked on board the "Nemesis," "Enterprise," and "Madagascar" steamers, for the attack of the fort of Chuenpee. These landed about nine in the morning two miles below the fort of Chuenpee, whilst the "Calliope," "Larne," and "Hyacinth," with the "Queen" and "Nemesis" steamers, came to anchor abreast of the Chinese batteries, opening their fire upon them.

The troops landed without opposition, and, after advancing about a mile and a half, on reaching the brow of a hill, came in sight of the upper fort, upon which the artillery opened their fire, which was returned by the Chinese for about 20 minutes. Meanwhile the advance crossed the shoulder of a hill to the right, and, descending into the valley, took possession of a field battery there. The fire of the artillery having driven the enemy from their guns, the column rushed down the slope and carried the fort. The lower fort, facing the sea, and mounting 16 guns, was completely commanded from the upper one, but, offering some resistance, a fire was opened upon it, and, the infantry entering by an embrasure, it was speedily carried. The loss of the Chinese was estimated at between five and six hundred: that of the British was merely 38 of all ranks wounded, and of these many were hurt by the accidental explosion of an expense magazine in the fort, after it had been carried. Tycocktow, a little higher up the river, and which offered more resistance, was carried at the same time by the naval part of the expedition.

On the 8th January, when preparations were being made for attacking the defences of the Bogue, a proposition for a temporary suspension of hostilities in order to an adjustment of differences was conveyed to captain Elliot from Admiral Kwan, and by him accepted. On the 20th, the former officer announced officially that he had concluded preliminary arrangements with the imperial commissioners to the following effect:—

I. The island and harbour of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

II. An indemnity of six millions of dollars; one million to be paid down, and the remainder by instalments ending in 1846.

III. Direct official intercourse between the two countries on an equal footing.

IV. The trade with Canton to be re-opened within ten days after the Chinese new year.

V. Chuenpee and Tycocktow to be restored to the Chinese.

On the 26th January, Hong Kong was taken possession of, and the British flag hoisted on it. The next day captain Elliot proceeded up the river to within a few miles of Whampoa in the "Nemesis" steamer, to hold a conference by appointment with the Chinese commissioner Keeshen, at which, as well as at a subsequent one held on the 13th February, the eastern diplomatist entirely outwitted the British plenipotentiary. The day for opening the trade was now passed—commercial operations had not been resumed—but the Chinese had completed their measures of defence and received their reinforcements during the delay so considerably granted them. It was necessary therefore to recommence hostilities. The light division of the fleet was despatched on the 19th February to the channel at the back of Anunghoy, and destroyed there on the 22d a masqued battery of 20 guns, besides 60 others lying dismounted.

On the 25th, the fleet, intended for the reduction of the formidable Bogue forts, assembled near the island of South Wangtung. The fortifications to be attacked were as follows: partly surrounding the old fort of Anunghoy and in advance of it to high water mark was a well built granite battery of recent construction, forming a segment of about two-thirds of a circle: this battery mounted 42 guns: several strong entrenchments stretched to the south of this battery, whilst the ridges of the

hill were crowned with guns. On the north side was a new work, of straight construction, mounting 60 heavy guns, and separated from this by about 150 yards of rocky beach was a circular battery mounting 40 guns.

A battery with a double tier of guns at the east end of the island of North Wangtung defended the passage on that side: at the western end of the same island was a heavy battery of 40 guns, flanked by a field work of 17 guns; and on the extreme western side of the channel was a battery of 22 heavy guns, with a field work of 17, protecting an entrenched camp containing from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

South Wangtung, lying about point blank distance from this, although of inferior elevation, afforded an admirable position for enfilading the two powerful batteries at the east and west ends of North Wangtung, and, being unoccupied, was at once taken possession of. On the evening of the 25th, a working party of Royal and Madras artillery, and some seamen, erected a sand bag battery on a saddle in the middle of the island, in which were mounted two 8 inch iron howitzers, and one 24 pdr. gun. The enemy's batteries fired heavily but harmlessly throughout the night at it. At day light of the 26th this battery, worked by the gunners of the two services, threw shells and rockets with great effect into these two low batteries, and occasionally into Anunghoy. At eleven A. M. the breeze springing up, the fleet got under weigh; and the terrific broadsides of the men of war, fired with admirable precision, soon silenced the batteries on Anunghoy and North Wantung, whence the Chinese were driven in confusion by a party of marines landed for that purpose. No better criterion can be afforded of the hopeless inferiority of the Chinese to their opponents than the list of killed and wounded on both sides on this occasion. Notwithstanding the formidable nature of the batteries, which, if served with any approach to skill and courage, ought to have blown the British fleet out of the water, the casualties in the whole force were only five slightly wounded; whilst the Chinese lost upwards of 500 killed and wounded, Admiral Kwan and several mandarins of distinction being among the former.

On the morning of the 27th, the light squadron proceeded up the river for the purpose of destroying another position taken

up by the enemy at Second Bar close to Whampoa Reach, where there were mounted altogether 98 guns. The results were similar—the British lost one killed, three dangerously, and five slightly, wounded: the Chinese lost nearly 300 in killed alone, whilst a handful of marines drove upwards of 2000 of them pell mell before them.

At the beginning of March, major general Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., arrived from Madras to assume command of the land forces.

On the 3d March, the plenipotentiary issued a circular announcing a fresh suspension of hostilities, which was followed by another on the 7th, announcing that the armistice had expired on the preceding day, that he had been again deceived, and that operations were resumed. All the enemy's works, as far as the factories at Canton, were carried; although it was not till the 18th that the last fortified post at the Dutch Folly was taken. During the whole of these operations, the British lost but one man, who died of his wounds.

The following is an extract from the official report of captain Herbert, H. M.'s ship "Calliope," dated 18th March, detailing, amongst these operations, that against the Macao fort.

"The "Modeste" was placed within 300 yards in front of the principal battery, and shortly gave proofs of her well directed fire flanked by the powerful guns of the "Madagascar," captain Dicey, with artillery under the direction of lieutenant Foulis, Madras artillery, and "Nemesis," Mr. W. H. Hall, R. N., commanding, with artillery under the direction of captain Moore, and lieutenant Gabbett, Madras artillery, who handsomely volunteered their services upon the occasion."

The number of ordnance destroyed in the different works amounted to 123 guns.

On the 20th, captain Elliot again announced a suspension of hostilities, and that he had stipulated for the men of war remaining in the neighborhood of the factories, and for the re-opening of the trade. Early in this month, the various prisoners kidnapped by the Chinese, including captain Anstruther, were brought from Ningpo, and given up to the British authorities.

Early in April an edict from Pekin was published, breathing extermination against the invaders, and degrading Keeshen from his situation of Imperial commissioner. At the same time captain Stead of the "Pestonjee" transport, who had arrived at Chusan direct from London, ignorant of its evacuation, was ruthlessly murdered at Kittow Point, whilst the Chinese were actively employed in strengthening the fortifications of that island.

An interview, which captain Elliot had at Canton on the 11th May with the Kwang-chow-foo, convinced him that he must strike a determined blow. The whole of the force, with the exception of the small garrisons of Hong Kong and North Wantung, moved on board the fleet on the 19th May and passed the Bogue on the 20th, the Chinese having meanwhile strengthened the fortifications of, and poured large re-inforcements into, Canton.

By the 22d the whole force had assembled in the Macao passage, within six miles of Canton. The "Nemesis" opened upon the Shaming battery, and the steadiness of her fire soon all but silenced that of the Chinese.

On the 24th, preparations were made for attacking Canton in two columns, assisted by the naval brigade. The force moved to the point of attack as follows:—

"Right column, to attack and hold the factories, in tow of the "Atalanta," consisting of H. M.'s 26th regiment as per margin, an officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras artillery, with one 6 pdr. and one 5½ inch mortar, and 30 sappers with an officer of engineers, under major Pratt, of H. M.'s 26th.

"Left column—towed by the "Nemesis," in four brigades, to move left in front.

		Officers.	Other ranks.
4th (left) brigade under lieutenant colonel Morris, 49th regiment.	<div> <div>H. M.'s 49th commanded by</div> <div> <div>major Stephens.....</div> <div>37th M. N. I. captain Duff, ..</div> <div>One company, Bengal Volunteers, captain Moe,</div> </div> </div>	<div>28</div> <div>11</div> <div>1</div>	<div>273</div> <div>219</div> <div>114</div>
3d (artillery) brigade, under capt. Knowles, R.A.	<div> <div>Royal Arty. lieut. Spencer, ..</div> <div>Madras Arty., including gun-ascars, captain Austruther, ..</div> </div>	<div>2</div> <div>10</div>	<div>33</div> <div>231</div>
	Sappers and Miners, captain Cotton ..	4	137

Ordnance—4-12 pdr. howitzers; 4-9 pdr. field guns; 2-6 pdr. ditto; 3-5½ inch mortars; 152-32 pdr. rockets.

2d (naval) brigade under capt. Bourchier, H.M.'s 'Blonde.'	1st naval battalion, captain Maitland, H.M.S. 'Wellesley.'	11	172
	2d naval battalion, commander Barlow, H.M.S. 'Nimrod'..	16	231
1st (Right Brigade) (Reserve) under major genl. Barrell.	Royal marines, capt. Ellis,....	9	372
	18th Royal Irish, lieut. colo- nel Adams, .. .	25	404

The right column reached its point of attack before five p. m., and took possession of the factories. The left did not reach the village of Tsing-hae, five miles above the factories, till dusk. The 49th landed, threw out its picquets, and then "fell back on the village of Tsing-hae, to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the artillery." The remainder of the column landed early the next morning, and moved on shortly after day light, approaching within range of the forts on the heights, and the northern face of the city walls.

"Having at eight o'clock got up the rocket battery with two 5½ inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers, and two 9 pounder guns, a well directed fire was kept up on the two western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire." A portion of the infantry under lieutenant colonel Morris was now directed to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, whilst the 18th Royal Irish was ordered to carry a hill in their front. Colonel Morris' column, after carrying the hill, took the nearest fort, whilst the 18th Royal Irish took the principal square fort: "simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets."

The result was that, in little more than half an hour, the whole four forts were in possession of the British, and that they looked down upon Canton from within 100 paces of its walls.

"The well directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution."

The enemy, during the greater part of the day, kept up a heavy fire from ordnance, jinjals, and matchlocks, on the different columns. To the N. E. of the city lay a strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about 4,000

men. The enemy made several attacks upon the British left from this position, which were all repulsed. At two p. m., the 49th were directed to dislodge the enemy from a village which they had occupied in the British rear, which was done in gallant style: an hour afterwards, Yang, the Tartar general, having joined the entrenched camp, made preparations for an attack, which colonel Burrell was directed to repulse, and afterwards to destroy the encampment. This was done, though with rather severe loss, and the enemy's magazines blown up.

At ten a. m., of the 26th, a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls, in consequence of which Sir Hugh Gough gave the Chinese authorities two hours for the purpose of treating. The Chinese general did not, however, make his appearance, and, in consequence, between noon and four p. m., Sir Hugh Gough hauled down his white flag, although that of the enemy continued to fly.

"During the night of the 26th, every thing was prepared on our side; with the exception of one 12 pdr. howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled: the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the officers and men of the Royal artillery, and Madras artillery, and sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at seven o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at eight in four columns."*

The flag of truce was still flying on the walls of Canton at daylight on the 27th, and the British commander was on the point of despatching an interpreter to explain that he could not respect it, when an officer of the royal navy came up and gave him a letter from the British plenipotentiary, informing him that he had entered into negotiations with the Chinese, and that further hostilities were to be suspended. The principal conditions were that the three imperial commissioners and all the troops, with the exception of the provincial ones, should quit the city within six days and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles; that six millions of dollars were to be paid for the use of the British crown within one week from the 27th May, one million whereof to be paid before sunset of that day; if the whole sum were not paid within the specified time, then to be increased to

* All the passages between inverted commas are from Sir H. Gough's despatch

seven millions ; if not within fourteen days, to eight millions ; if not within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole sum should have been paid, then the British troops to return without the Bocca Tigris, giving up Wantung and all the fortified places on the river.

Whilst, however, the ransom money was in progress of payment, a large body of Chinese irregulars collected on the 30th May on the heights in the British rear, and it was necessary to disperse them. In this service the Madras artillery had no share, and the principal distinguishing feature of the affair was the gallantry of a company of the 37th M. N. I. under lieutenant Hadfield, which having become separated from the main body as night fell, during a most tremendous thunderstorm, was attacked by an overwhelming body of Chinese. The company formed square, and kept off their opponents for a considerable time at the point of the bayonet, their pieces, (flint locks) being useless in the deluge of rain that was falling. At length a company of royal marines, armed with percussion locks, came up and extricated them from their unpleasant position.

The Chinese authorities disclaimed all connection with this hostile proceeding, and five millions of the ransom money having been paid, and security given for the remainder, the British troops returned to Tsing-hae. In Sir Hugh Gough's despatch on the subject of the preceding operations occurs the following :—"The zeal of captain Anstruther, commanding the Madras artillery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammunition."

The British loss in these eight days' operations was ; In the fleet, one officer killed and eight wounded. Royal artillery, marines, and seamen, 14 killed and 104 wounded ; land column, killed two officers, and 13 rank and file ; wounded, nine officers, and 82 rank and file, including camp followers. The Madras artillery had only one rank and file wounded. The Chinese loss was stated to be 1,000 killed and 3,000 wounded. It appears from the despatch of captain Herbert, commanding H. M. S. "Calliope," dated 26th May 1841, that "lieutenant Gabbett of the Madras artillery, (who was employed in the fleet) threw shells with great effect from one of the junks," whilst Sir Hugh Gough, in his despatch to the Right Honorable Lord Elphinstone,

G. C. H., governor of Madras, reports that "The practice of the two companies of the Madras artillery was most creditable, and their indefatigable exertions in getting the guns and ammunition to the heights called for my best thanks. I feel it a duty to assure your Lordship that captain Anstruther, and every officer, non-commissioned officer,* and lascar, most creditably did their duty."

At this juncture, captain Elliot was recalled from his post as plenipotentiary by the British ministry, and colonel Sir Henry Pottinger, who had won wide fame as an eastern diplomatist, was appointed in his room. Sir Henry, as also the new Admiral Sir William Parker, who succeeded Sir Frederick Maitland deceased, arrived in the Macao roads, on board the H. C.'s steam frigate "Sesostris," on the 3d of August.

By the 20th, the whole fleet, including twenty-one transports, was ready to put to sea. The force distributed on board the transports consisted of detachments of the royal and Madras artillery, two companies of Madras sappers and miners, the 18th Royal Irish, four companies of the 26th Cameronians, the 49th and 55th regiments, and the rifle company of the 36th M. N. I., making a total effective force of about 2,700 fighting men, with a well equipped field and rocket train. The destination of this force was Amoy, outside of which port it anchored on the 24th of August.

This place had been reconnoitred by H.M.S. "Alligator" during the preceding year; but the fortifications were found to have been considerably strengthened since the visit of that vessel. Some strong and creditably designed works had also been thrown up on the island of Ko-lang-soo, covering the eastern entrance to the harbor, and several war junks and gun boats were drawn up for its defence.

The two seventy-fours were laid along side the great batteries on shore; the vessels of lighter draught took in hand those on Ko-lang-soo, whilst the steamers landed the troops and destroyed the flotilla. The place was carried after two hours with little or

* Either the gunners are omitted by an oversight, or Sir H. Gough conceived that the term "lascar" was sufficiently comprehensive to include them.

no loss, although the Chinese batteries were so admirably constructed that the 32 pounders, after hammering at them all that time, had made no impression on them, nor dismounted a single gun.

On the 4th September, the fleet, leaving the "Druid," "Pylades," and "Algerine," to blockade Amoy, steered for the Chusan archipelago; but, owing to light and baffling winds and dense fogs, did not re-unite near Chusan till close upon the end of the month. The fortifications had been greatly added to and strengthened since the British had left the place eight months previously, especially the fort on Joss house hill, whilst a battery of eighteen guns had been thrown up on the sea front. From its inner epaulment an immense line of earthen battery, mounting from 150 to 200 guns, stretched across the entire mouth of the valley, commanding the whole of the inner harbor. On the right of this line, a strong body of troops was entrenched, supported by guns and jinjals, although the Chinese had neglected to secure their flanks.

By ascending the hills on the right of the valley, whilst the attention of the enemy was distracted by the fire from a howitzer battery thrown up against Joss house hill from a small island, called Trunball, and clearing these hills of their defenders, the whole of these positions, erected at so much expense and labor, could be turned, thereby laying open the road to the city of Ting-hae. Preparations having accordingly been made for the attack, and completed by the evening of the 30th, the steamer ran in on the morning of the 1st October, and disembarked the artillery, sappers, H. M.'s 18th, 26th, 49th, and 55th, regiments and rifles. This force was divided into two columns: the first, about 1,500 strong, was directed to take possession of the heights, and then move on against the city; and the second, to which the royal marines and a party of seamen were attached, about 1,100 strong, was told off to carry the sea line of the battery, by pushing round to the right, and effecting a lodgment in the suburbs to carry Joss house hill. The battery on Trunball island, consisting of one 68 pdr., and two 24 pdr. howitzers, with some mortars manned by the royal artillery under captain Knowles, opened simultaneously with the landing of the troops, the men-of-war engaging the batteries on the sea front.

The place was speedily carried, with but little loss on the side of the British, and but slight resistance on that of the Chinese, whose loss, as usual, was disproportionally heavy. The city was entered without opposition.

Immediately after the fall of Ting-hae, preparations were made for the attack of Chin-hae, at the mouth of the Ningpo river, situated somewhat less than fifty miles from the harbor of Chusan.

The city of Chin-hae, which is enclosed by a wall, 37 feet thick and 22 high, carrying an embrasured parapet of four feet in height, lies at the foot of a very commanding peninsular height, on the summit of which is the citadel, esteemed the key to Chin-hae, and the opulent city of Ningpo, lying 15 miles higher up the river, at the mouth of which Chin-hae is built. The citadel is about 250 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by a strong wall, having at the east and west ends gates sheeted with iron.

The northern and southern sides are very steep, the former accessible from the sea only by a narrow path winding up from the foot, and the south and east sides being nearly precipitous. Outside the wall on the eastern side, were three batteries, mounting between them 21 guns, to defend the entrance to the river.

The only communication between the citadel and the battery was by a steep but regular causeway on the western side, leading to a barrier gate at the bottom of the hill, where a wooden bridge over a wet ditch connects it with the isthmus and the gates of the city, which were strongly secured and plated with iron. The space on the isthmus between the citadel hill and the city wall was protected by a battery of five guns, with a row of massive piles, driven into a narrow beach in its front; on the river side of the isthmus, two batteries, adjoining the suburbs, mounted 22 and 19 guns respectively, and 28 guns, and abundance of jinjals, crowned the city walls, principally on the sea face.

On the right bank of the river was the principal force of the Chinese, drawn up in an entrenched camp, lying on steep and commanding hills, with 23 guns and numerous jinjals. The principal landing place on this side is within a considerable creek, close to the south entrance of the river, across which creek a row of piles was driven. On this side of the river, four batteries, mount-

ing 31 guns, and flanking the entrance, had been thrown up, and, half a mile further up, another row of piles was driven.

The plan of attack decided upon was to land the troops in two columns on the right bank of the river, inside some small islands, called the Triangles. The main body, under Sir Hugh Gough, about 1,040 strong, was to disembark a short distance beyond the creek, and the other, consisting of about 500 men, immediately at its mouth.

The attack of the citadel and city on the left bank of the river was entrusted to the naval branch of the force, strengthened by about 23 of the Royal artillery under lieutenant the honorable F. Spencer, 12 of the Madras artillery under lieutenant Molesworth, and 50 sappers under captain Cotton and lieutenant Johnston of the Madras engineers.

Early in the morning of the 10th October, the two columns were landed, and made a circuit round the base of the hills, so as to get well to the enemy's rear. At eleven o'clock A. M., the British colors were planted in succession on the different batteries, the Chinese flying in all directions: in another quarter of an hour the "Wellesley," had breached the walls of the citadel, and the marines and artillery and sappers having been landed, the place was taken by escalade, the enemy offering no resistance.

On the right bank of the river a fearful scene of slaughter of the unresisting Chinese was being enacted. These unfortunate wretches, retreating before Sir Hugh Gough's column, came unexpectedly upon the head of the left one. Hemmed in on all sides, and mowed down by a withering fire from a semi-circle, the hapless victims rushed by hundreds into the water, exchanging one mode of death for another; and it was sometime before the general and his officers could put a stop to this butchery, as it is appropriately termed by lieutenant Ouchterlony. A feeling of compunction has apparently thrown a veil over the number thus remorselessly hurried into eternity, whilst the gazette, which records the fall of the formidable defences of Chin-hae (formidable in the hands of men of ordinary courage) shows not on its pages a single casualty—not even the wounding of a solitary spar in the fleet, with which previous ones teemed.

Ninety-six iron, and sixty-seven brass, guns, were captured.

On the 13th October, the troops, with the exception of a garrison for Ching-hae and the citadel, were embarked on board the "Se-sostris," "Queen," "Phlegethon," and "Nemesis" steamers, and the supernumerary marines and seamen were distributed in H. M.'s ships "Modeste," "Cruizer," "Columbine," and "Bentinck." They proceeded up the river to Ningpo, which, on reaching at two P. M., they found evacuated, and of which they accordingly took quiet possession.

In general Sir Hugh Gough's despatch, dated Ting-hae, 3rd October, he makes honorable mention, amongst others, of the name of captain Anstruther of the Madras artillery, and, in his general orders of the same date, occurs the following passage:—

"4th. The well directed fire of the detachment of Royal and Madras artillery on Turnbull* island, and the exertions of the Madras artillery on Chusan in getting their guns over almost impracticable ground, and their fire from successive points, were alike distinguished;" and in the commander-in-chief's despatch of the 18th October, announcing the fall of Ting-hae, a fresh meed of praise to captain Anstruther and the corps is thus awarded:

"From the rapidity of these movements, and the difficulties of the ground, the guns could not be brought forward enough to act; but captain Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, with the usual alacrity of that corps, brought up the rockets, which now began to play."

The year 1841 closed in without any thing of importance occurring, as far as the troops were concerned. Intimation had been received on the 6th or 7th of March 1842, of an intention on the part of the Chinese to surprise Ningpo. The troops were on the alert, but it was not until four A. M., of the 9th that the sentry on the rampart over the west gate observed the figure of a solitary Chinaman stealing along the paved road leading to the outer entrance of the square bastion, in which the double gates were situated. The sentry, observing that he had something like a burning match in his hand, warned him off in Chinese; but, as he continued to advance, the sentry fired and dropped him.

The report of his piece was the signal for a general attack: the suburbs, as if by magic appeared alive with the enemy, and volleys

* Spelt, in another place of the same document, "Trumbull," and in other papers, "Trumball."

of musquetry at the west and south gates, with the heavy guns of the "Modeste" frigate and "Sesostris" steamer in the river, rent the air. A most desperate attack by escalade at the west gate was gallantly repulsed by the guard under lieutenant Armstrong of the 18th Royal Irish. One Chinaman actually gained the summit, and entered through an embrasure, where he was encountered by a private of that corps, named Michael Cushion, who, wresting his matchlock from him, felled him with its butt end ; then, lifting the prostrate body in his arms, effectually "cushioned" him by hurling him through the embrasure on the mangled bodies of his countrymen, lying dead and dying at the foot of the ramparts.

At the south gate, the attack was more successful ; the Chinese having effected an entrance by the water gate, and being joined by large masses of their countrymen, who had been apparently concealed in the town, the officer commanding the guard was obliged to retreat along the ramparts to the bridge gate, which he gained without loss. Meanwhile, the enemy proceeded in a dense mass, without encountering any opposition, towards the market in the centre of the town : but, as they were emerging from a narrow street into the market place, they were suddenly confronted by a company of H. M.'s 49th regiment, which had been despatched to reinforce the gate guard. The officer commanding it instantly deployed, and poured in such destructive volleys amongst the crowded masses that, after some attempts to stand, they broke in confusion, the greater part pouring out of the gate whereby they had effected an entrance, and the remainder, after throwing away their arms and military dresses, taking refuge in the different houses, and resuming their previous pretended character of peaceable inhabitants.

As day broke, colonel Montgomerie, commanding the artillery, conceived that the obstinacy of the attack on the west gate, might enable him to make an advantageous sortie in that direction. Having brought up a couple of small howitzers, one of them was run through the gateway, and the other was sent to succour the south gate, when the outer gates were thrown open, and the sortie made. A short time previously to this, a party of Madras artillery under lieutenant Molesworth had pushed into the suburbs, to feel for the retiring enemy. Having advanced a few hundred yards, that officer found himself face to face with a dense mass of

the enemy drawn up in the main street. Undaunted by the vast disparity of numbers, he opened a brisk fire of musquetry upon them, which the Chinese returned, evincing a disposition to close. But, at this critical juncture, captain Moore's howitzer came up, and, being run to the front, opened with canister on the living wall of humanity in front. The effect on the dense mass was terrific; and a pile of bodies, as high as the muzzle of the piece, after only three discharges, so effectually sheltered the crowds in the rear that the howitzer was obliged to discontinue firing, whilst the party under lieutenant Molesworth again had recourse to their fuzils.

The bodies of the fallen Chinese, thus piled up, occupied a space of fully fifteen yards in depth from the front. A company of the 18th, and one of the 49th coming up, continued the pursuit for about six miles. Thus terminated this bold attack upon Ningpo, with the loss of upwards of 400 killed of the best and bravest of the Chinese, whilst the British did not lose a single man killed, and had only a very few wounded. The commander-in-chief, who had been temporarily absent at Chusan, on his return thence, awarded colonel Montgomerie the praise which he merited for the promptitude and judgment of a measure, which inflicted so severe a loss on the enemy as to dishearten them from any future similar attempt. It is needless to say that the troops opposed to the British on this occasion were not the ordinary Chinese; but were composed of men who encountered them in action for the first time, a great proportion of them consisting of a half-reclaimed mountain tribe from the country of the Maoutses, who had never entirely bowed to the Tartar yoke.

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Public Despatches—Ouchterlony's Chinese War.

CHAPTER XII.

Attack of the Chinese entrenched camp at Tse-kee—Attack of Chapoo, and the heights of Segoon—Desperate Tartar resistance in a Joss house—Destruction of almost the entire party—Attack of Woosung—Arrival of reinforcements—Attack of Shang-hae—Campaign of the Yang-tse-kiang—Attack of Chin-keang-foo—Compliment to captain Balfour, and lieutenant Molesworth—Repulse of artillery water column under major Blundell—Advances by land, and escalades, lieutenant Baker, artillery, leading—Lieutenant Waddell and assistant Surgeon Timings wounded—Compliment to major Blundell and lieutenant Baker, Force arrives before Nanking—Treaty of Peace signed—Compliment from the government of India to the Madras artillery.

A. D. 1842. Intelligence of the attack upon Ningpo and its failure having been conveyed by a steamer on the 10th March to Sir Hugh Gough, he promptly returned from Chusan. It was credibly ascertained that a body of Chinese troops, some five or six thousand strong, under the command of a Tartar general, had arrived in the neighborhood of Fungwa, and was preparing, in concert with another force under a celebrated leader, named Yang, who had for some time past been assembling and forming his camp near Tse-kee to the westward, to make a descent upon Ningpo.

Upon this information, Sir Hugh Gough made a rapid march from Ningpo on the 13th, with about 900 men of all arms, with the intention of falling upon the Tartar general near Fungwa, before he could effect a junction with Yang. The progress of the expedition, however, was checked, by receiving the intelligence, whilst *en route*, that the enemy, who had on the 11th advanced as far as a village only seven miles distant from Ningpo, had retreated on the 12th over a high range of hills in a southwesterly direction, in consequence of which the troops returned to Ningpo.

The Chinese had meditated a simultaneous attack upon Chusan which was defeated by the activity of the naval forces under admiral Sir William Parker, after which the squadron proceeded to join the commander-in-chief at Ningpo.

The latter now determined upon attacking the enemy's entrenched camp at Tse-kee, and proceeded for that purpose with the pre-

vious disposable force at his command, amounting, as stated above, to about 900 men of all arms, with four field pieces, to which were added about 350 bayonets, consisting of that number of seamen and marines drawn from the "Blonde," "Modeste," "Cornwallis" and "Columbine."

On the morning of the 15th, the whole embarked in the "Queen," "Phlegethon," and "Nemesis," steamers, proceeding up the river in a north easterly direction to a point, distant about four miles from Tse-kee, where the force was disembarked, pushing on towards a high range of hills, whose summit was observed to be crowned with the innumerable white tents of the Chinese encampment.

Some time previously to the march of the expedition, a good number of small ponies had been captured and broken into the guns, and here proved eminently serviceable, admitting of the ordnance keeping pace with the march of the infantry. After an hour's march, the head of the column arrived within long range of the walls of the town (from which a few innocuous round shot were discharged), and halted, awaiting the disposition for the attack.

It was soon apparent, that the Chinese intended to make no serious resistance in the town, and that their principal effort would be directed against the columns destined to assault their right and centre, and advantage was at once taken of a blunder which evinced their fearful ignorance of the first strategical principles. The troops were directed to enter the city at various points, file through it to the gate which opened on the plain lying between the walls and the heights of Segao on which the enemy were posted, and thence ascend the hills in three columns to the right, centre, and left, giving the first column sufficient time to turn the enemy's left, and, from that commanding ridge, enfilade the centre and right, and, placing the enemy between two fires, intercept their retreat.

The impetuosity of the centre and left columns, however, in a great measure defeated this plan; for, unchecked by the heavy fire poured in upon them, they panted up the heights and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, but not before several officers and men had fallen.

A flank movement to the left of H. M.'s 49th regiment composing the centre, led them to the reverse, or, as the French express it (*versant*), of the hill occupied by a strong body of the enemy, which the naval brigade was in the act of ascending, and the enemy, fleeing before these, were placed between two fires, and the bullet, bayonet, and sword, left but few survivors of the feebly resisting crowd. The right column, in consequence of its *detour*, only came up in time to see those of the enemy, who were so fortunate as to escape, flying over the plain. As usual, the British loss was next to nothing: the 49th had seven casualties, three of whom were officers; and the naval brigade fifteen, of whom four were officers. The enemy left between 400 and 500 killed and wounded on the field, and many more were killed or drowned in the pursuit. Their force was said to amount to between 7,000 and 8,000 men.

Notwithstanding the sufferings, which had been inflicted on the *population* and *army*, no real progress had been made in bringing the war to a termination. The vital parts of the empire remained intact, and no true statement of what was transacting at the extremities reached the ear of despotism. It was now determined to strike a blow or two, the effects of which should be felt in the centre itself of the Chinese dominions, and the town of Chapoo, situated on the east coast, from about thirty to thirty-five miles distant from Hang-chow, the important and strongly garrisoned capital of the province of Chekiang, was selected for the next object of attack.

Accordingly, after considerable delay, the troops were withdrawn from Ningpo, and, dropping down the river to Chin-hae, were embarked on board the transports on the 6th May 1842. Although the distance did not exceed sixty miles, the voyage occupied no less than nine days. On the 17th, the day following the arrival of the fleet, the town was reconnoitred, and dispositions made to attack it the next day. On account of the coast affording facilities for effecting a landing at various points, and the town itself being commanded by some heights within short range, a serious resistance was not anticipated. But the town was held by Tartar troops, of a different metal from the pusillanimous Chinese, and the expectation was falsified.

The Tartar garrison, with their wives and families, occupied

the north western angle of the city, in a state of complete isolation from the Chinese inhabitants, a regular line of rampart, which connected the north and west faces, cutting off the communication between the two races.

Contrary to their usual custom, the Tartar troops on this occasion abandoned their citadel, and took up a position on a range of heights, called the heights of Segaoon, commanding the spot where it was most probable that the landing would be attempted, and in the centre of which a strong redoubt and some entrenchments had been thrown up. A small harbor, protected by a bluff projection of the coast from northerly winds and currents, adjoins the suburb, which lies between the city and the shore on the eastern side: the southern side is protected by a species of mole, on the extremity of which a circular stone fort, and some batteries, had been erected, whereby serious obstacles to the landing of the troops might have been offered, but these means of defence were apparently purposely neglected, the Tartar general preferring a general action on the ground which he had selected.

On the 18th, the troops, supported by a detachment of marines and seamen, landed and formed in two columns: the right, commanded by colonel Schoedde, H. M.'s 55th regiment, was ordered to turn the left of the enemy's position, parallel to the shore, and, marching by their rear in the direction of the town, to cut off the retreat of the main body drawn up on the hills, whilst the left column, led by colonel Morris, H. M.'s 49th regiment, was to advance up the heights and take the entrenchments in flank, driving the enemy into the plain, where the right, by a rapid advance, was to cut them off from the town.

The enemy's extreme left held their ground for some time with considerable resolution; but a few shells, thrown into their ranks from the steamer, and the rattling volleys of the 49th, as they advanced, threw them into confusion, and they broke and ran, descending the hill towards the city, their numbers being augmented in the plain by the fugitives from the redoubt, and centre of the position, who had been roughly handled by the left column. Here they were encountered by the right column, which, having completed its *detour* round the left and centre, poured a deadly fire of musquetry into the flying masses.

Meanwhile, the left column, after clearing the heights, pursued its way along the road to the city, which it entered by escalade at the north east angle, without encountering any opposition. A desperate struggle was, however, going on at the same time in the heart of the enemy's recent position, from which they had apparently been driven.

The extreme right of their line had been occupied by a body of from 300 to 400 Tartar troops, who, on observing the defeat of the left and centre, retreated in good order towards the town, expecting to reach it unmolested. Finding, however, that their retreat was cut off, and that the right column and naval brigade were advancing against them, they threw themselves into a large building, partly a Joss house, and partly a habitation, situated at the bottom of a valley formed by the slopes of the right extremity of the Chinese heights and of a small range of hills between it and the city. The position was so secluded that the main body of the left column and the naval brigade had both passed by, without being aware of its position, and thus left the road open for the escape of the party in the Joss house. A small body of men, thirty only in number, having detached itself from the left column, with the view of cutting across a low spur, inclined to the left on reaching the head of the valley, and came unexpectedly on the Joss house, when they received a volley from the Tartar matchlocks. The party instantly closed upon the building, and opened a vigorous fire upon the entrance to prevent a sortie from the enemy, in which they would have been annihilated.

Assistance was sent for, and captain Edwards' company of the 18th Royal Irish, being at hand, came up accompanied by lieutenant colonel Tomlinson of the same corps. The building, like the generality of similar ones, had a wall all round it, with a single entrance, and in the interior a square paved court, the ranges of buildings around its sides, facing inwards, having their fronts covered with trellis work. The Chapoo Joss house had further a wall of masonry run up on the inside of the entrance, so as to screen the interior from view. The Tartar troops were drawn up behind the trellis work, and, when the British troops, forcing an entrance, passed round the screen of masonry into the court, they poured a most destructive fire amongst them, kill-

ing and wounding most of those who had effected an entrance, colonel Tomlinson being among the former. The men were obliged to retreat, bearing with them the body of their late lieutenant colonel. A party of artillery coming up, some rockets were thrown into the building without producing any sensible effects, on which a few round shot were fired from a field piece, which had likewise come to the scene of action. Lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, of the Madras artillery, now coming up and assuming command of the attack, directed captain Pears of the engineers to place a 50 lb. bag of gun powder at the foot of the wall, whose explosion effected a wide entrance for the assaulting party.

Even now success did not attend the efforts of the British arms; for the Tartars, retaining their coolness, poured in such an effective fire that the assailants were again compelled to retreat with loss. Three hours had elapsed since the first shot was fired, without any token of a meditated surrender; but small parties attempted now to sally forth by two's and three's; but the assailants had now had their numbers considerably augmented by the accession of stragglers, and nearly every one, who made the attempt, was shot down or bayoneted.

It was at length determined to fire the building, and, a second breach having been made on the opposite side, some wood was collected and fired, the flames of which soon communicated to the light pine roof of the building, and the place was speedily reduced to a heap of ruins. Fifteen or sixteen of the enemy, who had become exposed by the breaching of the second wall, were at once shot down, and when the assailants were able to enter the smoking pile, all resistance had ceased. Of the original number, who had taken post in the building, only sixty, most of whom were wounded, were taken prisoners: the rest had perished by the bullet, the bayonet, and the flames, amidst which latter many wounded were seen to be writhing in the agonies of death, without the possibility of succour.*

* No official account of this affair is to be found in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, for the details of which I am indebted to Ouchterlony's Chinese war. He passes no comment upon it, but it would appear that the object of firing the building was to compel the enemy to abandon their cover. It is, however, evident that the Tartars preferred perishing in the flames to sallying out sword in hand.

We have stated that the town of Chapoo was entered without opposition. Quarters were allotted to the troops, but, on proceeding to the dwellings in the Tartar portion of the city, a scene revolting to humanity presented itself, in the bodies of women and young children either suspended from the rafters, or contorted on the floor, the victims of the dagger or poison. Many of these had not been their own executioners; but others appeared to have destroyed themselves under the dread of atrocities, whilst several Tartar soldiers, who had escaped from the field of battle, were found lying with their throats cut, after having consummated the slaughter or suicide of the members of their families.

The British loss on this day appears to have borne a better proportion to that of the enemy than hitherto, showing that, on this occasion, there was more resistance: it was, two officers killed, and six wounded; of other ranks eight killed and forty-four wounded. The Chinese lost between five and six hundred on the field of battle, independent of those who perished afterwards from the effects of undressed wounds or by their own hands.

On the 28th May, the troops were embarked, and the same day made sail for the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang, the point of destination being Woosung, distant from Chapoo somewhere about 100 miles. The fleet anchored off "Rugged Islands" on the 29th, remained there till the 5th of June, proceeded towards the river, anchored again on the 7th at "Dangerous Rocks," sailed again on the 11th, and finally anchored off Woosung on the 13th.

The banks at the entrance of the river were lined with strong batteries; the western side presenting for the space of three miles an uninterrupted fortified embankment, mounting 134 guns between the city of Paoushan, and the village of Woosung. But, as not a single flanking defence had been constructed along this whole line, it is evident that no guns could be brought to bear upon a vessel, but such as were immediately opposite to it. Woosung is bounded by a creek, on the opposite bank of which a semi-circular battery, mounting ten 24 pdrs.; was erected to flank the entrance of the river. On the eastern bank stood a fort, which the admiral calls "a strong fort," and Ouchterlony, a more competent authority, "an old fort of masonry;" this mounted 21 guns, making a total of 165; (the admiral says 175,) and further that they "were all placed in the most judicious posi-

tions," which, as we have shown above, could not possibly be the case.

A brisk cannonade ensued on both sides, in which the Chinese guns were better laid and served than usual, and several of the vessels were hulled by the shot from the batteries, which also inflicted a loss of two killed and 25 wounded on board the men-of-war and the steamers, who had the whole of the work to themselves, the transports remaining in the offing. The cannonade was kept up for two hours, though latterly with but little spirit or effect upon the part of the Chinese. The long line of batteries was then taken possession of by the marines and seamen, after which the troops quietly landed. The loss of the Chinese was estimated at about 100 killed and a proportionate number of wounded. From 200 to 250 guns of various calibres fell into the hands of the victors.

On the evening of the 16th June, the day of the engagement, a large division of transports, containing 2,500 men as a reinforcement, among which was a troop of Madras horse artillery, anchored off Woosung. No time was lost in carrying out the designs against Shang-hae; but, as the reports from the natives did not warrant an anticipation of any determined resistance on the part of the Chinese, it was not deemed requisite to employ the whole of the newly arrived forces on this service, and, accordingly, only the 2d native infantry and artillery detachments with the sappers and miners, were disembarked. Sir Hugh Gough formed his force in two divisions, one of which, commanded by colonel Montgomerie, c. b. of the Madras artillery, was ordered to march on Shang-hae, about twelve miles above Woosung: this detachment was about 500 strong, including the horse artillery. The other division under major general Schoedde, c. b. of the 55th regiment was embarked on board the steamers, which also each towed a man-of-war of light draught.

Colonel Montgomerie's column advanced without encountering any obstacle from the nature of the ground, but such as were trifling and easily removed by the sappers. The river squadron arrived without accident within half a mile of the town, just below which the river, after running for about a mile in a tolerably straight direction, makes a sharp bend to the left, so as to bring a long line of bank nearly at right angles to its previous direc-

tion. On this admirable natural point, the Chinese had thrown up an earthen parapet, and mounted 18 guns behind it. This battery was placed nearly *à fleur d'eau*, and, from its position, was enabled to rake every vessel as it advanced from stem to stern; or, rather, ought to have done so, but the science of gunnery was far beyond a nation, totally unacquainted with the first principles of the art of war; and the Chinese fled from the battery, after a couple of broadsides from the "North Star" and the "Modeste," which dismounted four guns, and a few shells from the steamers. Not a shot from the different batteries had taken effect, and the marines and seamen, after a few more rounds of firing, landed and took possession of the batteries, capturing 49 pieces of ordnance, 17 of which were of brass.

But, whilst cannonading the batteries, the military and naval commanders-in-chief overlooked the probability that colonel Montgomerie's division, which had marched several hours before, was in the neighborhood; and that division was a little surprised to find shot and shell flying amongst it, and exposing it to more real danger than any portion of the troops had encountered since the beginning of the war, whilst no work of the enemy was visible. The mystery was soon cleared up by the sight of a body of 500 or 600 Chinese flying over the plains at a considerable distance. Had they stood to their guns at all, the land column would have been unpleasantly situated. It proceeded on its march to the city of Shang-hae, and, on approaching the north gate, half a dozen matchlocks were discharged at it; after which it quietly entered the place which was found evacuated.

An attempt was made on the 20th of June to discover a passage to Soo-chow-foo; but the "Nemesis" steamer, having pushed on full sixty miles without finding a trace of a town, and the water gradually shoaling, turned back again. It was afterwards discovered that her smoke was seen from the city, and half an hour's more steaming would have brought her opposite to it. On the 23d, Shang-hae was evacuated, and one division of the troops dropped down the river, whilst another proceeded with the guns to Woosung. Before dark, nearly the whole were re-embarked.

The whole of the force, destined for the campaign of the Yang-tse-kiang, mustered 9,000 effective bayonets. Thither it proceeded without delay, and, under the designation of the army

of Nanking, was brigaded as follows: the first brigade, under Major General Lord Saltoun, K. C. H., consisted of the 26th Cameronians, the 98th foot, the Bengal volunteer battalion, and the flank companies of the 41st N. I.; the second, under major general Schoedde, C. B., of the Madras rifles, 2d, and 6th, N. I.; and the third, commanded by general Bartley, of the 18th and 49th foot, and 14th M. N. I. The royal and Madras artillery, brigaded under colonel Montgomerie, C. B., was composed of one troop of horse, four companies and a half of foot, artillery, and four companies of gun lascars. The 39th M. N. I. garrisoned Hong Kong, and the 41st M. N. I., Chusan.

On the 6th of July, the fleet got under weigh. It consisted of ten men-of-war, five armed troop ships, two armed surveying vessels, five steam frigates, five iron steamers, and forty transports. On the 19th, the whole fleet anchored abreast of the important town of Chin-keang-foo, which, so far from offering any molestation to the vessels anchored under its walls, appeared to be entirely deserted. This town is situated on the grand canal, whose waters wash the foot of the walls on two of its faces.

On the 20th, the fleet anchored off Golden island, where the first symptoms of hostilities were shown by the floating of fire rafts down the stream, which were all towed clear of the shipping. Preparations were made for disembarking the whole of the troops at daybreak on the 21st. Major general Schoedde's brigade was directed to land under a bluff height to the north of the city, to take and occupy two hills that commanded the north angle of the wall, and threaten the north and east faces, converting the feigned into a real attack, according to circumstances.

The first brigade was ordered to land at the same time below the hill opposite Kin-shan, occupy that hill with two companies of the troops first landed, and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and Chinese encampments, so as to cover the landing of the guns under colonel Montgomerie, and that of the third brigade. The first brigade was designed to attack the encampments, whilst the 3d and the artillery brigades were to operate against the west gate and western face of the city.

But few of the enemy showed themselves on the walls, but the appearance of from 12, to 1,500 men in the encampments indi-

ated that the latter were still occupied. The first brigade, to which three guns, under major Anstruther of the Madras artillery, were attached, was directed at once to carry and destroy this encampment, which was done in good style.

Colonel Montgomerie placed his guns in a strong position on a low hill to the west of, and commanding, the walls, of which they could take a considerable portion in reverse. Being equally distant from the west and south gates, the commander-in-chief decided on forcing the former with the 3d brigade, as the suburbs afforded him cover. "Major Malcolm, of the 3d dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra aid-de-camp, and brevet captain Balfour, brigade major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate, two guns under lieutenant Molesworth, of the Madras artillery, were also judiciously placed so as to take the works in flank."*

The gate was blown in by captain Pears, of the engineers, by powder bags, and the troops entered, not into the body of the place, but into an outwork. All further difficulties at this point were however, overcome, as general Schoedde was already in possession of the inner gateway. This officer, having converted his feigned, into a real, attack, had escalated the north angle of the walls, and cleared the ramparts, as far as the west gate, after an obstinate resistance from the Tartars, who lined them. By these movements a body of Tartar troops was driven into a portion of the western outwork, without the possibility of escape; and, as they refused to surrender, most of them were either shot, or perished in the flames of the houses, which had caught fire. General Bartley was directed to push on and occupy the south and east gates, which he effected after a sharp struggle with a body of from 800 to 1,000 Tartars, after which the town was in possession of the British. The loss of the assailants was considerable; but the morning of the 22d exhibited a similar melancholy to that of Chapoo, but on a yet larger scale, of wives and children immolated by the hands of the Tartars.

We must here turn our attention to the operations of the Madras artillery under major Blundell, who had been directed to

* Lord Gough's despatch, dated Chin-keang-foo, July 25th, 1812.

effect a junction by the west gate of the city with the portion of the force operating on that point. The strength of the artillery under him was one captain, three subalterns, one assistant surgeon, and 121 of other ranks, including 79 gun lascars, with two 12 pdr. howitzers. Some of the men-of-war boats accompanied the detachment, which proceeded about three quarters of a mile up the canal, without encountering any difficulty, and approached the west gate, without falling in with any portion of the force.

At a sudden turn in the canal, the boats came in sight of the bastion, which, projecting so as to command the canal on both sides, opened a heavy fire of matchlocks and jinjals upon them, when within about sixty yards. The men dropping fast, the boats advanced with the view of finding cover from the bridge connecting the two banks of the canal; but did not experience so much protection as was anticipated, as they became exposed to a flanking fire from another portion of the works. "When proceeding myself under cover of the bridge, captain Back (on whose boats an equally heavy fire was directed) drew them towards the left bank with the view of placing the men as much as possible under shelter. I cannot speak too highly of the exertions made by this officer to effect this under a continued heavy fire from the enemy."*

Major Blundell found it necessary to drop about a quarter mile down the canal, when he obtained reinforcements from the men-of-war, and approached the city walls by land. General Schoedde's brigade was observed advancing along the ramparts, and the scaling ladders being planted, an entrance was effected, headed by lieutenant Baker, artillery. In the first part of this affair, 2nd lieutenant Waddell, and assistant surgeon Timins, were severely wounded, and, of other ranks, one subadar major, one sergeant major, one corporal, and six gunners.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy and decision major Blundell exhibited, in availing himself of the service so gal-

* Letter from major Blundell, to brigade major of artillery, Camp, Chinkeang-foo, 23d July 1842.

lently tendered by captain Richards of H. M. S. "Cornwallis," and the party of the 6th regiment N. I. under captain Maclean, and his subsequent conduct in proceeding at once to the attack of the walls by escalade, lieutenant Baker's conduct was most conspicuous: he was the first to mount to the assault on that side of the town."*

On the 29th July, after leaving a sufficient force to garrison Chin-keang-foo, the troops embarked for Nanking, which they did not reach till the 9th of August. Here negotiations for peace were opened by Eleepoo the Chinese plenipotentiary, but, as they proved to be of an unsatisfactory nature, his envoys were dismissed with the assurance that the morrow would see the British troops arrayed before the walls of Nanking. Accordingly, on the 10th, the men-of-war took up their position, and the troops and artillery landed, although the whole of the latter was not disembarked until the evening of the 13th, when a formidable park of all calibres was drawn up. The promptness of these movements produced a marked effect, and Keying, an imperial commissioner, lately arrived from Pekin as a co-adjutor to Eleepoo, was despatched in board the "Queen" steamer to earnestly solicit a suspension of hostilities, until the emperor's orders could be obtained.

By the 29th August, a treaty was signed and ratified, the principal points of which were an engagement on the part of Chinese to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in three and a half years, to cede Hong-kong in perpetuity to the British, intercourse between the two nations to be conducted on terms of perfect equality between the two nations, and five ports, including Canton, to be thrown open to the British. All these conditions have been fulfilled, save the last, inasmuch as Canton still remains in a great measure a closed city, owing to the jealousy and turbulence of the inhabitants.

The following extract from G. O. by the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated Simla, 14th of October 1842, announcing peace, shall conclude this chapter.

* Letter from lieutenant colonel Montgomerie, commanding artillery brigade, to Asst. Adjt. General of artillery, dated off Chin-keang-foo, 30th July 1842.

“ On that occasion (the capture of Chin-keang-foo) as on all others, the Madras artillery, and the Madras sappers and miners maintained the high character, which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.”

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CHAPTER XIII.

Operations against Nepaunee—Compliment to captains Burgoyne and Hall—Operations against Badamee—Compliment to captain Burgoyne and lieutenant Parvis—Dour in Bundelcund—Compliment to the troops—Siege of Samung-hur—Complimentary orders to captain Middlecoat and lieutenant Irving, and death of the latter—Frightful accident to a horse artillery wagon—Enemy evacuate Budraghur—Siege of Purnalla—Compliments to artillery, captains Middlecoat, Mawdesley, and Black; lieutenants Grubb, Buckle, Falls, Jones, and Bishop—Reduction of Rangna—Compliment to lieutenants Grubb, and Jones, and the A company—Compliment to A Troop, and captains Mawdesley and Black—Reduction of Munohur and Munsuntosh—Compliment to lieutenants Grubb, Buckle, Falls, Jones, and Bishop—Compliments to B company 3d Battalion—operations at Aden.

A. D. 1841. We must now retrace our steps for a year or two, in order to record the events which were transacting in India, in which the Madras artillery were engaged, and which we could not notice without interrupting the thread of the narrative of the Chinese war.

Early in 1841 a body of insurgent Arabs had obtained possession of the fort of Nepaunee in the southern Mahratta country, and a field detachment under major Vivian (now lieutenant colonel and adjutant general of the Madras army), was ordered to dislodge them. The force consisted of the A company 1st battalion Madras artillery under captain Burgoyne, with two 8 inch brass mortars, one 12 pdr. howitzer, and two 9 pounder guns, the light company H. M.'s 4th or K. O., Rifle company 26th M. N. I., two flank companies 18th M. N. I., two flank companies 26th M. N. I., and 200 native irregular horse. Captain Hall, of the Madras artillery, acted as staff to major Vivian; but also performed his duties as an artillery officer.

About nine A. M. of the 19th February, this force arrived before Nepaunee, marching in from the N. E. When it had approached within about 1,000 yards, it made a *detour* round the north of the fort, in order to arrive at the encamping ground selected for it, which lay about 800 yards to the west of the fort, between which and it were the remains of a fort either un-

finished or in ruins. A mortar battery was commenced about 100 yards in front of the camp, but abandoned before completed for a more eligible position, distant about 650 yards from the fort and to the N. W. of it. Some small hammocks in front [“] completely screened this battery from the fire of the enemy, whilst a deep and dry nullah in the rear, afforded a place where the laboratory duties could be carried on in perfect security, the enemy, of course, having no mortars.

On the evening of the arrival the detachment, major Vivian, accompanied by his staff, made a reconnoissance round the fort, whereby it was ascertained that the pettah on the east side ran close up to the only gateway of the fort, outside of which and in a low outwork on the crest of the glacis, the enemy had taken up their position in some strength. Here they had three guns, which, however, never were fired, as, when the assault was made, the troops advanced from a different direction to that which they commanded.

Major Vivian, being desirous of capturing the entire garrison, so as to prevent their giving further trouble, (for, up to this period and till a year or two later, when government appointed the officer commanding the artillery on this occasion to destroy them, the southern Mahratta country was overspread with forts and mud ghurries), decided on attacking the outwork, driving the garrison into the fort, and, whilst their escape was effectually prevented by the seizure of the houses and walls in the vicinity of the gate, shelling them into surrender; a scheme, which, whilst it saved a considerable effusion of blood, was as ably executed as judiciously planned.

On the morning of the 20th, a party, under the personal command of major Vivian, consisting of one* 9 pdr. and 15 men, the light company of the K. O., the rifle company, and one company of the 18th N. I., marched from the camp, and, making a *detour* round the south of the fort, entered the pettah, arriving opposite the enemy's position about daybreak. The gun was placed in position in a street facing the enemy, and fired a few rounds of canister after which the work was carried by storm, the enemy

* In street firing it is not usual to employ more than one piece.

retreating into the fort through a small wicket, and opening a sharp but irregular fire of musquetry from the ramparts, which was replied to by the storming party. The gun was brought more forward to take off some slight defences, after which it was withdrawn to be placed in an enclosure opposite the entrance of the gate. As the gateway, being too narrow for the gun, had to be broken down, this required some time; as soon as this was effected, the gun and limber were drawn up in position, whilst the infantry lined the walls and tops of the houses, the gun being in rather close proximity to the former, not more than 100 yards from them.

The gun was employed during the greater part of the day in taking off the upper defences, and further succeeded in dismounting a gun, which had been brought to bear upon the assailants. At the commencement of the attack, the enemy's guns opened upon the camp, which had to be shifted back out of range.

The mortar battery opened at nine A. M. and continued playing till four P. M., when it ceased, in consequence of some parties coming out to ask for terms: as the insurgents would not accept those offered to them, it reopened and continued till five and a half P. M., when fresh proposals were made by the Arabs. Negotiations were carried on during the night; but, having again failed, the mortar battery was brought into play again the next morning, continuing to throw in shell till near eleven A. M., when the insurgents surrendered unconditionally.

Major Vivian's despatch, dated Nepaunee, 22d February 1841, contains the following paragraph:—

"7. The whole of the artillery practice has been most efficient, and I am greatly indebted to that arm, and to captains Hall and Burgoyne for the cheerful and zealous manner, in which all their duties have been conducted.

"8. The ordnance captured amounts to 56 pieces, and the total casualties on our side are four killed, and seventeen wounded.* I have been unable to ascertain the number of killed and wounded of the enemy; but I believe about thirty have been wounded and twenty killed. The number of prisoners amounts to about 350."

* One artilleryman, dangerously.

The following artillery order was issued by brigadier Ketchen on the occasion.

"Artillery Order, 29th March, 1841, No. 616.

"I. The brigadier commandant of artillery has great pleasure in recording in artillery orders the honorable mention in G. O. C. C. 19th March 1841,* of the conduct of the two officers of the regiment, who served in the force employed under major Vivian, in the late successful attack made on the fort of Ne-paunee in the southern Mahratta country; the one, captain George Hall, of the horse brigade, in the capacity of staff officer to the detachment, and the other, captain Frederick Burgoyne of the 1st battalion, in that of officer commanding the artillery with the said force, also the detachment of the 1st battalion of artillery that served under the last named officer (captain Burgoyne).

"II. The brigadier commandant, in tendering his best thanks to the officers, and non-commissioned officers, and rank and file, European and Native, referred to, for their excellent conduct on this occasion, deems it to be his duty to state it, as his opinion, after a careful perusal of all the official documents which have been submitted to him that, under Providence, the speedy and eminently successful result of the able plan of operations of major Vivian, was, in a great measure, to be attributed to the zealous exertions made, and practical knowledge displayed, by captain Burgoyne and those under his immediate command, in placing in position the ordnance used, and in working the same during the bombardment; inasmuch as when the insurgent Arabs were forced to take refuge in the fort, where they considered themselves in perfect security, they were soon convinced, by the effects of the accurate artillery practice carried on against them, that their fancied impregnable fastness was, when so efficiently attacked, perfectly untenable; and that any protracted resistance on their part would prove to them in its consequences as fruitless as, nay, more fatal than, their having ventured to have faced major Vivian's troops in the open field would have done; and thus, become panic struck, they were glad to surrender at discretion."

* Unnecessary to be quoted, being in general terms for the whole force.

The A company of the 1st battalion of artillery was not allowed to remain long in quarters. A body of insurgent Arabs having occupied the forts of Bedamee in the southern Mahratta country, the political agent made a requisition for troops, and accordingly the following troops marched from Dharwar on the 3d June 1841, viz., a detachment of 50 men from the A company, 1st battalion artillery, one company of H. M.'s 4th or K. O., 100 strong, the rifle company, and a centre company of the 26th M. N. I., each 100 strong, total 350 men. The ordnance was two 8 inch mortars, two 9 pdrs., and one 12 pdr. howitzer.

At nine A. M. of the 8th, the detachment arrived at Bedamee, distant from Dharwar about 90 miles, and took up its ground on the right of the force which had arrived there some time previously, for the purpose of hemming the insurgents into the forts, until more active measures could be taken to secure them. This force consisted of 300 men of the 7th M. N. I., 500 of the 47th M. N. I., and 200 irregular horse, and had posted strong picquets all round the two forts. The camp lay about 1,800 yards from the pettah.

A part of the garrison had made a sally, at four o'clock on the morning of the 7th, against a picquet commanded by captain Penny of the 7th N. I., but had been driven back with the loss of two killed and some wounded: the picquet lost one killed and three wounded.

Captain Burgoyne having been appointed to act as engineer officer, in addition to his artillery duties, made a reconnoissance of the pettah on the morning of his arrival, the possession of which would cut off the communication between the two forts, and allow them to be dealt with in succession. The south wall, where Sir Thomas Munro had breached it in 1818, was found to be the weakest, whilst a battery thrown up to breach it, and a party advancing to storm it, were equally secure from the fire of the forts, although the latter might expect to suffer, on reaching the breach, which was commanded by both forts. The site of the old breach was easily discernible by means of a good glass, the fresh appearance of the masonry betraying it, and the ditch was evidently partially filled up with rubbish. From the slight manner in which the repairs had been run up, there was no impediment to the breach being again effected, even by the fire of 9 pdrs.

Arrangements were therefore made for the erection of a breaching battery about 350 yards from the wall, and for throwing up a mortar battery about 800 yards to the west of the pettah wall, the plan being to keep that portion of the wall, where the breach was to be effected, clear of the enemy by shelling; and then, after having obtained possession of the pettah, to shell first the smaller, and then the larger fort into submission. The smaller fort lay to the southward of the pettah, upon a rock about 200 feet high, and the larger one to the north, if garrisoned by resolute men, was nearly impregnable.

About eleven and a half A. M. of the 9th, the breaching battery opened, and, by two P. M., after 92 rounds had been fired, the breach was practicable. Major Johnson, of the 26th N. I., commanding, directed a storming party, consisting of 50 of H. M.'s 4th regiment, and 100 of the 26th N. I., the whole under captain Otter of the former corps, to advance. To this "such men of the artillery as could be spared (fifteen) were, by captain Burgoyne, in his eager desire to share in every danger, and at the earnest request of his soldiers, together with the battery guard, consisting of 40 men of the 47th N. I., under the command of lieutenant Pollard, subsequently added."* At the same time a strong party of native infantry, under captain Scotland of the 7th, were ordered to feel their way towards the gate, which it was reported that the enemy had thrown open, and advance simultaneously with the storming party. At half past three, the party moved forward, and, on entering the breach, was assailed by a fire from the two forts, by which one gunner was severely wounded, and Mr. Davidson, assistant collector, slightly. The party advanced and occupied the pettah, under a heavy fire, in which another gunner of the corps was mortally wounded in the head. The party under captain Scotland had secured the gate, and, after a brief struggle, in which six men of the 4th, a Jenidar of the 26th, and a dooly bearer, were wounded, the pettah was carried, and picquets thrown out at night, at the foot of the two hill forts, to prevent the escape of the enemy.

During the advance of the storming party, a false attack upon the southern fort had been made by captain Taylor, 47th N. I.,

* Major Johnson's despatch, Camp Bedamee, 14th June 1841.

and captain Penny of the 7th, in which the latter officer was severely wounded, and one sepoy killed.

At ten A. M. of the 10th, the mortars were moved to a position in rear of a small Eedgah, 450 yards distant from the small fort, so as to be under cover: at the same time, in order to concentrate a good fire upon the fort, the 12 pdr. howitzer was carried up a hill, and placed in position under 2d lieutenant Purvis, about 600 yards from the fort. At eleven A. M., the mortar battery opened, and very soon created great confusion and distress among the garrison, whose fire at length wholly ceased. At two P. M., one of the garrison stood up, waving his cloth, and calling out that they surrendered: the fire from the large fort ceased at the same time.

Between five P. M. and dusk, 65 men of the two garrisons had surrendered, and the remainder gave themselves up the next morning, making a total of 105. In the orders issued by major Johnson, commanding the force, dated Bedamee, 11th June 1841, the following passage occurs:—

“To Captain Burgoyne, commanding the detachment of artillery, he considers himself under great obligations both for the able manner, in which he conducted the duties of his own department, and for his assistance as an engineer. To the excellent practice from the mortar battery* is mainly to be attributed the early submission of the enemy. The activity with which the party under lieutenant Purvis carried the howitzer up a steep ghaut, and the quickness, with which a fire was opened from it, did not pass unobserved.”

We have little to record of the corps in the year 1843, beyond a *dour†* after some insurgents in Bundlecund and the north west provinces, in which a troop of horse artillery took a part. Not having been favored with any details, of the marches, &c. of the troops, we must content ourselves with the bare statement of the facts that the detachment left Kamptee on the 4th October 1842, returning thither on the 26th April 1843, annexing thereto extracts from the brigade orders issued by brigadier Watson, com-

* Twenty shells out of twenty-eight fell in the fort of 100 yards square.

† Rapid pursuit.

manding field force, dated "Camp, Ramteak, 25th April 1843, as follows :

"The force being about to return to Kamptee to-morrow, brigadier Watson requests officers commanding corps, captain Am-sinck, commanding horse artillery, * * * * *, will accept his best thanks for the conduct,* co-operation, and assistance, they afforded him during the time they have been under his command ; and that they will communicate to their officers and men, how highly he appreciates their conduct.

"Quitting Kamptee during the heavy rains at the end of the monsoon, and making forced marches of 20 and 30 miles, the fatigue and privations of the troops were unavoidably great ; and the brigadier has the proud satisfaction of recording their exemplary conduct and patience through difficulties of no common order.

"Although the nature of the service they were employed on afforded little opportunity of distinguishing themselves in action, the spirit that animated all at the attack of Heerapoor manifested what would have been the result had other opportunities offered.

"During the months of April, May, and June, 1842, the Brigadier commanded detachments from the same corps : he has therefore served with them in all seasons, and bears witness to their zeal and high military feeling."

Disturbances having again occurred in the southern Mahratta country, a field force marched from Belgaum on the 16th of September 1844, for the purpose of quelling them. To this force was attached a portion of European artillery, under the command of captain Middlecoat, having with it one 24 pdr. howitzer, one 12 pdr. howitzer, two eight inch mortars, two 5½ inch mortars, and two nine pdr. guns. The destination of this force was the fort of Samunghur in the Kolapoor Jaghire. Its progress was considerably impeded by the wretched state of the roads, or what passed for such, and, on the night of the 18th a light party, accompanied by the 12 pdr. howitzer, and one 5½ inch mortar, marched from Hilloall to Samunghur, distant 18 miles, before which it arrived at nine o'clock the following morning. Immediately after the arrival of

* *Sic in origine.*

the detachment, a skirmish took place between a party of the enemy, and a portion of the British rifles and irregular cavalry, in which the former were driven back with the loss of a few men. Captain Middlecoat was then ordered up to support the advance with the howitzer and the mortar; and, notwithstanding that they had to ascend a steep and rocky ravine, the ordnance were speedily got into position. A number of the enemy having collected in a small pettah to the east of the fort, the howitzer opened on them with spherical case, which made them evacuate it in all haste. The fort had not yet fired a single shot, and, in order to induce it to do so, the mortar was advanced 200 yards to the front. A shot was immediately fired from the fort, which passed just over it, when the mortar was taken back under cover, remaining so for the rest of the day. The howitzer threw shells occasionally into both the fort and pettah, and in the evening the guns were withdrawn to camp.*

The whole of the 20th was occupied in taking the guns and ammunition up a steep, rocky, and almost impracticable, hill: by daylight the next morning, one 9 pdr. was placed in position on a hill which commanded the fort, and employed in taking off the defences, and keeping down the enemy's fire. This it appears to have effectually done, whence we must conclude that the enemy was not very strong in ordnance, a conclusion borne out by a reference to the return of captured ordnance wherein, out of 12 iron guns, six only were above the calibre of a 6 pounder, and the whole stated to be very old and unserviceable, two of them being Portuguese guns cast in 1284.

Before the next morning, the two iron 8 inch mortars and 12 pdr. howitzer were placed in position, and commenced shelling the fort at the distance of 1,000 and 1,500 yards, carrying on the practice till the 25th, awaiting the arrival of the battering train.

A 5½ inch mortar, and one 9 pdr., under the command of 2d lieutenant Irving, were placed in position on a hill near the Beemah temple on the south side of the fort on the 23d and

* We are at a loss to understand the rationale of these proceedings. If the object of advancing the mortar to a tempting position was to induce the enemy to show what guns bore upon that point, it was not accomplished by the firing of a solitary shot. The advancing guns to throw shot and shell, and withdrawing them in the evening, savors more of bravado than of strategy.

24th ; and, as this situation was found to be preferable to the original one, the mortars were shifted thither by the 29th. Two 8 inch brass and two 4½ inch mortars were added to the battery by the 1st of October, when the whole played upon the fort daily and occasionally at night, until eleven A. M., of the 5th, when the enemy evinced a desire to come to terms. The negotiation not proving satisfactory, the mortar battery recommenced shelling at five P. M., continuing to do so until the morning of the 13th. During these operations, lieutenant Irving, a promising young officer, was shot through the head in the howitzer battery, and instantly expired.

Before daybreak of the 11th, two 18 pdrs. were got into position and opened a fire on the bastion on the south side of the fort, as well as on the flanking defences ; one of the latter appearing to yield considerably after a few rounds, it was deemed advisable to perfect a breach there, in consequence of which two other 18 pdrs. were got up during this and the following day, and opened upon it. By sunset of 12th, the field engineer pronounced the breach to the right of the principal bastion* practicable, and the assault took place on the following morning, a party of 30 artillerymen, under captain Middlecoat, forming the reserve, and entering the breach immediately after the storming party. The loss on the part of the British was next to nothing, being but one sepoy killed, and two privates of the Bombay European regiment wounded ; although it does not appear from captain Middlecoat's report, the only official document on the subject to which we have access, whether these casualties occurred in the storming, or in the 23 days siege. In either case, they are next to nothing. The loss of the enemy was enormous : from three to four hundred having been killed during the day in the fort, and in the pursuit of the cavalry in the plain, and nearly as many prisoners taken.†

On the 20th September, lieutenant colonel Wallace issued the following order :

“ Lieutenant colonel Wallace's best thanks are due to captain

* This, we presume, was the breach in the flanking defence.

† Between 70 and 80 were killed and 155 taken prisoners by the cavalry. Captain Grame's report, 13th October 1844.

Middlecoat, and the whole of the artillery under his command, for their indefatigable exertions in the performance of the very arduous duties devolved upon them in bringing their mortar and howitzer into a position of much difficulty."

And again on the 9th of October 1844.

"Lieutenant colonel Wallace requests that * * * *
* * * * captain Middlecoat, commanding artillery, will have the kindness to accept themselves, and make known to all ranks, whether fighting men, or public followers, under their respective orders, the lieutenant colonel's warmest thanks and acknowledgments, for their zealous services during the present service."

"Where all have performed their duty, with a gallantry, zeal, and devotion, not to be surpassed, it is difficult to make distinctions without incurring the hazard of doing some act of injustice; but, when the lieutenant colonel would wish more prominently to notice captain Middlecoat, and the detachment under his command, whilst carrying on operations with but one officer of that important arm, (since the lamented death of the zealous and gallant lieutenant Irving) to conduct the multifarious duties of active siege operations against a strong fort, Lieutenant colonel Wallace feels satisfied that there is not a voice that would not echo his sentiments on the occasion."

Again, on the 14th October;

"Lieutenant colonel Wallace most cordially congratulates every arm of the field detachment upon the signal success which, under Providence, attended their exertions yesterday at the storming and capture of the fort of Samunghur." * * * * *

"To captain Middlecoat, commanding the artillery, * * * the lieutenant colonel tenders his best thanks for the ability, zeal, and energy, with which they conducted their respective and highly important duties throughout the siege."

Major general Delamotte, c. b., commanding the southern division of the Bombay army, issued the following order, dated Camp Samunghur, 14th October 1844.

"The Major General having received lieutenant colonel Wallace's report, and those of the officers severally employed, connected with the successful attack and storming of the important

hill fortress of Samunghur, which was ably and desperately defended by the garrison for twenty-three days, begs to tender his best thanks to * * * * Captain Middlecoat and the artillery whose duties were particularly arduous and severe." Without the remotest desire of detracting in any way from the merits of, and the meed of praise awarded to, the successful party before Samunghur, we may take exception at the phrase in the general's order, "ably and desperately defended." Of the 12 unserviceable guns, four were dismantled by the fire of the Madras artillery, and it does not appear that the remainder could be brought into play, beyond the solitary shot fired on the 18th September, whilst on the part of the besiegers were expended six carcasses; 1,724 shells, 2,092 round shot, and 25 cannister, of which the shells alone should have annihilated the garrison. Again, the amount of casualties in the storming party shows that the enemy made no resistance in the breach, and that they rather died sullenly like the wolf in his lair, than fought with ability and desperation.

The field force, now under the personal command of general Delamotte, marched from Samunghur on the 21st October towards Kolapore. It appears to have proceeded by a circuitous route, as, after marching 23 miles, it halted at Sankesoor on the 29th about five miles S. W. of Samunghur, *en route* to the fort of Badraghur.

On the 21st (the day on which the force marched) it was joined by a detachment of foot artillery, consisting of 55 non-commissioned, rank and file, with lieutenants Falls and Bishop, and assistant surgeon Scales. The whole force consisted of 150 of the 7th L. C., half a troop of horse artillery, a strong detachment of foot artillery, four companies of the 23d L. I., five companies of the 20th N. I., two companies of the Bombay European light infantry, and three companies of the 21st Bombay N. I., in all about 1,800 fighting men.

In order to prevent the rebels, when driven out of Badraghur, again taking refuge in Samunghur, general Delamotte sent a party of artillerymen to do that on the 29th of October, which should have been done a fortnight earlier, viz., to destroy the guns, which was accordingly effected.

On the 1st of November, the force marched to Wittoor, encamping on the eastern brow of a steep hill, where it halted till the 7th, losing during the interval one officer and several men by cholera. On the 4th colonel Wallace, who had been sent to negotiate with the rebels, returned to camp. A steep hill, over which the sappers had lately cut a road, lay between the force, and Badraghur. Across this the enemy had felled trees, and, in parts, where it overhung a steep declivity, scarped it away, so as barely to allow sufficient width for the passage of guns. The horse artillery led the way on the morning of the 7th, and, when about half-way up the hill, the horses of the leading wagon, becoming startled, swerved, and sent the wagon over the edge. Its weight soon dragged the limber and horses after it, and the whole hurled down the declivity, eight horses and four or five men rolling over each other in wild confusion. Providentially, the further downward career of the wagon was arrested by the stump of a tree; and, although the limber was broken to fragments, neither horses nor men had received any serious injury.

The general proceeded in front of the advance guard, with six European artillerymen and some sepoys as an escort. This party shortly came in sight of a precipitous ridge of iron stone lined with about 500 of the enemy. Having advanced to within about a quarter of a mile, he halted till the advance came up, when the cavalry, rifles (accompanied by the six artillerymen), and a company of the Bombay Europeans, charged up the hill, extending right and left, so as to outflank the position. The Mahrattas, however, did not await the charge; but, having delivered a scattered fire, broke and fled.

The force encamped between Wittoor and Badraghur, shortly after which, a large body of horse and foot being observed on a neighboring hill, the rifles were sent to dislodge them, which they did in good style. On the 10th November, the general halted between Chowanwarree, and Badraghur, and opened a negotiation with the rebels in the latter place. These eventually agreed to surrender themselves and the fort unconditionally, in consequence of which colonel Wallace was despatched with between 500 and 600 men to receive charge of it. This officer arrived at the eastern gate at five and a half P. M., but was detained outside on one pretext or another till near midnight;

when, on being admitted, he found none but the aged, the halt, the maimed, and the blind, the fighting men having leisurely retreated from a fort which they were unable to defend.

Intelligence was received from Kolapore by express on the night of the 18th November, which induced the general to put his troops in motion for that place on the morning of the 20th, and, on the 24th, encamped within two miles of it on the banks of a large river, where a large detachment of troops had been encamped for some days. Thus, a considerable portion of H. M.'s 22d regiment, a troop or two of H. M.'s 14th light dragoons, and the remainder of the 2d Bombay European regiment were added to the force, in consequence of which a third brigade was formed.

On the morning of the 25th, the artillery crossed the river, and encamped about three miles from the fort of Pūṇalla, which fort was situated on a high and precipitous ridge. On the 27th, the 3d brigade left camp, and, making a *detour*, took up a position to the southward of the fort. In so doing, brigadier Hicks, commanding it, had both his legs carried off by a cannon shot, and died the following day.

On the 29th, the pettah, lying about the centre of the northern face of the fort, was taken possession of, without any opposition on the part of the enemy, beyond a few jinjal shots fired from one of the bastions. During the night of the 30th, three 18 pdrs. were placed in position as a breaching battery, at the distance of 350 yards; three 24 pdr. howitzers, one 12 pdr. howitzer, and four 9 pdrs. drawn up in rear of, and nearly at right angles to, the breaching battery, constituted the enfilade battery;* whilst a mortar battery of four 8 inch mortars was thrown up in rear of the light field at the distance of 900 yards. It was intended that the breaching battery should open at daybreak, but it was found that, from the commanding position of the fort, it was requisite to sink the trails considerably before the guns could bear upon the walls, an operation which caused an hour's delay. At six A. M., the breaching battery opened, followed by the light field and mortar batteries. At two P. M., the

* Another MS. account divides these eight pieces into two enfilade batteries, whose fire crossing in front of the breach swept the flanking defences. The mortar battery was in rear of the left one.

breach war reported practicable, and the storming party advanced in two columns covered by a fire from the three batteries, but nevertheless exposed to a heavy fire of matchlocks and jinjals from the enemy. The breach was mounted, when opposition appears to have ceased, as the colors of H. M.'s 22d regiment were hoisted on the highest part of the fort by two and a half p. m. Of the artillery, only one gunner was slightly wounded.

The following letter was addressed to the commandant of artillery by lieutenant colonel Lloyd, c. b., Bombay artillery, on the occasion.

"Camp before Purnalla, 2d December 1844.

"I consider it due to the officers and men of your regiment, now serving under my command in the field force under major general Delamotte, c. b., to lay before you the accompanying copy of an order, which I this morning issued consequent on the capture of the far famed fortress of Purnalla.

"In doing this, Sir, I feel I cannot sufficiently express how much I am indebted to the zeal and ability of this excellent body. They have performed most laborious work with the utmost cheerfulness, and, when in position before the enemy, their steadiness in battery* and the precision of their fire ~~w~~^{as} the main cause of the speedy reduction of this formidable fortress, and obtained for them the admiration of all who witnessed their performance.†"

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD, Lt. Col.,
Comg. Artillery, F. F.

"Camp before Purnalla, 2d December 1844—artillery orders by lieutenant colonel Lloyd, c. b.

"In the operations, that have so recently been brought to a successful termination for the fort of Purnalla, it has been the good fortune of a portion of the Madras and Bombay artillery to play a conspicuous part; and, whilst lieutenant colonel Lloyd

* There is no verb to this limb of the sentence. Correctly worded, the pronoun "which" should be introduced after "fire," and the conjunction "and" after "fortress" should be struck out; the writer's meaning will then be clearly expressed.

† This phrase savors more of the opera than the camp. — *sure, oh, Sage! But this use of the word is sanctioned by a proverb even known here!*

*Prose - m
murdle -
Change - m
m - m
and the ad
tyll.*

begs that every officer and man of the two detachments re-

COMPANIES PRESENT.
 Detachment A Troop, M.H.A.
 A Company 2d Battn. M. A.
 B Company 3d Battn. M. A.
 4th Company 2d Battn. B. A.
 Bomb. Ordnance Dept.

spectively, will accept his thanks for the very able and zealous manner in which each has done his duty, he gladly records in public orders the high sense he entertains of the value

of those services in the happy result that followed. The work, which from the commencement of operations has been very laborious, has been well done; it has, moreover, been cheerfully done, and the service at the guns in the different batteries has been performed in a manner so creditable to every individual concerned that, in the opinion of the commanding officer, the rapid fall of a place, hitherto considered impregnable, may be mainly attributed to the excellence of the artillery fire and the skill and exertions of the officers and men.

OFFICERS PRESENT.
 Captain Yeodell, B. A.
 " Middlecoat, M. A.
 " Mawdesley, M. A.
 " Glasse, B. A.
 " Black, M. A.
 Lieut. Grubb, M. A.
 " Buckle, M. A.
 " Falls, M. A.
 " Jones, M. A.
 " Bishop, M. A.
 " Aytown, B. A.
 Asst. Surgeon Currie, M. A.
 " Martyr, M. A.
 " Wallace, B. A.
 Sub-Cond. Coleman, B. A.
 " Kirk, B. A.
 Tr. Qr. Mr. Fitzpatrick, M. A.

" To you, officers and men of both detachments, the whole credit belongs; the commanding officer claims but a small share, and trusts that the reward, in whatever shape or from whatever quarter it may come, will be *yours*. He acknowledges with pride the position in which he has been placed on this glorious occasion, at the head of a body of officers and men, who have so honorably upheld the reputation of the service to which it is our good fortune to belong."

(By order.)

(Signed) T. M. GLASSE, Captain,

Staff Officer Artillery.

With reference to the foregoing order, as it may appear that a fortress reduced in six hours is hardly entitled to have had the reputation of being considered impregnable, we give a copy of an official memorandum by the quarter master general of the Bombay army, published in 1827. "From the strength and extent of the works in the hill fortress of Purnalla, with the difficulty of approach towards it, it may almost be considered im-

pregnable; but I should (would) undertake to capture it after two months severe but certain labor." In fact, it was not defended with that vigor with which it ought to have been, a result in part attributable to the excellent practice of the artillery, who continued to fire common shell and shrapnell over the heads of the storming party, after the breach was gained.

The enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded, principally from shells, and upwards of 2,000 prisoners were taken. The fort contained 87 pieces of ordnance, all of which, however, were unserviceable. The casualties of the British were seven or eight killed, and about 70 wounded. The fortress of Powanghur in the vicinity was captured at the same time, the enemy hastily evacuating it.

On the 5th of December, Wallace's brigade left the camp for a fort called Rangna near the Goa ghauts. The enemy at first showed a bold front; but, after the artillery were placed in position, made but little resistance. The fort was shelled during the day, and at night the enemy evacuated it, leaving their dead behind them.

The following extracts from a letter from brigadier Wallace, dated camp at Chuckwarree, 11th December 1844, on the occasion of the capture of Rangna, contain a tribute of praise to the artillery.

"Two 9 pdr. guns, and two 5½ inch mortars, having been placed in battery, opened their fire early on the morning of the 10th with such effect that the fort guns were soon silenced; the shelling was also admirable and so judiciously thrown, that it was evident the enemy could not long endure it.

"I have to express my thanks to lieutenant Grubb and 2d lieutenant Jones, and to the non-commissioned, rank and file, of the A. company 2d battalion of Madras artillery for the admirable practice of the guns and mortars; and for their cheerful performance of their laborious duties at the battery during the entire day and night of the 10th instant."

On the 11th the force left Purnalla for Assoolah, and marched thence to Shendawarree, which it reached on the 13th, halting there till the 17th. On the 24th it encamped on the top of the Hummunt Ghaut.

On the 28th of December, the following division order was issued at that place by major general Delamotte, c. b. "The detachment A troop horse artillery being no longer required with the field force, the major general takes this opportunity of acknowledging their valuable services, which have been of no ordinary nature, during the time they have been under his immediate command; their uniform, steady, soldier-like, conduct reflects great credit upon captains Mawdesley and Black, and the former officer will have the goodness to convey the major general's sentiments and best thanks to those composing the detachment under his command, and to assistant surgeon Currie for his kind and unremitting attendance to the sick under his charge."

A. D. 1845. Owing to the abrupt termination on the 1st January 1845, of the only private journal* at our disposal, we can give but a very imperfect account of the operations against Munohur and Munsuntosh, the latter being dependent upon the former.

The former of these is built upon a stupendous bluff rock, towering abruptly upwards out of the Concau, and art had so far strengthened its natural defences by scarping the precipitous sides of the rock as to render it almost impregnable to an open assault of infantry, whilst its height secured it from breaching operations. But the enemy had made no provision for covering themselves from vertical fire.

On the morning of the 23d of January, one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch, mortar of the Madras artillery were placed in position upon a ridge extending from the right of Munohur to Sasseedroog, and at about 400 yards from the fort. This battery was under 2d lieutenant Jones, to which lieutenant Grubb, who joined on the 25th, added another $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch. This battery, in conjunction with those of the Bombay artillery, continued to harass the enemy with its fire from the time of its establishment till its fall on the 27th, when it was evacuated by the enemy, who found it untenable against the vertical fire. An infantry assault led on by colonel Outram on the 25th failed. Munsuntosh fell at the same time. The following order was issued on the occasion :

* Private journal of a gunner of the B company 3d battalion artillery, since deceased, whom the author brought out as a recruit in August 1829.

" Artillery orders by lieutenant colonel Lloyd, c. b. commanding artillery Dooab Field Force, dated camp at Seevapoor, 28th January 1845.

" Lieutenant colonel Lloyd begs to offer his sincere thanks to all the officers and men of the detachments of Madras and Bombay

OFFICERS ENGAGED.

Lieutenant Grubb,
 " Buckle,
 " Falls,
 " Jones,
 " Bishop,
 Asst. Surgeon Currie, M. D.

artillery for their unwearied exertions during the recent operations before the forts of Munohur and Munsuntosh. It will afford the lieutenant colonel the greatest pleasure to bring

to the notice of the major general commanding the field force, and the regimental authorities, the high opinion he entertains of the zeal and skill of the officers engaged, and the excellent and soldier-like conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men."

(By order)

(Signed) J. M. GLASSE, Captain,

Staff Officer.

On the breaking up of the field force, major general Delamotte issued the following Division order, dated camp, near the Hum-munt Ghaut, 3d February 1845.

"The Major General avails himself of this opportunity of returning his best thanks to lieutenant Falls, and requests that officer to convey the same to lieutenant Bishop and all the non-commissioned officers and men of the B company, 3d battalion Madras artillery, for their valuable services during the time they formed a part of the field force under his immediate command."

(A True extract.)

(Signed) W. H. GRUBB, Lieutenant,

Commanding Madras Artillery Field Force.

On the 3d of July 1845, a fresh re-organization of the artillery took place, and the corps was formed into one brigade of six troops, four European, and two native; four battalions of European foot of four companies each, the strength of each company being reduced from 106 to 83 non-commissioned, rank and file, and one battalion of golundauze of six companies.

A further alteration took place on the 7th August 1848 by the substitution of two horse batteries, at Secunderabad and Mhow respectively, for bullock batteries, an arrangement which it is highly desirable should be extended to every light field battery, reserving the bullocks for siege train, whereby not only would the efficiency of each battery be considerably increased, but an actual saving to the state be eventually effected, as the men would no longer be prematurely worn out, die off to be replaced by others at £ 100 each, or be transferred to the invalid or pension list, a burthen to themselves and to the state.

Although we have not much to chronicle in the shape of sharp contests connected with the possession of Aden, yet a record of the services of the Madras artillery, scattered as that corps has been to every point of the compass where there was a call for it, would be incomplete without some brief notice of this celebrated place, "the Gibraltar of the East."

Aden lies in $12^{\circ} 46' 15''$ N. lat. and $45^{\circ} 10' 20''$ E. long. The town lies at the eastern base of a mountain mass called Jebel Shamshan, which rises to 1,776 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain mass forms a peninsula, which is connected with the main land of Arabia by a narrow, low, sandy isthmus, about three miles long. It possesses two harbors: the smaller one near the town is divided into two bays by a rocky and fortified island called Sirah, which is about 430 feet high and commands the harbors and town. The other harbor, Bandar Tuwayyi, called by the British Western, or Back, bay, lies to the west of the peninsula, and on the eastern side of its entrance lies another mass of rocks, called Jebel Hassan, which rises 1,237 feet above the sea level.

The overland route having been established, it became indispensable for the British power to have a coaling depôt at the mouth of the Red sea, and negotiations were accordingly entered into with the Arab authorities for the transfer of Aden by purchase. But these authorities proving as intractable as Naboth, possession was obtained by force of arms. As Falstaff said of Worcester, "Rebellion lay in his way, and he found it;" so did Aden, lying in the direct overland route, pass in ~~1840~~ into the hands of the British. It was captured originally by the

1839

Bombay troops, but, as that Presidency could ill spare troops to hold it, by far the greater portion of the garrison has been always furnished from Madras. Extensive fortifications have been thrown up, and a wall, called the Turkish wall, has been run across the neck of the isthmus.

It was not to be anticipated that a possession, wrested from its original owners in so questionable a manner, would be allowed to remain without some effort to regain it. True it is that to the Arabs it had proved a valueless and barren possession, consisting of only a small number of mud huts covered with matting, and numbering no more than 600 inhabitants; whilst, in the eleven years that it has been under British rule, a flourishing town, containing nearly 25,000 inhabitants, has sprung up, orchards, and gardens, have been called into existence, and the trade with Berberah, Zeila, and Tajurrah, and its commercial relations with the Red sea, have been raised from languor and decay to life and activity.

Various therefore have been the efforts made by the Arabs from time to time to regain possession of Aden. A description of one of these will pretty well answer for them all, as there is a striking resemblance in the leading features of each attack, and in the uniform result.

On the 3d of August 1846, authentic information was received that the various tribes in the vicinity were collecting beyond Lahij (a town and territory about 30 miles to the north-west of Aden) for the purpose of commencing a religious war against the British under the guidance of a Syed, named Ismail Ibn Hussain al Hussainee.

On the 7th, the troops at the Turkish wall were reinforced, especially in artillery; but the arrangements of the Arabs progressed so slowly that it was not until between one and two A. M., of the 17th that an abortive attempt at surprise was made on the Turkish wall. This defence at the time was a mere breastwork, with a shallow ditch, and having three small field works covering the flanks, whilst the centre was strengthened by a double redan with two flèches on the right and left, sentries being posted at every ten yards.

The sentry in the left field work, perceiving some people mov-

ing about in the gloom directly in his front, pulled his trigger, but his piece missed fire. The snapping of the lock, however, alarmed the enemy, who replied by an ill directed volley of matchlock balls, which passed harmlessly over-head. A heavy fire of round shot, shell, shrapnel, and canister from the walls speedily made them retreat, the heavy ordnance at Dhūm-al-Hosh under Major Hamond also pouring in their fire upon them. The Arabs had further to sustain a flanking fire from the gun boats moored in the western bay under lieutenant Hamilton of the Indian navy. All firing ceased in about five minutes, with the exception of that of the gun boats which continued to discharge occasional shots for about a quarter of an hour longer.

Two Arabs were found lying mortally wounded on the field, and subsequent accounts showed that the enemy had lost about twenty killed and wounded, including one chief.

Nothing more was seen of the Arabs until the 25th of August, when a large body of them appeared in front of the works, but shortly afterwards drew off towards Shaik Usuran, a village distant about five miles. They again approached on the 27th with their standards displayed; but the effect of shell and shrapnel, so mysterious to them, was too recent to admit of their summoning up sufficient courage to come within range; and Aden may be considered secure from any force that the Arabs could hereafter bring against it.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Operations against Ungool—Capture of Kurrith-putter-ghur—Capture of the rajah of Ungool—Renewed hostilities with Burmah—Causes, which led to the rupture—Commodore Lambert despatched to Rangoon—Reception of the deputation by the governor—Court of Ava temporises, and displaces the governor—Insult to the deputation—Rangoon blockaded—H. M. S. "Fox" captures Burmese man of-war—Fired on by a stockade—Old Rangoon burnt down by the governor, and inhabitants ordered to new Rangoon—Orders given for the assembly of a force from Bengal and Madras, which sails accordingly.

A. D. 1848. Again, we return to the peninsula of India. In the province of Cuttack is a petty state, named Ungool, the rajah of which was tributary to the British Government, but who had, on various occasions of late years, committed various acts, which incurred the displeasure of the reigning power, his last offence being that of affording aid to the insurgent Khonds, and destroying two villages in Duspulla about the beginning of 1847. It was therefore accordingly determined to take active measures against him; and, on the 15th of January 1848, the Ungool field force under the command of lieutenant colonel Campbell, c. b., crossed the Mahanuddi. It consisted of two regiments of native infantry, the right wing of a third, with a detachment of Madras artillery. Three companies of the 22nd N. I. under captain Dent were ordered to Bermool to afford protection to Duspulla. The remainder of the force proceeded to Kurkhur, distant from Cuttack seven miles. On the morning of the 16th, it moved on to Kuntillo, fourteen miles further. A thick jungle, in which the wild mango and the luxuriant bamboo predominate, makes its appearance near Kuntillo, the capital of Atghur.

Taking a northwesterly direction thence, the detachment marched on the 17th to Bowpoor, fourteen miles further, the first five or six miles of which was covered with a dense jungle, greatly impeding the progress of the guns. On the 19th, (having made one day's halt) the force proceeded to Noukearry, two miles south of Russool, the jungle gradually giving way to a heavily timbered country.

On the 20th, after a march of ten miles, it arrived at Hutturah, a mile and a half beyond which a stockade was reported to have been thrown up to prevent the further advance of the force. Two companies of native infantry were pushed forward to reconnoitre that evening, on whose approach, a few horsemen were seen escaping from the vicinity. The stockade, which was a sorry bamboo affair, was found to be deserted. On the 22nd, the field force entered the Ungool country, and, proceeding twelve miles in a northwesterly direction, reached the village of Hummamera. As, however, there was a deficiency of water there, the troops encamped at Kindu, two miles distant from it.

On the morning of the 23rd, the force again moved on to Pokuntungia, ten miles further on ; the road, as usual, lying through a thick jungle. The fort of Kurriith-putter-ghur, was known to be in the vicinity, and was reported to be garrisoned by about 2,000 men. The 29th N. I. being halted at Pokuntungia, the remainder of the force, consisting of the artillery and the 22nd N. I. and part of the 41st N. I., moved on for two or three miles, when the fort was discovered on the summit of a long narrow hill. Part of the 41st pushed up the face of the hill, whilst a howitzer and gun were placed in position. The rebels showed no inclination to make a stand, but immediately fled ; on which the fort, or, more properly speaking, stockade, was immediately taken possession of. Beyond a few straggling shots fired at the flying foe, which did no mischief, there was no expenditure of ammunition on either side.

By three o'clock the next morning, the stockade of Kurriith-putter-ghur had been destroyed ; and the detachment moved forwards towards Kishenchukker-ghur, the Rajah's stronghold. After a march of eight or nine miles through a dense jungle, the Chundermah Durwazeh, the first defence, appeared in view. It was a strongly fortified position upon the summit of a rocky hill, about 150 feet high. But, like Kurriith-putter-ghur, it had been abandoned on the approach of the detachment, and was totally deserted. The same solitude reigned, not only in the second stockade, but also in Kishenchukker-ghur, which the rajah had hastily quit- ted and taken refuge in the jungle.

On the morning of the 26th, one half of the artillery and two companies of native infantry marched to Purunaghur, whither the

head quarters of the 22nd N. I. had proceeded the previous day. On the 27th, the head quarters and the remainder of the artillery arrived. Detachments had been thrown out to Tikripurrah, Kunjrah, Crootesnachukker, and Pokuntungia, and all the stockades destroyed.

On the 1st of February, the rajah of Ungool was brought into camp as a prisoner, and the whole of the sixteen or seventeen sirdars, or chiefs, under him were either captured or surrendered. By the 9th, the force began to break up and return into cantonments. The artillery officers employed on this service were lieutenants Harrison and Laurie.

A. D. 1851. When these pages had been so far written, the labors of the historian of the Madras artillery were apparently drawing to a conclusion, there being little prospect *then* that the corps would speedily be summoned again to take the field. But the calculations of mankind are often unexpectedly mistaken and so has it proved in the present instance.

As is usual in these cases, war has sprung up in a quarter least expected: Burmah was supposed to have been humbled by the events of 1824-25 and 26; and to have gathered wisdom by the fate which has overtaken the empires of the Seiks and China; but it would seem that the purposes of providence with reference to this kingdom are not yet carried to completion; and that the sword, whose work on the former occasion was nullified by the policy that restored the conquered valley of the Irrawaddy, must again open up a path for civilization and Christianity to penetrate and enrich the fair provinces of Burmah.

That Burmah should be again disposed to try conclusions with the British power is not so preposterous as it has been deemed by many. The generation, that suffered from the calamities of the last struggle, sleeps with its fathers, and of the real nature of that contest no authentic history exists in the country. The only record of it is the lying one in the royal archives, which at the time of its publication was industriously disseminated through the length and breadth of the land, to the effect that the British had arrived as far as Pagahm-mew in a lamentable state of destitution, and had preferred a request to his Burman majesty for money to enable them to return to their own country; which

request he had not only graciously acceded to, but further spontaneously given them a tract of land to settle upon.

Moreover, the Burmese rely upon allies which neither the Seikhs nor the Chinese possessed; their interminable forests; their pestilential swamps, their heavy monsoons, the scantiness of their cultivation, and absence of large and wealthy towns. They reason that, if we have gained experience by the last war as to their resources, so have they as to ours; and, as it was the appearance of the little steamer "Diana" in the waters of the Irrawaddy in the last war that gave the first preponderance to the British arms, and discouraged the Burmese, so will that of the numerous steamers which since November last have been under the orders of Commodore Lambert in the same river point out to the Burmese that the tactics of the former war must be changed, the river line and the capital itself be abandoned, and the war be waged in the sylvan fastnesses of the empire, in which case, it will be a tedious one, and attended with a vast sacrifice of life. If Providence intend the war to be a punitive one for England, such will be the course pursued by the Burmese—if the civilization of the country be the object designed, the river line will be adhered to.

We may mention two other causes, which have powerfully contributed to invite the Burmese again to try the result of an appeal to arms. One is that successive governments have not only failed to insist upon the Treaty of Yandaboo being carried out in its full integrity; but admitted of its flagrant violation by the Burmese, not only without reprisals, but even without remonstrance. The Resident at the Court of Ava was ignominiously expelled, and neither was the insult avenged, nor the official reinstated or replaced—a threatened invasion of Moulmein in 1842 put the state to an enormous expense, and the government was only too glad to see the threatening storm disperse, and forebore to take the high hand and demand reparation for the past and security for the future.

The other cause has been the continued ill usage and oppression of British subjects at Rangoon for a series of years, of which no notice had been taken. True it is that no formal complaints had been made to the British government on the subject, and it suited its convenience to wink at oppressions which were not

brought to its notice. But when the cases of captains Lewis and Shepperd, commanding trading vessels at Rangoon, were brought forward by those individuals in November 1851, it was no longer possible, consistent with the honor of the British nation, to blink the question.

Accordingly, commodore Lambert in H. M.'s ship "Fox," 44, with the H. C. steamer "Tenasserim," armed for the occasion, was despatched with a demand for reparation for the past, and security for the future, the H. C.'s "Proserpine" steamer, being ordered from Moulmein to join the commodore at the mouth of the Rangoon river.

The commodore arrived off the mouth of the Rangoon river on Monday the 24th November 1851, and found the "Proserpine" waiting her arrival there. The three vessels entered the river, the "Fox" in tow of the "Tenasserim," and anchored about half way up. At daylight of the 25th, they again weighed, and proceeded a few miles, when they were obliged to anchor till the flood made. A little way down the river, they were boarded by Mr. Crisp, a British merchant of Rangoon, and three or four natives, with a message from the governor, requesting to know the object of their visit. To this the commodore replied that he had personal business with His Excellency, and begged to know when it would be convenient for him, the commodore, to call upon him. At eight p. m., a letter was received from the governor stating that he could not receive him before 11 a. m., of the 27th.

On the 26th the governor made an ineffectual attempt to prevail upon the commodore to anchor further from the town. At nine a. m., captain Latter of the B. N. I., Burmese interpreter, was sent on shore to ascertain why none of the Europeans had come off to the commodore. He returned in two hours and a half accompanied by two of them, who informed him that the governor had threatened decapitation to any one, who held communication with the men of war. The next day, however, the principal Europeans came on board at seven a. m., and furnished the commodore with a long list of grievances, beside which those of captains Lewis and Shepperd sank into insignificance. The consequence was that the commodore wrote a letter to the governor to the effect that he had come to Rangoon by order of the governor general to demand redress of grievances, but that he had found

matters so much more serious than he had anticipated that he should refer to Bengal for further instructions.

With this letter captain Tarleton, the commander of H. M. S. "Fox," captain Latter, lieutenant Elliot, Royal marines, and Mr. Southey, the secretary, landed at 11 A. M. They were received by some Burmese officers and a guard, and provided with four ponies. A few attempts were made to pass some official slights upon the mission, but they were met and resisted at once. At length the governor entered the hall of audience with a cigar in his mouth, when the commodore's letter was read to him both in English and Burmese, producing no little astonishment and dismay both in himself and those that heard it. The deputation then returned on board, and the "Proserpine" started for Calcutta for instructions, and bearing a memorial from the European inhabitants, which embodied thirty-eight cases of cruelty and oppression. Prior, however, to the departure of the steamer, the governor sent a message to the commodore to the effect that, if he and the two steamers did not shift their berth, he would blow them out of the water, a threat to which no attention was paid.

The sick men of the "Fox" and the missionaries and their families were removed on board the "Tenasserim" to Moulmein on the 19th of December, and the commodore was joined by H. M. brig "Serpent." Meanwhile, the Burmese were busy in collecting masses of troops, and bringing war boats down the river in anticipation of a struggle.

On the 1st of January 1852, the reply of the king of Ava to the letter of the governor general, which had been forwarded to him, was received by the commodore. It was couched in courteous terms, regretting that any thing should have occurred to disturb the amicable relations existing between the two countries, and stating that the governor of Rangoon had been recalled to the capital, and the governor of Prome directed to proceed thither and afford redress.

On the 4th of January the new governor arrived at Rangoon, and, two days afterwards, Mr. Edwards, assistant to captain Latter, was sent to his palace to inquire when it would be convenient for him to receive a deputation. The governor replied that he would at all times be happy to hear from, or see, the commodore, in consequence of which, a deputation proceeded on

shore in the course of the day. The members of it were not, however, permitted access to the governor, but were kept standing for a considerable time in the sun, besides being subjected to other affronts. They therefore returned and reported their treatment to the commodore, who immediately ordered all the British subjects to embark on board the "Fox" by eight that evening. This was done, the embarkation being covered by the "Proserpine" steamer, which had returned from Calcutta.

The commodore then declared Rangoon in a state of blockade and, having seized a merchant vessel of about 600 tons, which the Burmese had purchased and converted into a man-of-war, towed her alongside his own vessel. The blockade was thus announced.

"NOTIFICATION.

"In virtue of authority from the Most Noble the Governor-General of British India, I do hereby declare the rivers of Rangoon, the Bassein, and the Salween above Moulmein, to be in a state of blockade; and, with the view to the strict enforcement thereof, a competent force will be stationed in, or near the entrance of, the said rivers immediately.

"Neutral vessels, lying in either (any) of the blockaded rivers, will be permitted to retire within twenty days from the commencement of the blockade.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's frigate "*Fox*," off the town of Rangoon the 6th of January 1852.

(Signed) GEORGE ROBERT LAMBERT,

Commodore in Her Britannic Majesty's navy.

By order of the Commodore.

(Signed) JAMES LEWTHER SOUTHEY,

Secretary.

About the 10th of January the fleet proceeded about five miles down the river, one of the steamers towing the Burmese vessel. In passing a stockade below Rangoon, this work opened a fire upon the vessels which was returned with interest both by the frigate and the steamers. A Burmese war boat, with a heavy gun, and sixty men, was sent to the bottom by a broad side from one of the steamers, and in the course of two hours, during which the firing was kept up, the Burmese lost between two and three

hundred men, whilst not one individual in the squadron was touched. Previous to this event, H. M.'s steamer "Hermes" had joined the fleet.

The commodore proceeded to Calcutta in the "Hermes," in hopes of seeing the governor general, who was on his way down, but was disappointed. A wing of the 18th Royal Irish, and a company of Bengal artillery were embarked from Calcutta on the 19th of January for Moulmein on board the H. C.'s steamers "Tenasserim" and "Proserpine;" the commodore returning in the "Hermes," and the "Fire Queen" being left for the purpose of bringing down the governor general's despatches.

On the 27th of January the commodore returned to the mouth of the river, about which time authentic intelligence was received that the Burmese had burnt down Rangoon, and that the governor had ordered all the inhabitants to repair to the new town, which, with a mud fort, had been built by the former king, Tharawaddy, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the bank of the river.

Meanwhile the Bengal government, apprehensive for the safety of the province of Arracan, shipped the 67th N. I., and the remainder of the artillery from Dum-Dum on board the "Precursor" steamer, which conveyed them to Kyouk-Phyoo in 69 hours.

On the 28th of January the "Tenasserim" steamer arrived at the mouth of the river from Moulmein, and the "Hermes" started at the same time to blockade the Irrawaddy. On the 31st the "Fire Queen" arrived with the governor general's despatches, and towed the "Fox" up the river. The Burmese stockades fired on the vessels as they passed up, which the frigate returned, without stopping. One seaman had his leg taken off by a 6 pounder shot, and died in consequence.

On the 1st of February, the commodore sent a flag of truce on shore with the governor general's letter, which was very moderate. It merely demanded compensation to the amount of Rs. 9,000 on account of the two ship captains, and an apology for the insult offered to the commodore, promising to send down a commissioner of rank to treat about other matters. As a necessary consequence of this unexpected moderation, the arrogance of the new governor of Rangoon rose in proportion, and he completely evaded the demands. The "Phlegethon" steamer from Moulmein and the "Tenasserim" joined the

commodore, who returned down the river on the 3d with his mission unaccomplished. Meanwhile 12,000 armed men were assembled at Martaban opposite the British settlement of Moulmein.

All hopes of accommodation appear at length to have vanished from the breast of the governor general, and an express reached Madras on the 18th February to hold one regiment of Europeans, two of native infantry, and three companies of European artillery, in readiness for embarkation on board steamers which had been ordered round from Bombay: H. M.'s 51st regiment, and the 9th and 35th N. I., with the D company 2d battalion, D company 3d battalion, and A company of the 4th battalion, were the troops named. The artillery officers were told off as follows: D company 2d battalion, captain Cooke, lieutenants Hitchins and Taylor, and 2d lieutenant Blair; D company, 3d battalion, captain H. Montgomerie* lieutenant Laurie, 2d lieutenants Bridge and Onslow; A Company, 4th battalion, captain Oakes† lieutenant Harrison; 2nd lieutenants Lloyd and Playfair; lieutenant colonel Foord to command the whole, and major Back, the senior unemployed major, to do duty with the detachment. Captain Scott was appointed brigade major of artillery. The following steamers were ordered round from Bombay to Madras to convey the troops; viz. H. C. steamer "Moozuffer," calculated to convey 850 men; H. C. steamer "Feroze," do. 850 men; H. C. steamer "Sesostris," do. 500; H. C. steamer "Berenice," do. 550; H. C. steamer "Zenobia," do. 600; H. C. steamer "Medusa," do. 100.

On the 26th February H. M.'s steamer "Hermes," on her way to Trincomallie for marine stores, touched at Madras to coal, bringing intelligence that H. M.'s steamer "Serpent" had been fired on from some stockades on the island of Negrais at 9 p. m., of the 19th February; on which captain Luard landed a strong party the next morning, and stormed and destroyed the whole of them. Although the king of Ava had written a letter to the governor general, ignoring the proceedings of the new governor of Rangoon, it was evident that his intention was merely to gain

* In the Mysore Commission.

† Director of the Artillery Depôt. The services of both these officers were temporarily placed at the disposal of H. E. the commander-in-chief.

time, and stave off the settling of the question until the setting in of the monsoon in May should suspend all active operations, and no attention was consequently paid to it.

On the 9th of March the H. C.'s steamers, "Mozuffer," "Se-sostris," "Berenice," and "Feroze," arrived in the Madras roads, and were joined on the 15th by the H. C.'s steamer "Zenobia" from Bombay.

The following ordnance was ordered from Calcutta, viz., four 24 pdr. iron guns; four 8 inch howitzers; twelve 5½ inch mortars; four 9 pdr. brass guns, four 21 pdr. brass howitzers; with 500 rounds per gun; and 2,500 congreve rockets. The Madras artillery were directed to take one light field battery, composed of two 24 pdr. howitzers and four 9 pdr. guns, with three karkhanahs.

On the night of the 23d of March, an express from Calcutta was received, directing the immediate embarkation of the troops. The "Rockcliffe," "Sir Thomas Gresham," and "Hempskye" were taken up as transports, for the conveyance of the karkhanahs.

The 5th M. N. I. were ordered to supply the place of the 38th Bengal N. I., which had refused to go on foreign service. By G. O. G. of the 25th of March, the troops were brigaded, Brigadier Elliott, K. H., H. M.'s 51st regiment, commanding the whole and the embarkation was ordered for the 20th, but did not take place until the 31st, in consequence of a mistake in the calculation of the stowage, compelling the disembarkation of the extra karkhanah. The troops were all on board about 8 A. M., and the fleet sailed at 2 P. M. the same day.

In consequence of the 40th B. N. I. having volunteered for Rangoon, the destination of the 5th M. N. I., was altered from that port to Khyook Phyoo in Arracan, and the 40th and a wing of H. M.'s 80th from Fort William, left the river for the scene of operations on the 29th March.

Meanwhile the Burmese were not idle: in the interim, they had built about twenty stockades, and thrown up four or five mud forts between the mouth of the river and the old town of Rangoon. The wharf, known as "the King's wharf" had been strongly fortified and bags of powder placed beneath the work, a train of two or three hundred yards long communicating with them from the interior. In the construction of this work, the

materials of the brick buildings of the custom house, the Armenian church, and eight or ten large godowns, had been freely used. Mines had also been laid in every direction around the fortifications of the Great pagoda.

We have proceeded thus far in the opening of the drama of the second Rangoon war : the operations carried on in it deserve to commence another chapter. We therefore close the present one, the principal object of which is to detail the causes which led to it. Had the first insult offered to the Commodore's flag been promptly avenged by a broadside from the "Fox," it is highly probable that instant submission would have followed. But there were many reasons against the adoption of this course : independent of the governor general's anxious desire not to involve British India in fresh war, there is now a powerful party, the Cobdenites and members of peace congress in England, to be conciliated, and it was necessary to deprive it of the shadow of pretext for the renewal of its parrot outcry against views of aggrandisement and wars of spoliation.

But the policy, which thus tended to disarm the public hostility in England, was precisely that which in India leads to the result so studiously attempted to be avoided, moderation being invariably mistaken by a semi-civilized power for timidity.

The long day of grace, extended to the king of Ava, viz., to the 1st April, was the means of protracting the war ; the season for operations being then nearly over ; but the evil had this good springing out of it, that the public mind became gradually reconciled to the ultimate transference of Pegu to the British rule.

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CHAPTER XV.

Bengal squadron arrives at Moulmein—Captures Martaban—Sails for Rangoon—Arrival of Madras squadron—Attack and storm of the stockade at the White House picquet—Lieutenant colonel Foord and major Oakes, of the Madras artillery, and major Griffith, brigade major, struck down by the sun—Death of the two latter—Attack of the Great pagoda—Complimentary notice of major Montgomery, and Lieutenants Lloyd, Taylor, and Blair—Subsequent death of the former—Compliment to colonel Foord, majors Oakes and Montgomery, and different orders issued on the death of major Oakes—Remarks on the fall of Rangoon—Cholera amongst the troops—Expedition to Mobecc—Capture of Bassein—Burmese attack Martaban, and are repulsed—Compliment to lieutenant Purvis, and Madras artillery—Demonstration against Pegu—Reinforcements ordered from Bengal and Madras—Reconnoissance of and skirmish at Prome—Visit of the governor general.

A. D. 1852. On the morning of the 5th April, the H. C.'s steamer "Proserpine," having on board lieutenant general Godwin, C. B., and admiral Austen, C. B., anchored off Moulmein, and was followed by H. M.'s steamers "Rattler," "Hermes," and "Salamander."

In the evening the latter vessel anchored abreast of Martaban, distant about 1,800 yards, and the following troops embarked on board the other steamers, viz, 60 of the Bengal artillery under brevet major Reid; the left wing of H. M.'s 18th, or Royal Irish, lieutenant colonel Reignolds; right wing H. M.'s 80th regiment, major Lockhart; and 26th M. N. I., lieutenant colonel Johnston. At day-break the next morning, the whole proceeded to take up a position off Martaban: the "Hermes" unfortunately took the ground at about 2000 yards off; but the "Rattler" anchored within 213, and the "Proserpine" within 50 yards of the main wharf.

The enemy were here drawn up in considerable numbers, and opened a brisk fire from ordnance and small arms; but the effective fire from the steamers soon cleared the landing place, when the troops disembarked, and drove the Burmese before them up the hill to the pagoda on its summit, which was carried with the loss of 15 Europeans and two sepoy wounded. The loss of the enemy was supposed to have been considerable.

Martaban having thus fallen, the Bengal artillery and European infantry returned to Moulmein, leaving the 26th N. I. to garrison the place. A company of Madras artillery, with its light field battery, from Moulmein, joined this corps the next morning, with instructions to erect a bastioned stockade, capable of holding four guns, on the summit of the hill commanding the town.

On the evening of the 6th, the European troops, which had been employed at the capture of Martaban, were embarked on board the steamers for Rangoon. In fact, the Bengal portion of the force had arrived at the mouth of the Rangoon river on the 2d April, and, in obedience to his instructions, general Godwin had sent a flag of truce up to the town, with the hopes of averting hostilities at the eleventh hour. The H. C.'s steamer "*Proserpine*," which bore this flag, was fired upon from a stockade. The little vessel, however, returned it with interest, blew up a magazine, and destroyed many men. As the Madras portion of the force had not arrived, general Godwin proceeded to the capture of Martaban as narrated above; and, during his absence, commodore Lambert destroyed all the stockades on the Rangoon river below the town.

On general Godwin's return to the mouth of the river, on the 8th of April, he found that the Madras portion of the expedition had arrived on the preceding evening; and preparations were accordingly made for the attack of Rangoon, and the fortifications around the Shui Dagon Pagoda.

On the evening of the 11th, orders were issued for the whole fleet, (transports included) to cross the Hastings' shoal, which stretches nearly across the river at the elbow, where the Pegu river falls into the Irrawaddy, and to anchor on the Rangoon side of it in order of battle, out of fire from the enemy's works, ready for the attack the following morning. This order, however, carried impossibility on the face of it, so far as the keeping out of fire was concerned, inasmuch as the foremost vessels of the fleet must thereby be necessarily brought in close proximity to the enemy's works. In fact, H. M.'s brig "*Serpent*," which, on the previous evening, had anchored on the Rangoon side of the shoal, as a guide to the fleet, had been fired on from the stockades, before any of the fleet had weighed anchor. Notwithstanding this practical proof of what the result would inevitably be, the orders

were carried out on the plea of its being too late to change them, and the admiral led the way, anchoring at some distance from the stockades, followed by the "Hermes" and "Salamander."

Next came the H. C. steamers "Feroze," "Moozuffer," and "Sesostris," with their transports in tow. As soon as the steamers had cast off these vessels it was discovered that they had no room to turn in, in order to take up their assigned positions, without proceeding up the river. The enemy immediately opened their fire upon the "Moozuffer" and directly afterwards on the "Feroze" and "Sesostris." These vessels returned the compliment, and a sharp fire was maintained for a quarter of an hour, at the expiration of which the strong stockade below the king's wharf was blown up, by, as generally believed, a red hot shot from the "Sesostris," and the works were evacuated. The action was thereby brought on 24 hours earlier than general Godwin had intended, and was a partial in lieu of a general one.

By seven A. M. of the 12th, H. M.'s 51st light infantry, the 18th Royal Irish, 40th Bengal N. I., and a portion of the artillery, were landed without opposition, the operations of the preceding day having cleared the ground of the enemy for a mile round.*

The Bengal battery under major Reid was ordered to advance, covered by four companies of the 51st L. I., major Oakes of the Madras artillery, being directed to follow with his two 24 pounder howitzers. The advance had not proceeded far, when some guns were opened upon it from the place known in the last war as the White House picquet, and skirmishers, a novel introduction with the Burmese, showed themselves in the jungle.

The Bengal battery opened upon the stockade here thrown up, and major Oakes' two 24 pdr. howitzers, coming up, just as the ammunition of the Bengal guns was expended, relieved these

* As this portion of the work is contemporaneous history, the author refrains from passing any judgment on the plan of attack, which has been much criticised in other quarters. Posterity, unwarped by prejudice, will be far more capable than the present age of coming to an impartial decision, though it will probably in many points sustain the verdict which has been already passed, especially upon the non-employment of vertical fire against the Great pagoda, whereby much loss of life would have been avoided. With the charges that have been made of undue preferences shown, the historian has nought to do until such have been unmistakably established, and time alone can do this.

last, which then withdrew out of fire. Lieutenant colonel Foord, of the Madras artillery, the brigadier commanding the whole, was with these last two guns. After a very effective fire from these two batteries, the wing of the 51st L. I., under lieutenant colonel St. Maur, was directed to advance to the escalade. On emerging from the jungle, the storming party was exposed to a very severe fire from the enemy which inflicted heavy loss in both officers and men. Major Fraser, of the Bengal engineers, was the first to mount the ladders, the storming party being obliged to make a slight pause at the foot of the stockade in order to recover their wind, and influenced a little perhaps by their being for a moment without a leader, colonel St. Maur's place not being immediately supplied. His example was, however, speedily followed, and, after a sharp struggle and severe loss, the stockade was carried by 11 A. M.

Just previous to the advance of the storming party, lieutenant colonel Foord, major Oakes, and major Griffiths, 11th M. N. I., the brigade major to the Madras troops, were all struck down by the sun : the former recovered under medical treatment ; but the two latter died that afternoon. Brigadier Warren and lieutenant colonel St. Maur suffered from the same cause. Operations for the remainder of the day were suspended. There "was a great deal of skirmishing throughout the afternoon, when captain Cooke was observed by me to be throwing rockets with considerable precision, he having been appointed to the rocket battery for the day. Towards dusk, the enemy, who had not for some time made their appearance, showed themselves in front of our camp, but a few rounds of canister caused them to disperse."*

The troops bivouacked the whole of that night, and until the morning of the 14th, without covering or shelter of any kind, the 13th being occupied in bringing into camp four 8 inch howitzers, required for the attack of the Shui Dagon pagoda.

At daylight of the 14th, the troops moved forward to the attack, four 9 pdr. guns under Brevet major Montgomery of the Madras artillery, covered by two companies of H. M.'s 80th regiment, leading ; these were followed by two more guns, the

* Major Back's despatch to Brigadier Commandant of Artillery.

remaining companies of that wing, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 40th B. N. I. : these troops constituted the advance. H. M.'s 51st L. I. and the 35th M. N. I. were in reserve, whilst the 9th M. N. I. kept up the chain of communication with the shipping.

Major Turton, of the Bengal artillery, who had succeeded to the temporary command of the whole, consequent on colonel Foord's indisposition, selected an excellent position for two guns on the British left flank, and a 24 pdr. howitzer and 9 pdr. gun were drawn up there "under the command of major Montgomery of the Madras artillery, who served them well."* "After firing a few rounds, major Montgomery left those pieces under charge of 2d lieutenant Lloyd, who, I am happy to say, major Montgomerie reports to me as having kept up a well directed and spirited fire from them, during the whole time the action lasted. major Montgomerie then placed the other three 9 pdrs. of his battery in another position about a quarter of a mile to the right of the first one ; lieutenants Taylor and Blair had each of them charge of a piece in this position, which they served with precision and effect.

"The D company 8d battalion artillery with two 24 pdr. howitzers, and two 9 pdr. guns, under command of captain Cooke, being in reserve, were not engaged throughout the day, although for some time under the enemy's fire.

"I was in command of the four 8 inch iron howitzer battery, manned by the Bengal artillery, which was ordered to follow in rear of the European infantry. At about eight A. M. we were called to the front, and, after great exertion, succeeded in getting the heavy howitzers into position at about ten A. M.,† when we immediately opened fire against the great stockade.‡ which we con-

* General Godwin's despatch to the Governor General of India. This officer, who was alike distinguished for his great political abilities, as well as for his acquirements and energy as an artilleryman, was taken ill with dysentery shortly after the capture of Rangoon, and proceeded on sick certificate to Calcutta, where he died on the 4th June 1852, greatly regretted by his brother officers.

† One hundred and twenty men of the naval brigade, from H. M. S. "Rattler," under lieutenant Dorville, of the "Fox," were of great assistance in this service.

‡ The practice of the heavy battery, under major Back was very effective.

tinued for about an hour and a half under a very galling and well directed fire from the enemy. The stockade was stormed and taken about noon.

" I have the greatest pleasure in recording that the gallantry and endurance under fatigue of the men fully equalled my expectations. For four days the labor and privations they underwent were very severe ; exposed to an intense sun during the day, and to heavy dews at night without covering. This, however, was borne with cheerfulness by all ranks.

* * * * *

To major Montgomery I feel under deep obligation for the assistance he afforded me during and since this affair and for the able and gallant manner in which he took into action and fought the light field battery.

" The Madras artillery has experienced a great loss in the demise of major A. F. Oakes, a most zealous and experienced officer. He fought his guns until his ammunition was expended, when he was struck down by a *coup de soleil*, from the effects of which he died the same evening. It would be presumption on my part to expatiate on the character and qualifications of an officer so well known to the brigadier commandant and his brother officers ; suffice it to say, therefore, that he died, as he had lived, in the energetic discharge of his duties.

" I particularly desire to bring to notice the gallant conduct of captain Scott, brigade major to the artillery, and lieutenant Harrison, the only officers of the Madras artillery, who were in the Bengal artillery heavy howitzer battery with me. The former, though not attached to my battery, or in any way under my command, I frequently observed encouraging the artillerymen under a heavy fire, and the latter, the adjutant of the Madras artillery, most active in pointing and commanding one of the 8 inch howitzers."*

The following is an extract from general Godwin's despatch.

" I beg the Most Noble the Governor General's consideration of the services of * * * * of major Turton, who commanded the artillery, after lieutenant colonel Foord's retire-

* Major Back's despatch, dated Rangoon, 17th April, 1852.

ment from illness, and whose labors in his department have been the cause of his suffering, I regret to say, under severe indisposition at the present moment ; of majors Reid of the Bengal, and Montgomery of the Madras artillery ;" &c. &c.*

The casualties on board the vessels during these operations amounted to one ensign (Armstrong, H. M.'s 51st L. I.) killed, 1 gunner, Bombay artillery, 1 private 18th R. I., 5 privates of the 9th N. I., 1 marine, 19 sailors and stockers, and 1 assistant surgeon wounded. The casualties on shore during the same period, viz., from the 11th to the 14th of April amounted to 1 European officer and 15 non-commissioned rank and file, killed ; and 14 officers,† 114 non-commissioned rank and file, and 4 drivers, &c. wounded ; total, killed and wounded 149. The Madras artillery had 1 serjeant killed, 1 gun lascar and 3 drivers wounded. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, ninety-two iron and brass guns captured, the highest calibre being 18 pdr., and eighty-two jinjals were captured.

The following are extracts from the notification by the Governor General, dated 28th April 1852.

" To lieutenant colonel Foord, commanding the artillery ; to major Turton and major Reid of the Bengal artillery ; to major Montgomery of the Madras artillery ; * * * *, the services of all of whom have been noticed with approbation by general Godwin, the governor-general in council begs to offer his earnest thanks."

" He deplores the loss of major Oakes and of brevet major

* General Godwin's despatch, dated Rangoon, 18th April 1852.

+ Lieutenant R. Doran, H. M.'s 18th R. I.

‡ Staff, lieutenant W. J. Chads, slightly ; captain G. Allan, 3d M. L. I., severely ; Engineers—(Bengal) 2d lieutenant E. C. S. Williams, slightly ; 2d lieutenant L. Donaldson, mortally ; 2d lieutenant W. S. Trevor, severely ; Madras sappers and miners—captain J. W. Rundall, slightly ; lieutenant B. Foord, slightly ; H. M.'s 18th R. I.—lieutenant colonel C. J. Coote, severely ; captain W. T. Bruce, slightly ; lieutenant G. H. Elliott, slightly ; H. M.'s 80th Foot—lieutenant J. L. W. Mann, slightly ; H. M.'s 51st K. O. L. I.—captain W. Blundell, slightly ; 9th M. N. I.—ensign G. F. C. B. Hawkes, slightly ; 35th M. N. I.—lieutenant W. C. P. Haines, dangerously ; Commissioner of Tenasserim provinces—lieutenant colonel A. Bogle, severely.

Griffiths of the Madras artillery, * * * * and other brave men, who died in the performance of their several duties in the service of their country."

In the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 11th of May appeared the following:—

"In nominating a successor to major Oakes as Director of the artillery depôt, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires to express the deep regret, with which he has received the report of that officer's death.

"Major Oakes' whole course of service was distinguished by the singular activity and unceasing labor, with which he devoted himself to every subject, belonging to his profession, rendering his death a loss not only to his immediate regiment, but to the service at large.

"Major Oakes died, as he had lived, in the energetic discharge of his duty."

On the 10th May 1852, the brigadier commandant of artillery issued the following order.

"A. O. No. 11 I. The publication of the despatches, announcing the fall of Rangoon on the 14th ultimo, affords the brigadier commandant of artillery the opportunity of discharging a pleasing duty in offering on behalf of the regiment the hearty congratulations of all its ranks to those of their comrades employed in the expedition, for the effective service they have been enabled to afford on the occasion.

"II. The brigadier commandant of artillery, in lamenting the loss to the regiment on the occasion, has specially to deplore the death of major Oakes, an officer so conspicuous for his zeal, as repeatedly to have elicited the commendation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, and of the highest authorities in India. The commandant of artillery feels that he can best serve his memory by calling on those who are now rising in the service to emulate him in those qualities, energy, and industry, which, in his case, have resulted in much benefit to the service at large, but especially to his own regiment.

* Sic. in orig.

" III. Major Oakes, during his career, served as a riding master in the horse artillery, adjutant of the horse brigade, assistant adjutant general of the regiment, and as Director of the artillery depôt; and died at last, zealously discharging his duty, commanding his battery in engagement with the enemy."

It may appear to some readers, considering the strength of the fortifications, the acknowledged courage of the Burmese as a nation, and the smallness of the force employed, that Rangoon fell too easily; but the number of the vessels of war and their powerful armament, and the nature of the Burmese government, must be taken into consideration. In front of Rangoon lay H. M.'s frigate "Fox" and brig "Serpent," H. M. steamers "Rattler," "Hermes," and "Salamander," H. Co.'s steamers "Ferroze," "Zenobia," "Moozuffer," "Sesostris," "Berenice," "Medusa," "Phlegethon," "Tenasserim," "Pluto," "Enterprize," "Fire Queen," and "Mahanuddy," and a large proportion of these were armed with that powerful gun, the 68 pdr. In addition to this, the iron 8 inch howitzer, that terrific invention of modern days, accompanying the land force, here for the first time in its history displayed its powers to the Burmese. But a more cogent reason is to be found in the fact that the war was not nationally popular. The great mass of the people, ground down to the dust by the king and nobles of a despotic government, were more inclined to hail the invading force as deliverers from an oppressive yoke, than to contest the ground with it. If assured of annexation and British protection, the lower classes would from the very first have in masses deserted their own standard, and have ranged themselves under that of the British.

After the capture of Rangoon, the admiral proceeded to Calcutta to consult with the governor general, whilst the troops occupied the Great pagoda and the new town in its vicinity. Cholera, that great scourge of Indian armies, broke out amongst them immediately afterwards, and raged for some days, the disease being mainly attributable to the offensive stench arising from the decaying carcasses of men and dogs, and the effluvia of *napuy* or *balachong*,* of which the Burmese are passionately fond.

* *Napuy* is a condiment partaking of the nature of chetney, in which, however, putrid fish constitutes the principal ingredient.

Nothing of any consequence occurred for about three weeks ; when, on the 7th May, general Godwin despatched 500 men, drafted from H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish and 35th M. N. I., under the command of col. Apthorp of the latter corps, to a place called Mobee, distant about 40 miles with the view of capturing the governor of Rangoon, who had retired thither with about 1,500 men, and, whilst laying the country under contribution, intercepted supplies that would otherwise have found their way to Rangoon. The detachment proceeded about 30 miles up the river in steamers, disembarked, and marched for Mobee, the following morning. The governor had intended to make a stand but, on the troops approaching within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, his heart failed, and he and his followers beat a rapid retreat. Pursuit was out of the question, and by 10 A. M. the party regained the steamers, under a powerful sun, which struck down about 14 Europeans, soldiers and sailors, one of the latter, belonging to the "Tenasserim," dying instantaneously.

On the 10th May, the 67th B. N. I. which, by an act much cavilled at at the time, although subsequent events proved that the arrangement was but temporary, had been relieved by the gallant 5th M. N. I., a corps that had distinguished itself in the last Burmese war, and elsewhere, arrived from Kyouk Phyoo at Rangoon. They disembarked the following day, and were posted on a rising ground to the north of the Great pagoda. The same night the whole line was turned out, in consequence of a sentry of this corps, firing at a stump of a tree, which, in his nervousness, he had mistaken for an enemy, and his example was followed by all the other sentries of the corps, there being nothing so contagious as a panic, especially amongst native troops at night.

Sickness began to tell heavily amongst the officers. Of the artillery alone, brevet majors Turton and Reid, of the Bengal, and Montgomery of the Madras, artillery, with lieutenant Playfair of the latter corps, had been compelled early in May to proceed to Calcutta, and lieutenant Harrison of the Madras artillery temporarily to Moulmein, whilst several of the men had fallen victims to cholera.

On the 17th May, general Godwin proceeded with 400 of H. M.'s 51st regiment, 300 9th M. N. I., 60 sappers and miners, and a party of marines to take possession of Bassein. The

fleet consisted of the "Sesostris," "Mozuffer," and "Tenasserim," the Pluto having started 36 hours before, for the purpose of ascertaining the soundings of the river. On the evening of the 18th, the flotilla anchored off Negrais island, which lies opposite the mouth of the Negrais river. At daybreak the next morning, the flotilla again weighed, and steamed 60 miles up the river, arriving at 4 P. M., in view of the defences of Bassein, about a mile long. These consisted of a stockaded work, fully armed, and defended by several hundred men.

The flotilla cast anchor opposite the left of the enemy's position, which was a strong well built mud fort, armed and defended like the other portions of the work. The flotilla had thus steamed along in front of the whole of this extensive line of works, and, although it had passed within 200 yards of them, it had failed to attract a single shot from the Burmese: exactly opposite the fleet, and within the defences, a golden pagoda formed a conspicuous object.

Whether general Godwin was really deceived by the delusive calm raging within the enemy's works, and anticipated no resistance, or whether he was afraid that, if the powerful batteries of the steamers once opened on the works, Bassein would fall, an easy and inglorious conquest, is a question that may be mooted; but cannot very well be answered. It appears likely that the former consideration weighed with him, and that he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, as captain Latter, of the B. N. I., the Burmese interpreter, accompanied the storming party, when it landed, in order to parley with the enemy; and was, in fact, in the act of offering terms to the enemy, when his negotiation was cut short by a brick-bat hurled from the works, which, striking him on the breast, felled him to the earth, the Burmese at the same time opening a fire upon the party, which consisted of a portion of H. M.'s 51st L. I., the 9th M. N. I., and sappers and miners, the whole under the command of major Errington of the former corps.

The powerful 68 pounders of the steamers would unquestionably have demolished the works in a few minutes, and produced the fall of the place, had the Burmese commenced the action by firing on them. But, as they did not do so, the party was land-

ed, and the negotiations opened and terminated suddenly as we have seen, the steamers being unable to co-operate, as friend and foe were mingled together. The party then proceeded to the left of the works, and stormed the mud fort, carrying it at the point of the bayonet, after a short but sharp contest. This work being in possession, all the rest fell as a matter of course.

For the brevity of the affair the loss was unusually heavy and remarkable for the number of officers who suffered comparatively with the men. Two rank and file were killed, 5 European officers, and 11 European and 6 native rank and file were wounded. The officers were, major Errington, and captain Darroch, H. M.'s 51st L. I., slightly, lieutenants Rice and Carter of the same corps, severely, and lieutenant Ansley of the 9th M. N. I., severely, wounded. The navy had one warrant officer killed, two officers, (lieutenant Rice, R. N., and 1st lieutenant Elliott, R. N.) one purser, and six seamen and marines wounded.

Simultaneously with these operations, captain Campbell, H. C. steamer "Sesostris," destroyed a large stockade on the opposite side of the river, capturing 6 guns. The loss of the enemy in these operations was estimated at about 800 men, an estimate, in all probability, greatly in excess of the truth. The ordnance captured amounted to 54 guns of different calibres and 32 jinjals. Of artillery employed at the taking of Bassein there was none, save a small party of one serjeant and six gunners of the Bengal artillery, but for what purpose this insignificant detail was embarked, or whether it was employed at all, it is difficult to say, and useless to inquire.

Leaving 160 of H. M.'s 51st L. I. and 300 of the M. N. I., to garrison Bassein, general Godwin returned to Rangoon, which he reached on the 24th May. Thence he despatched major Roberts of the latter corps to assume the command, and a half company of artillery with two 12 pdr. howitzers, and two 9 pdr. guns, under an officer to garrison works, in the capture of which the employment of artillery had been deemed unnecessary.

On the 26th May, a body of Burmese, from 1,200 to 1,400 strong, made an attack upon the recently captured city of Martaban, but were gallantly repulsed by the 49th M. N. I., under major Hall, seconded by the guns of the detachment of the A

company 2d battalion Madras artillery, under lieutenants Purvis and Baird. The ordnance employed consisted of five 9 pdr. guns, and two 24 pdr. howitzers, with two 5½ inch mortars in reserve. A detachment of the 49th, under captain Stewart, pursued the enemy hotly for some distance, until they came within view of their stronghold, when they were obliged to halt for reinforcements. Before these, consisting of a part of H. M.'s 51st L. I., and of the 49th M. N. I., could come up, the boats of the H. C. steamer "Feroze," under the command of captain Lynch, advanced up the river, and effectually dislodged the enemy from their stronghold, and clearing the vicinity of all hostile Burmese. The British loss fell entirely upon the 49th N. I., which numbered as its casualties, killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 subadar, 1 naigue, and 11 privates, three of whom mortally.

We give the following extracts from the orders and letters on the occasion published in artillery orders by the Brigadier Commandant of artillery, dated St. Thomas' Mount, 4th August 1852.

"Station orders by major R. Hall, commanding Martaban, dated 10th June 1852.

"1. Major Hall has great satisfaction in publishing to those under his command the annexed letters from the staff officer T. P.,* the A. A. general of the expedition to Burmah, and lieutenant colonel Boglo, Commissioner T. P., relative to the repulse of the enemy on the 26th ultimo.

"2. At the same time, major Hall tenders his best thanks to lieutenant Purvis and the detachment artillery under his command, whose excellent service at the guns prevented the enemy from assembling near in strong bodies, &c. &c.

* * * * *

To

The Officer Commanding T. P., Moulmein.

* * * * *

"I have submitted the reports to the lieutenant general commanding, and am instructed by him to inform you in reply that he is much pleased with the bearing of the troops on the occasion, and he will have great satisfaction in making their gallant exertions known to the Supreme government of India; mean-

* Tonasserim Provinces.

while, the lieutenant general begs you will express to major Hall, captains Stewart and Richards of the 49th M. N. I., and to that regiment generally, as well as to lieutenant Purvis of the artillery, his thanks for their conduct and exertions."

Extract from letter of colonel Bogle, commissioner Tenasserim Provinces to colonel Johnson, commanding the same, dated Moulmein, 7th June 1852.

"I now beg to assure you that the perusal of the documents has afforded me the utmost gratification, and I congratulate major Hall and the 49th regiment M. N. I., and captain Purvis and the detachment of Madras artillery on the successful repulse of the enemy's attack."

We now return to Rangoon. On the 2d of June, general Godwin ordered the despatch of a force, consisting originally of two companies of H. M.'s 80th regiment, two companies of the 67th B. N. I., and 30 Madras sappers for the reduction of Pegu. The object of this move, viewed with reference to the subsequent orders, remains at present in obscurity. Possibly, it was made in consequence of the Peguers having risen against their Burmese oppressors, and recovered their capital. It might therefore have been conjectured that the object was the expulsion of the latter from that fine province of the empire by means of British assistance, had not subsequent events put conjecture at fault.

The success of the Peguers was but temporary; for they had again been driven from their capital, and subjected to shocking barbarities, before the move on the part of the British was made.

It was originally intended to have embarked this party on board the "Phlegethon" steamer, and country boats provided for the purpose; the boats of H. M.'s ship "Fox," accompanying the party. But, by some unexplained oversight, the country boats, which apparently had not been previously examined, were found unserviceable at the moment of embarkation, and it became necessary either to defer the expedition, or to reduce its numbers.

There seems, judging from subsequent events, to have been no urgent necessity for sending an immediate, but necessarily smaller, detachment. This course was, however, adopted, and the expedition reduced to one company of each of the above corps, and the party of sappers, the whole of whom were placed on board

the "Phlegethon" on the following day, and proceeded up the river.

The expedition was perfectly successful, if success is to be measured by the simple fact of the Burmese having been temporarily driven with very little resistance from the city of Pegu. But if, on the other hand, the standard of success is to be judged by the retention of the place, the expedition will probably be pronounced a failure. The original force could have accomplished that which the handful sent was too weak to perform, the retention and garrisoning of the capital, a measure, which would have inspired the Peguers with courage to rise against the Burmese. As it was, the works were destroyed (to be re-built in a week); and the detachment, forced to leave the Peguers to the vengeance of their yet more highly incensed hereditary foes, returned to Rangoon.

But the evil of the demonstration did not terminate in its utter fruitlessness, although that be one of sufficient magnitude. The little "Phlegethon," crowded to excess, and depressed far below her usual water mark, touched on a sand bank in her return and the superincumbent dead weight upon her strained her back immediately. The troops, however, returned in safety to Rangoon.

On the 23d June, appeared in orders the names of the following officers of the corps to complete the companies at Rangoon; viz., captain (brevet lieutenant colonel) Anstruther, C. B. (expected from the Cape*), captain Mein, and lieutenants J. F. Smith,† and J. R. J. Robertson (the latter at Moulmein). An additional vacancy in the subalterns had been created by the appointment of lieutenant Harrison as adjutant of Madras artillery in Burmah. All these officers, with the exception of the first, joined in the following month.

By G. O. G. dated 23d July, the following additional troops were directed to be held in readiness for Burmah, exclusive of the 1st N. I., which had previously been ordered to Moulmein, viz., the B and C troops of horse artillery (European); H. M.'s

* Returned 25th October and proceeded 26th to join, via Calcutta.

† Returned on S. C. to Europe, via Madras in October.

84th regiment ; the 1st M. Fusiliers ; the 19th, 30th, and 46th N. I. a company of sappers and miners, and No. 8 Karkhanah.

At the same time, two additional brigades received warning orders in Bengal ; viz. the 2d Bengal brigade, to be composed of H. M.'s 80th regiment, the 10th N. I., and the 4th Sikh local infantry, to be commanded by lieutenant colonel Dickinson ; the 3d brigade to be composed of the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, the 37th N. I., and the regiment of Loodiana, and to be commanded by lieutenant colonel Huish, C. B. A light field battery from Dum-Dum was told off to this force.

We return to the troops at Rangoon, where every thing continued quiet, if we except a false night alarm given on the 5th of July by a sepoy of the same corps, which had acquired an undeniable notoriety for the same alertness at the beginning of the war, the 67th B. N. I. It had, however, the effect of keeping the troops under arms all night.

The evil of divided councils and divided responsibility between the army and the navy, began to manifest itself, and to bring forth its inevitable fruits. The naval commander strenuously advised an advance upon Prome, to which the military chief was as strongly opposed. The latter had reason on his side ; for, if he were not strong enough to retain the city of Pegu in the very heart of a friendly population, he had most decidedly no force wherewith to hold Prome, a frontier town, some 300 miles from his head quarters. As general Godwin wisely withheld his approbation and his troops, the naval commander started about the middle of July without them, in four small steamers up the river, on the plea of reconnoitring.

The vessels came unexpectedly upon an 8 gun battery at a place called Kannayguen, just below Prome. This battery opened with considerable precision, knocking some planks out of the "Proserpine," and wounding lieutenant Elliott and a private of the marines on board the "Medusa." The steamers returned the fire, without interrupting their progress ; but, on reaching the southern point of the island, which divides the river, a Peguer came off and recommended their trying a narrower passage, which he offered to point out. Following his advice, they passed up the eastern side of the island, thereby avoiding a large force

of Burmese strongly posted in an entrenched camp at Akok-toung, mounting 35 guns.

The passage, which they followed, led them well to the northward of this, and by 7 A. M. the next morning, Prome was in sight. As the Burmese were all below at Akok-toung, between 2 and 300 seamen and marines landed, and spiked, and disabled 23 guns, 42, 32, 24, and 12 pdrs., throwing them afterwards into the river.

The next morning, whilst thus engaged, a signal was made from one of the steamers, announcing the approach of the enemy in large numbers, which led to an immediate re-embarkation and return of the party. A partial action ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, and the capture of some store boats, which had been left unprotected, as well as of eight field guns,* one state boat with a standard, and two gilt umbrellas, as also twenty prisoners.

The enemy then attempted to cross the river for the purpose of flight, but were intercepted by two of the steamers, which dealt considerable destruction amongst them, as evidenced by the number of dead bodies that floated down the stream to Rangoon.

The casualties of the British, besides those previously enumerated, were Mr. J. Morgan, assistant surgeon, H. M.'s ship "Fox," Mr. Hunter, I. N., severely; and Mr. Bruce, mate I. N., slightly.

The steamers returned to Rangoon, the principal effect of the lesson thus read by them to the Burmese being to teach them to guard in future that passage, which they had previously deemed impassable to the steamer.

Two 9 pdrs. were embarked on the 20th July for Bassein, to be worked by the infantry, an attack on that post being daily expected.

By G. O. G. of the 13th August, brigadier general S. W. Steele, c. b. was appointed to command the Madras division serving in Ava, and brigadier M. McNeill, and colonel Francklyn, H. M.'s 84th regiment, were gazetted as brigadiers of the same.

* According to the accounts published in the newspapers; but stated in a private letter to the author's address to be 24 pdrs.

The governor general, the marquis of Dalhousie, left Calcutta on the 20th July in the H. C. steamer "Feroze," and arrived at Rangoon on the 27th of the same month, for the purpose of forming a personal judgment of matters. After remaining there three days, he returned on the 30th, reaching Calcutta again on the afternoon of the 6th August.

AUTHORITIES.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Brigading of the force under the designation of the army of Ava—Embarkation of an additional brigade from Calcutta and Madras respectively—Sickness of the force at Rangoon—Burmese attempt to recapture Martaban, and are repulsed—Admiral Austen returns to Rangoon—A brigade ordered up to Prome—Fall of that place—Death by cholera at Prome of Admiral Austen—Maha Bundoola, son of the former Bundoola, and commander-in-chief, and the son of the ex-governor of Rangoon, surrender themselves to the British—Arrival of the 2d Bengal brigade at Rangoon—Affair of Naweng—Recapture of Pegu—Desperate attempts of the enemy to recover it—Arrival of reinforcements, and defeat of the Burmese—Affair of Akoktounng—Attack on Prome by the Burmese—Annexation of Pegu—Concluding Remarks—L'envoi.

The return of the governor general to Calcutta was the signal for immediate preparations for carrying out the ensuing campaign with an energy that should promptly bring the barbaric monarch of Ava to reason. Accordingly by G. O. G. of the 27th August, the Madras division of the army of Ava, which we have seen had been previously merely warned, was now formed and brigaded as follows :

MADRAS DIVISION.

Brigadier General S. W. Steel, c. b. Commanding.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. G. S. Neill, 1st Madras Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain (Brevet Major) E. W. Atkinson, 19th N. I., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant E. A. B. Travers, 2d N. I. Aid-de-camp.

Captain (Brevet Major) W. H. Budd, Assistant Commissary General.

Captain C. Cooke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Captain T. Gillilan, 5th N. I. Paymaster.

Artillery.

Brigadier H. S. Foord, Commanding.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. D. Scott, Brigade Major.

Troops.

C Troop Horse Brigade	} Artillery.
D Company 2 Battalion	
D Company 3 Battalion	
A Company 4 Battalion	

Sappers and Miners.

Captain J. W. Rundall, Field Engineer, Commanding Sappers and Miners.

Head Quarters, A, B, C, and E, Companies, Sappers and Miners.

First Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier W. H. Elliott, K. H. H. M.'s 51st K. O. L. I. Commanding.
 Captain J. Smith, 13th N. I. Brigade Major.

Troops.

H. M.'s 51st. K. O. L. I.
 9th N. I.
 35th N. I.

Second Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier N. McNeill, Commanding.

Captain D. G. A. Durroch, H. M. 51st K. O. L. I., Brigade Major.

Troops.

1st Madras Fusiliers.
 5th N. I.
 19th N. I.

By the same gazette captain Grant Allan, 3d M. N. I., deputy assistant quarter master general of the combined forces, was promoted to deputy quarter master general of the army of Ava, with the official rank of major.

On the 31st August, the C troop horse artillery,* the 19th regiment, and a detail of officers, proceeding to join their corps,† or volunteers to do duty with other regiments, embarked on board the transports "Royal Stuart," "Lancaster," and "Diamond," and at 3 P. M. were taken in tow by the H. C. steamers "Feroze," and "Moozuffer," and H. M.'s steamer "Sphynx," After hav-

* Increased to 326 horses, distributed through the three transports.

† A son of the author's, recently posted to the 35th M. N. I., preceded by the Lancaster.

ing towed out the "Lancaster" and the "Diamond," for about 100 miles from the roads, the two last vessels cast them off, and returned to Madras for the 1st Madras Fusiliers, regaining the roadstead about 7 p. m. of the 1st September. The troop officers were brevet major Burgoyne, brevet captains Foulis and Baker* and lieutenant Jefferis.

On the 7th of September, the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, the regiment so often noticed in these pages as the Madras European regiment, a detachment of sappers and miners, and another karkhanah embarked at Madras on board H. M.'s steamer "Sphinx," H. C. steamer "Moozuffer," and the transports "Anglia" and "Graham," taken in tow by the steamers in the order in which they are named. Brigadier general Steele went by this opportunity.

On the 7th of the preceding month, the other wing of H. M.'s 80th foot had disembarked at Rangoon, and, on the 25th of the same, the brigading of the Bengal portion of the force appeared in the *Fort William Gazette* as follows:—

Bengal Division, Brigadier General Sir J. Cheape, K. C. B. to command.

First brigade, (now at Rangoon) Brigadier T. J. Reignolds, C. B., H.

M. 18th R. I. to command.

Captain G. F. S. Call, brigade major,
to consist of

H. M.'s 18th R. I., 40th N. I., and 67th N. I.

Second brigade, Lieutenant Colonel T. Dickinson, 10th N. I. to command.

Captain R. Hawker, H. M.'s 80th Foot, brigade major,
to consist of

H. M.'s 80th Foot, 10th N. I., and 4th Sikh Local infantry.

Third brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Huish, C. B., 37th N. I. to command.

Captain J. Bontein, 37th N. I. brigade major,
to consist of

1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 37th N. I., and the regiment of Loodianah.

Meanwhile the loss by sickness in the force had been consider-

* This officer, who was laboring under dysentery, when he embarked, was obliged early in October to proceed to England, via Calcutta for the recovery of his health.

able, H. M.'s 51st L. I. having lost 94 men out of 800 bayonets, and the other corps in proportion. The artillery, from being located on the elevated platform of the great pagoda, had suffered less; but the karkhanah cattle, on which they were dependent for their advance by land to Prome, had already showed themselves, as had been predicted by experienced artillery officers before embarkation, totally unfitted to contend with the humid climate and rank and luxuriant vegetation of the delta of the Irrawaddy. By the beginning of August, 60 of them had perished, and the survivors were living skeletons.* It therefore became necessary to despatch another karkhanah along with the second brigade.

The Burmese evinced no symptoms of being dispirited by their different reverses; but assembled in considerable masses in the vicinity of Martaban, at Prome, and at Shway-gyn on the Sittang river, about 100 miles from Rangoon, thus threatening general Godwin's rear, in the event of an advance before being reinforced. In order to keep the enemy in check as much as possible until that event took place, the "Zenobia," with great difficulty, succeeded in planting on the summit of the hill of Martaban one of her 68 pounders, a piece whose iron messengers the Burmese hold in the greatest respect. At the same time, the river steamers "Medusa" "Phlegethon," which had been repaired, "Pluto,"

* There is perhaps no point which artillery officers, having the efficiency of the corps at heart, have been more earnest upon, than the necessity which exists for converting all the light field, into horse, batteries. Strictly speaking, owing to the Madras artillery having but two horse batteries, the one at Secunderabad, and the other at Mhow, and neither available on account of distance, if state policy could have spared either, the corps was not in a condition to take the field effectively, when called upon to furnish three field batteries for Rangoon. The expense of the substitution of horses for bullocks has ever been the foremost argument against it. Even were it true, still, real economy is best consulted in maintaining this costly arm in its utmost efficiency rather than in keeping up a plaything at a somewhat lower figure.

But the difference between the original cost of the two animals is more than compensated not only by the increased efficiency; but by the longer work of the horse, (a karkhanah requiring to be renewed twice to once of a horse battery), the greater adaptability of his constitution to all climates, and above all, by the longer retention in the effective service of mounted or dismounted gunners, a difference, which may, at the lowest estimate, be taken at ten years.

"Proserpine," "Nemesis" and "Mahanuddy" plied continually between Rangoon and Prome, for the double purpose of keeping down the bands of decoits, with which the river was infested, a sure sign of a disorganized empire, and of preventing the erection of works of annoyance on the banks. But it was beyond their ability effectually to protect the hapless Peguers, who suffered, at the hands of their ruthless oppressors, every barbarity which Burmese invention could bring to bear upon them in retaliation for the undisguised enthusiasm with which they hailed the prospect of passing under British rule.

The enemy came down against Martaban on the nights of the 17th and 18th of July, but were each time repulsed. On the 24th, they again made their appearance, taking up two positions at two pagodas on the hills, the nearest being 1,200 yards from the north battery of the British, and the other at from 1,700 to 1,800 yards distant; at which latter place, they established batteries of two 3 pounders, and jinjals, with three large guns made of Palurgen wood, strongly hooped with rattans. From these they fired occasionally, but ineffectually, every day; but, on the 29th, the shells and round shot from the British battery drove them from their nearest position. On the 31st, they managed to throw four three pdr. shot up to the British stockade, and, it was in consequence of this that the "Zenobia" landed a 68 pdr. as mentioned above.

As the thickness of the wall round the pagoda resisted the effects of this piece, a sortie was made against it the following morning. The party was composed of 70 of H. M.'s 80th foot, 60 seamen from the "Zenobia," 130 of the 26th M. N. I., and a 12 pdr. howitzer, manned by a corporal and 6 gunners of the Madras artillery. The troops advanced along the ridge, throwing out skirmishers, whilst the guns in the British stockade fired shell and spherical case over their heads, the enemy gradually retiring before them. On reaching the second pagoda, the artillerymen, assisted by some coolies, destroyed the defences and fired the barracks of the enemy. The same operations were performed against the nearest position of the enemy, and, by 1 P. M., the detachment returned to the stockade, bringing with it a captured 4 pound iron gun. The wooden guns had been burst, probably in throwing the few shot which had reached the British position.

The enemy's force was stated to be distributed as follows : from 10 to 15,000 men at Prome ; 2,000 at Pegu, with 4,000 Cassaye horse, and outposts between that place and Rangoon ; 10,000 at Shway-gyn ; a large force at Beling near Martaban ; and the main body at Ava. Strong works were reported to have been thrown up all the way from Prome to the capital.

The different vessels, containing the 19th M. N. I. and the B C? troop horse artillery, reached Rangoon on the 4th, 7th, and 11th September, and general Godwin now decided upon making an advance on Prome. H. M. S. "Hastings," with admiral Austen on board, also arrived and anchored off Rangoon, on the 8th of that month.

The first column ordered to be held in readiness was composed of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, 80th foot, the 35th M. N. I., the A company 4th battalion Madras artillery, completed to 100 gunners, with a bullock battery, and two 8 inch iron howitzers, and a detail of sappers and miners. The brigade started on the 16th of September in river steamers and boats, being directed to halt at the island of Shouk-Shay-Khune in the middle of the stream ; seven miles below Prome, which had been previously seized and occupied by 200 of the 35th N. I., under captain and brevet major Brett, 31st L. I., doing duty.

At this island, the brigade, under the personal command of general Godwin, amounting to about 2,300 men, arrived on the 7th and 8th October, and bivouacked there until the steamers and boats had all assembled. At 6 P. M. of the latter day, the troops were again put on board, and the flotilla weighed at 7 A. M. of the 9th, standing up the river to Prome. As each vessel rounded a projecting point in the vicinity of the city, she was fired on by musquetry and a solitary jinjal, the heavy guns having, as we have seen, been previously captured. The fire of the Burmese was very well directed, several balls hulling the vessels, but being, of course, nearly ineffective from their nature. A schooner, with the 35th M. N. I. on board, was considerably exposed to this fire, and the boats were sent to protect her, firing shell and canister in reply to the enemy. The force of the current carried these boats down the stream, in consequence of which the river steamer "Mahanuddy" was despatched to tow them up again.

In the evening, H. M.'s 80th regiment, and the Madras artillery under brigadier Foord were landed and marched to a suburb to the north of, and beyond, the town. It does not appear, from general Godwin's despatches of the 12th of October, that they were disembarked with any intention of bringing the enemy to action, but solely on account of the heat of the weather, the reason assigned being "the weather here is so intensely hot, that I disembarked the artillery under brigadier Foord, H. M.'s 80th regiment under lieutenant colonel Hutchinson, with the sappers under lieutenant Allen, on the evening of the same day; and, by sunrise the next morning, the 18th Royal Irish under lieutenant colonel Coote, and the 35th M. N. I. under lieutenant colonel Apthorp."*

The enemy, consisting of 3 or 4,000 men, in whose face this detachment disembarked, avowedly for the sole purpose of bivouacking, "occupied a very fine position on a range of hills, about a thousand yards east from the point where they first opened fire, commanding the town, and the large pagoda, which they also occupied."†

Immediately after the above force was landed, the general writes, "I ordered them to advance towards the position I had selected for the night, when, upon the head of the column approaching a dry nullah, dividing the suburb from the town, a very smart fire of musquetry and jinjals was simultaneously opened from some jungle and houses on our left, and a small pagoda in our front." The grenadiers of H. M.'s 80th carried the latter, and two companies of the same corps the former, after about 20 minutes skirmishing, with the loss of one private killed and six wounded, and the pagoda was made the right of the position for the night. The ground selected therefore appears to have been commanded by a very fine position held by between 3 and 4,000 men. The despatch informs us that nevertheless the night "was passed in perfect quietude." Other accounts say that the 80th were turned out by an alert at 3 A. M. of the 10th and several shots fired, and it appears hardly probable that they should have been altogether unmolested.

* General Godwin's despatch 12th October 1652.

† General Godwin's despatch.

The remainder of the troops disembarked the next morning, and the general advanced through the town to the Great pagoda, the 18th R. I., leading, the 35th M. N. I. in the centre, and H. M.'s 80th regiment bringing up the rear. The flank companies of the two royal regiments, and two Madras 24 pdr. howitzers, dragged by seamen of H. M. S. "Hastings" covered the advance. A few shots were fired by the leading corps, but little necessity appears to have existed for so doing, the town, pagoda, and heights, being all found to have been evacuated, probably immediately after the failure of the attempted surprise at three o'clock that morning. 12-10-32

The loss to the British on this occasion was only two of the crew of H. M.'s "Fox" and two of the "Mahanuddy" wounded in the passage up : and, of the landed forces as follows : Engineers, wounded 1 ; H. M.'s 80th Foot, killed 1, wounded 6 ; 35th M. N. I., wounded 1 ; total killed 1, wounded 8. This result is so utterly disproportioned to the advantages possessed by the enemy, in every particular except that of artillery, and so utterly inconsistent with the acknowledged bravery of the Burmese that it can only be attributed to the heart of the lower orders not being in the war. It is true, that, in 1825, Prome fell without any resistance whatever ; but dismay and disorganization had been spread a fortnight before by the death of Maha Bundoola at Donabew after a gallant resistance, which cost Sir Archibald Campbell 13 killed and 6 wounded, two of whom were officers.

The greatest loss, however, which the British sustained on this second occupation of Prome was in the death by cholera on the 7th of October of rear admiral Austen, in consequence of which commodore Lambert succeeded to the chief command in the East Indies.

The general, not conceiving himself strong enough to dispossess the enemy, stated by him to be 18,000 strong, from a strongly stockaded position at eight or ten miles above Prome, called Yea-thay-mew, returned the following day to Rangoon for the other brigade, leaving the first brigade at Prome under Sir John Cheape with strict orders not to act on the offensive during his absence. A few days after the capture of Prome, Maha Bundoola, son of the famous Bundoola of 1826, and general-in-chief of the Burmese army, made his escape, along with his wife, in dis-

guise from Yea-thay-mew, where he had been kept a prisoner, after the intelligence had reached the court of Ava of the capture of the guns at Prome by captain Tarleton of the navy, under orders to be sent to court for decapitation. The son of the ex-governor of Rangoon, for whom was reserved a similar fate, was equally fortunate, and both came to the British camp at Prome for protection. Their information, corroborated from various quarters, was that the force at Yea-thay-mew, estimated by general Godwin at 18,000 men, amounted to little more than 5,000, of whom nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ ths were countrymen pressed into the service, and that the whole, including the regulars, were ready to fly at the first appearance of a British force, of whatever strength it might be composed, and further that there was not the remotest prospect of any opposition from Prome to Ava.

But the season for operating by the river had been allowed to slip away unimproved; and, the day after the occupation of Prome, the fall of the water in the river became so marked that it was no longer practicable for the magnificent steam flotilla to act. The general was at Rangoon, and the brigade at Prome, that could have struck a decisive blow at Yea-thay-mew, was paralysed and powerless for the time being.

Hampered as the governor-general was by instructions from home, energy at least marked his own proceedings at Calcutta. In the month of October no less than 250 elephants were despatched overland to Prome via Arracan, in order to enable a land column to advance to Ava, now that the water route was no longer practicable. The Burmese having demonstrated an intention of intercepting these, the Sandoway local battalion was promptly ordered up the Aeng pass for their protection. The remainder of the second Bengal brigade, consisting of the 10th N. I., and 4th Sikh local infantry, arrived at Rangoon at the beginning of November. A squadron of Ramghur irregular cavalry was also embarked at Calcutta on the 1st of November, and reached Rangoon on the 13th and 14th November.

On the 18th of October, it being rumored that the Burmese intended to attempt burning the village of Nawong, within a mile and a half of the creek of Prome, one hundred of the 35th M. N. I., under lieutenant Acton (2d N. I. doing duty) and

Minchin, with a portion of Madras artillery, were ordered out at 9 P. M. to drive off the enemy ; but returned without having seen any thing of them. The next morning, a wing of the same corps, under major Brett, (31st L. I. doing duty), and some Madras artillery with 24 pdr. rockets were sent to occupy the village until further orders. On the night of the 1st November, an attack was made by the Burmese on its advance picquet, which was planted in a position, having thick cover in front, with a ponghi house on its right, and a picquet of Pegu allies still further to the right. This last took incontinently to its heels. The double sentry of the 35th, after delivering their fire, ran in upon the picquet, but one of them was cut down ere he reached, hacked, hewed, and beheaded, and the body rifled. The jemidar, commanding the picquet, slowly retired with his men, (6 files) keeping up a steady file firing, and the re-inforcement, coming up, delivered a volley, accompanied by the discharge of a few 24 pdr. rockets from the artillery, which drove the enemy back. The British loss on this occasion was one private of the 35th N. I. killed, and one severely wounded. That of the enemy unknown, but four bodies were found on the field.

The guns, which had been thrown into the river by captain Tarleton, had been recovered by the Burmese, and they could be distinctly seen strengthening their position across the water at Akoktounge, and mounting guns. The natural advantages of this position were great, the hills rising nearly perpendicularly from the bank, and being heavily timbered. The Burmese chieftain, who commanded here, and on whom the Europeans had conferred the *soubriquet* of "Smoky Jack," from his useless expenditure of powder, contrived eventually to throw a 12 pdr. shot into the British lines, although the distance was upwards of 2,500 yards, and it was therefore determined to dislodge him. Accordingly on the morning of the 12th November, 400 men of H. M.'s 18th and 80th Foot, and 51st L. I. were embarked on board the steamers "Lord William Bentinck," "Damoodah," and "Mahanuddy." As the vessels neared the opposite side of the river, the stockade opened its fire, which was returned by shell firing from the H. C. steam frigate "Sesostris." The "Bentinck," having drawn close in shore, commenced landing her troops under cover of her own fire ; on seeing which, the Burmese prepared to evacuate the

work. A rapid advance succeeded in partially cutting off their retreat, and forty prisoners, including a chief of minor note, were the results of the day with no loss on the part of the British. The force, however, sustained a loss of no ordinary character by the death of brevet captain Rundall, Madras engineers, at Prome on the 11th by cholera.

The water continued to fall in the river. The "Enterprize" steamer lay high and dry upon a sand bank off Akoktoun, with no hopes of getting off till the next season, and even the small steamers, the "Nemesis," "Pluto," "Proserpine," and "Mahannuddy," on their passage down, got hard and fast upon others, being floated off, after lightening, with much difficulty and considerable damage. As the highway for the formidable naval armament became more impracticable day by day, so did the audacity of the enemy, and the fears of the peaceably disposed, increase. To afford the latter in the vicinity of Rangoon some protection, a company of native infantry was stationed at Dalla across the river, another at Puzzendoung, and a third at Kenendine.

On the afternoon of the 18th November, an expedition under the personal command of general Godwin, and consisting of 300 of the Bengal fusiliers, 300 of the Madras fusiliers, 400 of the 5th M. N. I., 60 sappers, and 2 howitzers, embarked for the capture and retention of the capital of Pegu.

This force started early the next morning, and, although only the small river steamers were employed, considerable difficulties were experienced in consequence of the river having fallen so much, and the fleet was obliged to anchor about two miles below Prome on the evening of the 20th.

The troops commenced disembarking at 4 A. M. of the 21st and were all drawn up in high grass by 6½ o'clock. The enemy, estimated at about 5,000 strong, were posted within the old city, which formed a square, whose faces, about 2 miles in length, are protected by a high bund, and a moat of between 70 and 80 paces wide. The west side faces the river.

From the S. W. angle led a causeway, running close to, and parallel with, the river. This causeway the enemy had rendered very strong by throwing up traverses, and cutting wide trenches

at intervals across it. On the whole south front of the bund, facing the British position, they had troops drawn up, showing a front of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. General Godwin, finding that the causeway on the right of their position was so extremely narrow that only a file of men could advance along it abreast, exposed at the same time to their fire, and with the above local difficulties to contend with, decided upon turning their left on the south face of the square, advancing along the moat.

The 1st Bengal fusiliers led the way, covered by the rifle company of the 5th M. N. I., and followed by the 1st Madras fusiliers and the 5th N. I. After struggling for two hours through nearly impenetrable grass and jungle along the outer edge of the moat, and exposed the while to a warm fire from the enemy, they at last reached a part of the moat, which admitted of a passage across, and which was opposite the left of the Burmese line, where they had a strong post and two guns.

Colonel Tudor led the storming party composed of 150 of his own men, (the Bengal fusiliers,) and 100 of the Madras fusiliers. Struggling through mud and water, the enemy's post was stormed and carried, making the British masters of the position. Captain Mallock's (Bengal artillery) guns, which had been actively employed at the spot whence the storming party had commenced its march, were now brought up nearly to the spot where it had effected its entrance into the position, protected by the grenadiers of the 5th M. N. I., under captain Wyndham.

After a halt to refresh the men, the troops again advanced along an excellent path leading to the Great pagoda. A storming party, consisting of 100 of the Madras fusiliers, and a similar number of the Bengal fusiliers, under major Hill of the former corps, rushed up the steps of the pagoda, receiving a brisk fire from the enemy, which was speedily silenced, and the place fell by 1 P. M. The enemy, who appear to have been headed by several people of rank, as evinced by the number of mounted men, and elephants, among them, retreated towards Sittang.

The "Lord William Bentinck" steamer, the only one which succeeded in nearing the pagoda, did good service throughout the day. The loss in killed and wounded was, general staff, wounded, one officer, lieutenant W. Cooke, 22d N. I., Madras commis-

sariat, dangerously; 1st European Bengal fusiliers, killed 2 rank and file, wounded 9; 1st European Madras fusiliers, wounded 1 serjeant, and 14 rank and file; 5th M. N. I., killed, 1 havildar and 2 rank and file; wounded 2 European officers, lieutenant Whitelock very severely, and lieutenant Cloote, dangerously, 2 native officers, 2 havildars, and 2 rank and file; total, killed 5, wounded 34. The loss of the Burmese was said to be only 3 killed. Eight guns were captured, and 200 of the Madras fusiliers, with 200 of the 5th N. I., were left to garrison the place with two 24 pdr. howitzers and a detail of Bengal artillery with 40 sappers, the whole under the command of major Hill, the remainder of the force returning to Rangoon on the 23d.

Brigadier McNeill of the Madras cavalry, who received a *coup de soleil* at the taking of Pegu, finally sank under it on the 8th December, and lieutenant Cooke of the 22d died of his wounds on the 6th.

The smallness of the garrison left at Pegu held out great temptations to the Burmese to attempt its recapture. Within a few days after the departure of the main body for Rangoon, they re-occupied the neighborhood of the British position, their force being estimated variously at from 8, to 10,000 men. During the first week in December they made three or four desperate night attempts to carry the British stockade by escalade, but were each time repulsed with considerable slaughter, the loss on the other side being inconsiderable. But major Hill's ammunition was running short, and his men getting worn out with incessant fatigue, and he sent in to Rangoon urgent requisitions for fresh supplies and re-inforcements. The first were despatched under the convoy of a subadar and 20 men of the 5th M. N. I., being an escort of nearly the same strength as would be required on the same service in a country of profound peace. The Burmese had anticipated that supplies would be sent from time to time, and accordingly had staked the river a few miles below Pegu, leaving only a narrow passage on one side commanded by a high bank. Here, posted in force, they fired on the boats, killing the subadar and two men. The rest kept up a brisk fire during the night; but, their ammunition being expended, they landed and made their way to Pegu, six of them falling into the hands of the Burmese,

from whom they were rescued by a smart sally of major Hill's. But all the commissariat supplies, and some thousand rounds of musquet ammunition, remained in the possession of the Burmese.

Intelligence of this disaster reaching Rangoon on the 8th December, six boats belonging to the "Fox," "Sphynx," and "Moozuffer," were got ready in conjunction with the "Nerbuddah" steamer, and started at midnight up the river with about 200 fusiliers and blue jackets, and 40 artillerymen, the whole under the command of captain Shadwell, R. N. On arriving at the spot where the river was staked across, about 5, or 6,000 Burmese were found drawn up in position. Here captain Shadwell attempted to make good a landing, but was received with a destructive fire that struck down five or six of the sailors, and six of the artillerymen. Several others were wounded, amongst whom was lieutenant Pococke of the "Fox" and a midshipman of the "Sphynx." Nothing was left for the handful of troops but a retreat, which they effected, reaching Rangoon again on the 11th.

And now at length more effective measures were taken, for which an additional inducement was perhaps found in the ominous rumours that were floating in all directions to the effect that the little band at Pegu, had been at length surprised by an overwhelming force and cut off to a man. A force of 1,400 men, composed as follows, was immediately got ready.

600 of the 1st Bengal fusiliers,
250 of the 4th Sikh Local infantry,
300 Madras fusiliers,
250 Bengal Infantry.

Of these 850 constituted a water column under captain Tarleton, H. M. S. "Fox," and the remainder proceeded by land under general Godwin. Another land column, under the command of lieutenant colonel Shurt, 67th B. N. I., followed close upon the heels of the first, and consisted of

$\frac{1}{2}$ Major Burgoyne's troop M. H. artillery,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ troop Sikh irregular cavalry,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ company Madras sappers,
5 companies of the 67th B. N. I.

The land column first fell in with the enemy. The Burmese cavalry attempted a charge, but were totally inadequate to cope with the Sikh irregulars, whom the British troopers themselves

Handwritten note at bottom of page:
The land column first fell in with the enemy. The Burmese cavalry attempted a charge, but were totally inadequate to cope with the Sikh irregulars, whom the British troopers themselves

but a few years previously had found no contemptible opponents. The enemy therefore suffered severely, and the army, which had been collected at the cost of so much time and trouble, was dispersed in every direction.

We are indebted to the modest report made by major Hill to general Godwin for the detail of the proceedings up to the raising of the beleaguement of Pegu, which we give *in petto*. On the 3d December long strings of carts were seen approaching the pagoda from the southward and eastward, and, by sunset, 216, containing women and children, and a great number of their male relatives, about 2,000, exclusive of the families, arrived and claimed British protection. The following morning, large working parties from the troops, assisted by the Peguers, cleared a large tope of trees, close to the pagoda, and hastily threw up a stockade, inside which the carts were drawn up.

The enemy, under Mounge Keye Sounge, had been descried for some days previously in a northerly direction, their force being then estimated at 6,000 and upwards. At 8 P. M. of the 5th, the British sentries fired one or two shots, which were replied to by the advancing enemy, the firing soon becoming general. The moon rising at 11 P. M., it then slackened and gradually died away. The next morning, large bodies of infantry were descried moving in different directions, and from 150 to 200 Cassaye horse. By 9½ A. M. the enemy had opened a very heavy fire upon the southwest angle of the pagoda, close to which the Peguers were stockaded.

The Burmese now regularly invested the place, chiefly directing their attempts against the Peguers, upon whom, especially on the night of the 8th,* they made a very spirited assault for two hours. The last attack was made on the day before the arrival of the troops. On that morning, (the 13th) at 20 minutes past 5 A. M., under cover of a dense ground fog, a large body of the enemy rushed with a shout across an open space, making for the S. E. angle of the stockade, which was the weakest point of the Peguers' position. A picquet, which was always held in readiness at the head of the pagoda steps, proceeded rapidly to their assist-

* We shall see immediately that a simultaneous attack was made upon the garrison of Promé on that day.

ance, the men distributing themselves amongst their allies. A hand to hand struggle took place, in which the bayonet and the spear were freely used and several severe wounds given and received. The Burmese were finally repulsed, and, as we have seen, were dispersed the next day by the arrival of the reinforcements.

The loss of the garrison was ; killed, 5th M. N. I., 1 sepoy and 1 follower ; Peguers, 3 : wounded, Madras sappers, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 1 private ; 1st Madras fusiliers, 1 European officer, 4 privates, and 6 followers ; 5th M. N. I., 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 11 sepoys, and 3 followers. The officers wounded, were lieutenant P. A. Brown, 1st Madras fusiliers, and ensign Chadwick 5th M. N. I., severe contusions.

Major general Godwin issued a well merited compliment to the brave little garrison in an eulogistic order, dated Pegu, 17th December. Having re-inforced the garrison, the general left the place again on the 20th, returning to Rangoon on the 22d.

And now we shift the scene again to Prome. We have already adverted to the natural advantages of the position of Akoktoun, which, as they were neglected to be seized by the British after its capture, were destined shortly to be turned against them. A creek runs up between the eastern and western hills, on the declivity of the latter of which two white pagodas partially peer out from amidst the exuberant foliage of the surrounding jungle. A narrow foot path, not admitting two abreast, winds gradually through this dense cover up to the pagodas. A detachment of 50 men of the 40th B. N. I. under captain Gardner, had been drafted off to the "Enterprise" as a guard to her in her helpless condition. Captain Gardner was further instructed to scour the jungle daily, in order to prevent the enemy from re-occupying the position, a service which could lead to no permanent result, as his force was manifestly inadequate to an effectual performance of it.

That officer succeeded in scouring the eastern hill on the 28th November, for no opposition was offered ; but, on the following morning, as he entered the jungle of the western one, a signal jinjal was fired from the pagodas. When the detachment had penetrated some way up the steep pathway, a flanking fire from both sides was opened, by which captain Gardner and a havildar

were shot dead at the head of the column. Six sepoy, who strove to carry off the bodies, were wounded, two of them dangerously, and the subadar, on whom the command had devolved, was compelled to retire, effecting his retreat in good order, and carrying off his wounded.

At midnight of the 18th of December, three signal guns were fired at Yea-thay-mew, which were responded to by a jinjal and half a dozen musquet shots fired by "Smoky Jack" commanding at Shoay-bando. The signal was succeeded by heavy, and at first distant, firing, on which the "alarm" and "assembly" rang on all the British bugles, and in an incredibly short time, all the troops were at their respective stations. A body of the enemy contrived to creep up unperceived close to the tents of the 18th Royal Irish, and poured in a volley, by which one private was hit in the shoulder. As the enemy were perceived stealing up a deep ravine, or gully, on the right of the British position, two 24 pdr. howitzers with a portion of infantry were sent to bar the way. Two more guns of the Bengal horse battery with a party of H. M.'s 51st were detached to the "King's monastery." The 18th and 80th were extended along the whole British front in companies and sections, pouring in volley after volley upon the enemy who yelled, as usual, at each discharge. Shortly after the commencement of the attack, shrieks from the rear rose loudly above the din of battle, and, apprehensions being entertained that the enemy were falling upon a party of Peguers, who had there sought British protection and established themselves upon a sand bank, a company of the 35th M. N. I., was directed to proceed along the main road, and afford protection both to them and the field hospital. The Peguers speedily streamed into the town which they reached in safety.

At 1-30 A. M. of the 9th, the musquetry, which had been continuous and heavy on both sides, varied occasionally by the deep booming of the artillery, suddenly ceased. The lull, however, was but temporary, as at 2 A. M., a vigorous assault was made upon the left of the British position, the real point of attack, and the firing continued there and in front till daybreak. A company of H. M.'s 51st was detached to dislodge a Burmese party from a Pongie house in front; the enemy fired but one volley and fled. Had they held it, it must have been car-

ried at some sacrifice, it being strengthened by a strong *pagha* work, with bamboo ranjows driven into the ground at intervals in the front. A party of the 4th B. N. I., under colonel Handscombe, had been directed to proceed along the flank of the 18th Royal Irish, and take the enemy in reverse; but, justly apprehensive that, amidst the confusion which must inevitably prevail during the repulse of a night attack, his detachment would become the recipients of the fire of that corps, that officer proceeded along its rear and then wheeled. The time occupied in performing this necessary manœuvre gave the enemy an opportunity of escaping, of which they were not slow in availing themselves. An intervening shoulder of a rising ground, would, as it afterwards appeared, have effectually screened his men from this fire, but it was unknown at the time. Some of the 51st were sent to dislodge the enemy from the left, but the latter, throwing themselves on their faces, the party passed them undiscovered. The Burmese then rose, and commenced file firing on its rear, varied by occasional volleys. The whole were eventually driven back, and the affair terminated at daylight.

The Burmese attack was in three columns of 400 men each, the right and front ones being false attacks, but, from injudicious timing in the march of the columns, these two came into action much sooner than they ought to have done. The enemy subsequently acknowledged to 50 killed, which was probably under the mark, as H. M.'s 51st and 18th expended between them 1,200 rounds. The Burmese, like all undisciplined troops, fired too high, their balls passing over head.

And here we will think of drawing our labors to a conclusion, bringing up events to the close of the year which was marked by the important measure of the annexation of Pegu to the British dominions, a measure which will probably reduce the war to a series of yet more desultory struggles than those that it has been our lot to record.

On the 19th of December H. M.'s ship "Rattler" arrived from Calcutta at Rangoon with the Commissioner of Pegu, captain Phayre, on board. On the following day, Monday the 20th, the following proclamation in the nervous and perspicuous style for which the marquis of Dalhousie is celebrated, was published under a royal salute.

PROCLAMATION.

The Court of Ava having refused to make amends for the injuries and insults which British subjects had suffered at the hands of its servants, the governor-general of India in council resolved to exact reparation by force of arms.

The forts and cities upon the coast were forthwith attacked and captured; the Burman forces have been dispersed wherever they have been met; and the province of Pegu is now in the occupation of British troops.

The just and moderate demands of the government of India have been rejected by the king; the ample opportunity that has been afforded him for repairing the injury that was done, has been disregarded; and the timely submission which alone could have been effectual to prevent the dismemberment of his kingdom, is still withheld.

Wherefore, in compensation for the past, and for better security in the future, the governor-general in council has resolved, and hereby proclaims, that the province of Pegu is now, and shall be henceforth, a portion of the British territories in the east.

Such Burman troops as may still remain within the province shall be driven out; civil government shall immediately be established; and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs of the several districts.

The governor-general in council hereby calls on the inhabitants of Pegu to submit themselves to the authority, and to confide securely in the protection of the British government; whose power they have seen to be irresistible, and whose rule is marked by justice and beneficence.

The governor-general in council, having exacted the reparation he deems sufficient, desires no further conquest in Burmah, and is willing to consent that hostilities should cease.

But if the king of Ava shall fail to renew his former relations of friendship with the British government; and if he shall recklessly seek to dispute its quiet possession of the province it has now declared to be its own; the governor-general in council will again put forth the power he holds, and will visit with full retribution aggressions which, if they be persisted in, must of neces-

sity lead to the total subversion of the Burman state, and to the ruin and exile of the king and his race.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council.*

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

20th December, 1852.

Consequent on this proclamation, the following arrangements for the administration of the new province appeared in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 30th December.

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 1852.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments ;

Lieutenant Colonel A. Bogle to be commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

Captain H. T. Berdmore, Madras artillery, to be deputy commissioner in the province of Martaban.

Lieutenant D. A. Chase, 64th N. I., to be assistant ditto.

Captain A. P. Phayre, to be commissioner of the province of Pegu.

Deputy Commissioners.

Captain T. P. Sparks, 7th M. N. I.....	at Rangoon.
Lieutenant A. Fytche, 70th N. I.....	at Bassein.
Captain T. Latter, 67th N. I.....	at Promc.
Captain J. Smith, 13th M. N. I.....	at Sarawah.
Lieutenant R. D. Ardagh, Magistrate of the town of Rangoon.	
Lieutenant E. J. Spilsbury, 67th N. I.	Assistant ditto.

* Four days after the receipt of this Proclamation at Ava, a revolution took place : the king was deposed, and a member of the royal family more favorable to British interests, was raised to the throne.

Assistant Commissioners.

Lieutenant C. D. Grant, 11th M. N. I. at Bassein.
 Lieutenant G. Dangerfield, Madras Artillery.... at Sarawah.
 Lieutenant J. S. Baird, Madras Artillery..... at Prome.
 Dr. J. McClelland, to be officiating Superintendent of Forests, Pegu.
 Mr. R. S. Edwards, Collector of Customs, Prome.
 Mr. T. J. Fallon, Collector of Sea Customs, Bassein.

C. ALLEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Appointments.—The 30th December 1852.—Lieutenant H. Hopkinson, 70th regiment N. I. to be Commissioner of Arrakan.

Lieutenant G. Faithful, 68th regiment N. I., to be principal assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan at Akyab.

Mr. W. T. Law, to be second principal assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan at Akyab.

Captain C. W. K. Sharp, 52d regiment M. N. I., to be principal assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan at Ramree.

Lieutenant F. W. Ripley, 22d regiment N. I., to be principal assistant to the commissioner of Arrakan at Sandoway.

Captain S. R. Tickell, 31st regiment N. I., to be Principal assistant to the Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces at Amherst.

Lieutenant J. P. Briggs, 40th regiment N. I., to be principal assistant to the commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces at Tavoy.

By order of the Most Noble the Governor of Bengal.

CECIL BEADON,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, Dec. 30.

We have now but a few remarks to make in conclusion.

At page 207, we have alluded to the possibility of the war being a punitive one for England, a phrase at which some may take exception. But, when we consider that there is no nation which has not national sins to answer for; and that, in the last Burmese war, so eager were both the government and nation to seize upon the first opportunity offered for a reasonable peace,

that a treaty was concluded, in which, while the British interests were carefully attended to, not a thought was bestowed upon the unfortunate Peguers, who, for the last two years of it, had flocked into our camps; and, by the assistance which they rendered us, had materially contributed to its successful termination.

Without a single stipulation in their favor, they were silently abandoned to the retributive vengeance of the Burmese; neither have we it on record that, at the period when the remorseless tortures and executions carried on by these latter were most rife, the impressions of British prowess most recent, and a British resident was accredited to the court of Ava, that any interference was made, or voice raised, in their behalf.

It has been reserved for the marquis of Dalhousie to rectify this grievous dereliction, and the hand of Providence is clearly to be seen in the successive steps by which this desirable end has been accomplished. Justly averse to territorial conquests and aggrandisement, and anxious to avoid the bloodshed and miseries incident to war, he was yet reluctantly compelled to embark in it by the unredressed outrages on British subjects, and the obstinate infatuation of a semi-barbarous prince, on whom the lesson read to his predecessor a quarter of a century before had been thrown away, if it were not even totally disbelieved.

But the governor-general, even after embarking in hostilities, would have gladly been satisfied with the moderate compensation demanded, in which case the wrongs of the Peguers would still have been unredressed. His moderation was defeated by the obstinacy of the other party, and hence it became necessary to convert a demonstration into a war, which has necessarily led to this result. Blame and contumely have been unsparingly heaped upon the general appointed to carry out the views of the governor-general; his military plans have been severely criticised and his dilatoriness in carrying them into execution has been made the subject of obloquy, jest, and ridicule, in every form. That the former were justly open to criticism in the imperfect state of our information, (for all contemporary history is imperfect), is not denied; but much which now appears objectionable may be satisfactorily cleared away by the additional lights of futurity. Whether the procrastination, or how much of it, is fairly charge-

able to him, we are equally without the means of ascertaining. But the delay, however arising, has been overruled to two essentially good ends. It has exhibited the forbearance of the British government in an unmistakeable light, and it has convinced the slowest and dullest intellects of the pseudo peace-mongers in England of the justice and wisdom of the course pursued, cutting from under their feet the ground which they would have occupied had a rapid conquest been succeeded by immediate annexation.

A happy and contented population, with a fertile and almost virgin soil, passes from under grinding despotism to the blessings of a beneficent rule, the British possessions on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal are consolidated and strengthened, whilst the designs of Providence regarding the Peguers, bringing them within the pale of civilization and religious influence, will be effectually carried out.

L'ENVOI.

I have to tender my best thanks for the favorable opinion expressed of my first volume by the Madras press, and my subscribers generally, and trust that this second one coming down to our own times will be found not destitute of interest. A valued friend has pointed out to me a few omissions, which I shall record below, but which were unavoidable, as I could find no work bearing on the details connected with them, nor could I procure from the few survivors of these actions the requisite information. I had, however, placed the facts in the Tabular statement in the Appendix to this volume. The omissions noticed are the following :—

I. The Polygar war of 1801-02 in the south of India and the affair of Pandalum Courehy in which the late Sir J. Sinclair, Bt., Sir William Morison, K. C. B., and general Scott were engaged, and distinguished themselves.

II. Some very creditable affairs in Candeish in 1804-05, amongst which may be enumerated the siege and capture of Galore, in which the Madras artillery took a part.

III. The siege of Muggerall in the Chittoor Pollams about the same period, in which the present lieutenant general Showers, colonel Sir Charles Hopkinson, K. C. B., and the late major Goreham, were engaged.

IV. The siege of Sasselgaum in 1804, wherein the late lieutenant Purvis was killed, whilst gallantly blowing open a gate.

In addition to the foregoing, several of the officers of the corps have done good service either with the Nizam's forces, in the Punjaub, or in the northwest; but, as they were not serving with their own regiment, these exploits, however gallant, could only be noticed incidentally, as they have been, in the Tabular statement.

We have now only to draw attention to the various tables in the Appendix, which it is the more necessary to do, as we are aware that Appendices are rarely read. But these tables have been drawn up, not merely in order to complete the volume; but, as embodying a variety of unimpeachable facts. From these we deduce that promotion in the artillery is nearly at a dead lock and that, whilst in the infancy of the corps, a man was still in his prime when he obtained his colonelcy, he is at the present moment, and after the same period of service, still toiling on in the hopeless condition of a brevet captain. Marriage and temperance have mainly contributed to this result, entailing benefit on individuals and society; but, nevertheless, operating disadvantageously for the state, whose interest it unquestionably is to have all its officers in the possession of their faculties in full vigor. The only remedy for this altered state of things is the adoption of the measure so strongly urged by the artillery select committee in 1849, viz., the assimilation in every respect of the artilleries of India with their parent, the royal, branch, on which they were originally modelled: we mean, the introduction of the ranks of colonels commandant, and second captains, the abolition of that of major, and the seconding of officers on civil employ.

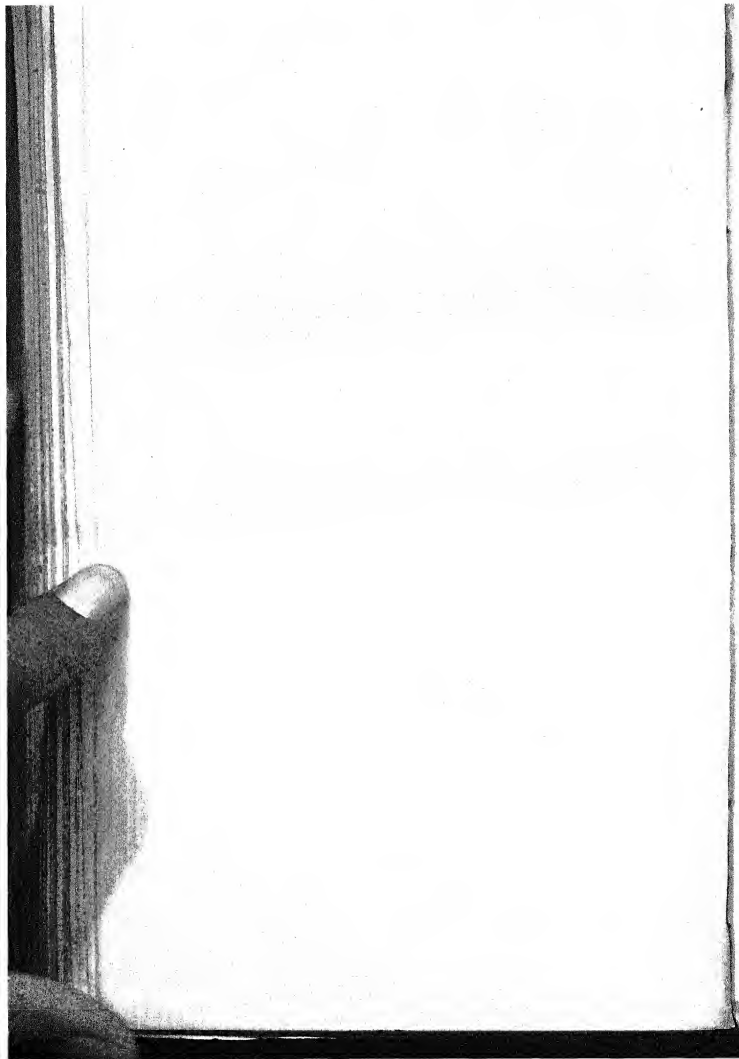
The distribution of the regiment further shows how the continually increasing calls on the corps for the garrisoning of new stations since the last increase in 1845, has broken it up and frittered it away into small detachments, prematurely wearing out the men by repeatedly recurring guard duties, and forming a constant heavy and increasing drain on the resources of the state, by the expenses incurred in replacing by fresh draughts from England casualties by death, invaliding, and pensioning.

A reference to the same distribution list will further exhibit

different detachments without an officer in command of them, the paucity of artillery officers compelling their being placed, as a temporary expedient, under infantry subalterns. Nearly two years have elapsed since rumors, at first faint, but gathering strength with the progress of time, pointed to a re-organization and increase of the corps, which we cherished the hope of being able to insert here, and to have substituted realities for anticipations. Those hopes have not been fulfilled, although we confidently believe that these alterations are on the point of consummation, and, when carried into effect, the Madras artillery will be as perfect in organization as it is celebrated for having attained a pitch of professional excellence which has given it a world wide fame under the distinctive appellation of

THE COAST ARTILLERY.

END OF VOL. II.



NOTES.

NOTE A. VOL. II. PAGE 3.

The following account of the battle of Mahidpore was written to a brother officer now high in rank by an officer of the corps who, having quitted it nearly 30 years ago, still lives to enjoy his honors at home.

" CAMP MAHIDPOOR, 25th December.

MY DEAR ———

I have just returned from copying a dead and alive composition of some pages in length, full of all the changes that could possibly be rung upon perseverance, gallantry, zeal, ardor, courage, discipline, &c. &c., all which brilliant qualities our intrepid Slipslop* had the sagacity to discover in the troops under his personal command on the 21st instant, as he tells us in G. O. that *he* saw this,† we are in duty bound to believe him. That the troops did behave in the most steady and gallant manner is most true, and they deserve all that can possibly be said in their praise. As for the General—but hold—this is sacred ground—I wish I had *his* eyes.

" We marched about 6 miles to the attack ; the enemy's horse showed themselves in large bodies and detached parties in front and on both flanks of our line of march : some skirmishing took place between them and our cavalry and the light infantry, and a few shots were fired by the enemy‡ ; they suffered scarcely any loss, and most of them recrossed the river : others took post in the topes about Mahidpoor.

On approaching the Scoopra, the enemy's line with an immense number of standards was distinctly observable, drawn up with the utmost confidence upon a perfectly open, level, plain, with the exception of a small mound or ruined village, which was immediately in front of their left, and which may be considered as having been the key of their position. Their left was about 30 paces from the river, their line extending from thence into the open plain. They did not open their fire till we were completely within cannon shot ; and, when the

* A soubriquet, by which Sir T. Hislop was known in the army.

† This is a little bit of *badinage* ; Sir T. Hislop was really in the thick of the fight.

‡ The word in the MS. is illegible, but appears to be as rendered in the text.

heads of columns approached the river, the ghaut into which was fortunately winding, but narrow. The cavalry crossed first, and were drawn up in the bed of the river, under cover of the left bank, which was about 15 feet high (a "*Saving Bank* ;") the horse artillery and light corps followed ; the head of the line (column P) of infantry had scarcely begun to defile into the river, when the horse artillery was ordered to ascend the bank, and open their fire upon the enemy's batteries : this was accordingly done, and here presented itself the novel* sight of light horse artillery placed in position to silence about 50 pieces of cannon (extending along their line), most of which had, before this masterly manœuvre,† been brought to bear upon the road into and out of the river, which latter point was the place fixed on for our battery : in this cursed spot were we kept till all the ammunition in the limbers was expended, wheels smashed, a limber struck and blown up, gun, and detachment horses, knocked down on all sides, and many guns disabled for some time (3 totally so) ; a swell of the ground immediately in front of us saved the Hon'ble E. I. Company's horse artillery from being diddled outright : the right guns were partially, the left very considerably, covered by this rise. All the loss we sustained during the action was in this position. The number of horses killed, carriages fractured, &c., gave the spot an appearance of destruction at the time, which we were afterwards happy to find much below what we, and all that came near us during the business, supposed to have taken place.

" We had marched by the left ; the first brigade of infantry, having now countermarched and formed in the river, was ordered to advance and storm the enemy's batteries on the left of their line ; the 2d brigade also to push forward, and such of the guns, as could be moved, to take up a more advanced position (which we did and again opened our fire). The troops rushed on and gained possession of the height in front of the enemy's left, turned the left of their position, and captured the guns, from which we had so much suffered. It was in this the infantry met such heavy loss, particularly the rifles : seven of their officers were knocked down by grape in charging the guns.

" The cavalry and rocket troop were at this moment ordered in front of the enemy's right, and to charge that part of their line. They

* The writer may well term it a novel sight. Sir Thomas Hislop took the bull by the horns ; and this is the only instance in any battle of horse artillery guns being employed against heavy guns in position, a service for which they were never intended nor adapted.

† The writer, having been with the troop so injudiciously exposed, and roughly handled, speaks sarcastically and warmly on the subject,

met no opposition, and some corps of the 2d brigade of infantry, coming up, settled the lads the cavalry had cut in upon ; 400 bodies were counted dead at this part of the field.

" Our line was again formed, and we moved on to the attack of a second position they had taken up (apparently to cover their retreat) : here they had 11 or 12 pieces of cannon ; some of these only opened their fire as we advanced.

" The horse artillery was again called for, and these guns we had no difficulty in silencing : the 3d light infantry also pushed on to take them in flank ; the enemy did not wait for their charge, but fled on all sides, most of them crossing the river at a ford near the spot ; the cavalry, after much delay, was sent after them, but it was too late (as the evening had also begun to close) to come up with them ; the greater part had commenced their retreat, I suspect, after the first position was carried. ' The victory was complete' (Buonaparte) ; 63 pieces of cannon were taken on the field of battle ; about 50 of these were in their first line ; some others, it is said and believed, were thrown into the river ; and have not yet been recovered.

" The foot artillery, in the early part of the day, were placed in battery on the right bank to enfilade the enemy's line ; this brought some fire upon them in return, but they suffered no loss ; with little exception, the whole of the enemy's attention was confined to the ford, and, as our right gun was immediately upon the road, and not thirty yards from the river, we brought their fire upon the very point from which it should, on all accounts, have been an object to divert it.

" The light troops had, when we took up our position, been ordered also to ascend the bank, and cover themselves as well as they could by lying down in such inequalities as the ground presented ; here, in a state of perfect inactivity, they suffered much, the batteries on the right of the enemy's line enfilading the ravines leading into the river. The foot artillery, when the line was ordered to advance to storm the first position, crossed the river, and joined in the best way they could ; they were left to take care of themselves, unsupported by any of our troops, till they came up with the line.*

" The enemy's cavalry scarcely ever showed themselves during the action, and took at no time any part whatever in it : an enterprising

* The testimony of this officer, at the period of writing a thirteen years subaltern of artillery, and who attained a high reputation in the corps, is decisive on the much mooted point of the Commander-in-Chief's utter want of generalship in the battle of Mahidpore. He was solely indebted to the stuff of his troops, and the backwardness of the Mahratta cavalry, for achieving a victory, where he ought to have sustained a defeat.

body would have done us infinite mischief.* The Mysore Silledar horse kept to the left of our line altogether, and were extremely active in plundering; they laid hold of 8 elephants, near 400 camels, and plenty of *loot*† of all descriptions, horses and hackeries included.

" Holkar's army it was we were to meet, 2 hircarras‡ were expressly sent to tell us, as we were advancing towards the river, with other friendly advice not to force them to the necessity of giving us the same lesson they had taught colonel Monson. It is said the *Bhaee* was murdered by order of Roshun Beg, (the commandant of infantry) early on the morning of the battle; it was supposed she was anxious to enter into any terms that were proposed to her on the part of our government. Their troops suffered terribly on their return; their baggage was plundered by their own sepoy§ and the Grassias, (a thievish caste of people inhabiting this part of the country) and it is said they are in the greatest confusion and distress. Roshun Beg wounded in two places, and their loss may be estimated in killed at about 800. Tom Noble and Gamage were both very slightly wounded by splinters from our own gun carriages. I enclose you a list of the killed and wounded of the army taken from the official returns of corps.

" Immediately after the action, we had a very heavy storm (with thunder and lightning) which flooded the camp: this occasioned great distress among the wounded, many of whom were not collected till the following day. A field hospital is to be established at Mahidpoor, which is a large town, and many capital houses will doubtless be found for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. * * * *
Adieu."

We may append to the above account the following unadorned narrative of a serjeant of horse artillery, written two days after the action.

" Camp on the plains of Meimpoor, 23d December 1817.

" We are now encamped on the field of battle, at least where the action was fought the day before yesterday, 21st December. We had been preparing for the same some days before, and indeed expected it; but it was impossible to know what time exactly it would take place. Now for the particulars. On the 19th and 20th, we were in continual readiness for action, with boots and breeches on, and saddles at our horses' heads. On the morning of the 21st, we commenced our march against

* The expression in the original, which was never intended for publication, is more homely and coarse; but the meaning is preserved in the text.

† Plunder.

‡ Messengers mounted on camels.

§ All but the first letter of this word is effaced by the seal.

Holkar's whole force, consisting of 58,000 men, and 70 pieces of cannon, and advanced about 7 miles before we formed the line of battle. We advanced in three columns, and, before we began the engagement, our out picquets and theirs were engaged, but ours obliged them to retire across the river. The enemy's line were formed up about 1000 yards on the other side of the river, about 3 miles in length. Their cavalry were on the right of their line, the whole force of their artillery planted on their left. There was only one way for our troops to cross the river, facing their cannon to the left of their line. Their artillery were all levelled against the fording place, luckily for us when crossing they levelled their shot rather too high, and we escaped until we crossed. The cavalry and infantry then remained under cover until we had formed upon the bank, within 600 yards of their formidable force of artillery. We then commenced our fire with shrapnell shells and round shot, and kept up a very sharp fire for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, until our ammunition was all expended, when the infantry and cavalry formed line, and charged the enemy, who retreated with great expedition, leaving the whole (at least, nearly) of their cannon on the field. We pursued then for nearly 2 miles, when they formed upon the banks of another part of the river, and commenced their fire with 12 pieces of cannon, but we soon silenced them, and obliged them to retire. The cavalry and infantry cut them down out of number, as they were retreating and crossing the river. The action then ceased about sunset, and I assure you a greater slaughter in my opinion never happened. The most melancholy part of the story I must now relate. Patrick Flanagan and Flinn were killed, and 18 wounded, many of them very severely; Serjeant Fanning has lost one leg close to his body, and his other is mangled in a shocking manner. Corporal Moorhouse has lost a leg; Mr. Griffin a severe wound in the head; Corporal Usher, Matrosses Rider and Bennet of the 1st brigade, 2nd troop, have died of their wounds since the action, Geo. Brogdill received a severe wound in the side. Lieutenant Gamage and young Noble, who is in charge of the 1st brigade, 2nd troop, are slightly wounded. Mathew Gunn received a wound in the knee. The rest are slightly wounded. I am sorry to say that I do not expect Serjeant Fanning to live. The Royals and Madras regiment suffered very severely. There were 3 officers killed belonging to different corps. We had 3 of our guns rendered useless during the action. Indeed our whole artillery consisted of only 5 brigades (10 guns) of horse artillery, 2 brigades of light cavalry guns, and 4 brigades of foot artillery, and Russell's brigade. Indeed, I do not think we had more than 10,000 men in action. The Commander-in-Chief was present during the action, and gave us great applause, and

the whole of the corps. We expect to follow them in a day or two more, as soon as we can get a little to rights. We lost 47 horses with the 5 brigades of horse artillery. I shall write to you again in a short time and give you more particulars. We are all hurry and bustle, and on that account you will excuse this letter."*

NOTE B. PAGE 47.

The following letter on the battle and capture of Nagpore, were addressed to the same artillery officer, alluded to at the commencement of Note A.

NAGPORE, 14th January, 1818.

MY DEAR ———

I have just received your letter, and I am sorry to say I cannot give you any detailed account of the 26th and 27th, sufficiently interesting; in fact, it has already been so much talked about, also written on by so many, that it must reach you long before this can come to hand.

"It appears more like a dream to many of us now than a reality; many, that were anxious to commence, were pretty well tired before it was finished, and none expected to be attacked so long in continuance, or (from) behind houses and bushes.

"Two of my guns on the large hill with colonel Scott, and the 26th and two with me on the small hill with the 24th, these four guns used in altogether upwards of 600 rounds, and I had only 60 left after the battle, except those taken from the enemy, which was about 500 rounds with their four guns. The effect of the guns could not be great on account of the enemy's being under cover of houses, trees, nullahs, &c., but at times, when we could see them sufficiently plain, our fire had good effect. My artillery were allowed to fire as rifles, also to set fire to the houses, where the Arabs were, and at times my guns could not have any object to fire upon.

"The shrapnells I only observed two or three times with good effect although a great number was (*sic in orig.*) fired† on the horse and

* Since the above note was written, a MS. Journal of the late captain A. Stewart of the 16th N. I. who served as assistant quarter master general to the 3rd division, has been kindly put into my hands by his son, lieutenant Alexander Stewart, of the artillery. In his account of the battle of Mahidpore, he corroborates the text and the note so minutely that transcription would be almost repetition. He has committed one error, viz. in posting the enemy on the left, instead of the right, bank of the seaport, a mistake of frequent occurrence amongst military writers.

† Captain Maxwell is not singular in his experience, which is corroborated by that of the author, and other artillery officers, Major Seton, of the corps wrote a pam-

houses. There was (*sic in orig*) 4 or 500 Arabs and other matchlock people that continued their fire upon us all night, and till one o'clock on the 27th; perhaps not 2,000 Arabs, but the battalion sepoy and Hindostan matchlocks made up perhaps 5,000. The horse never engaged to support the Arabs, or the day must have been lost. No exact account of the horse; but at least, 15,000 that surrounded us in all points, and I have now 90 captured guns that were firing upon us from every direction.

Doveton, on the 16th of December, defeated the horse, and took 80 guns in grand style; but the rajah was then in our possession, and had ordered his army to give up the guns. On the 24th, in attacking the Arabs in the city was not so successful; but it is to be considered that the force was not all employed, only our batteries and two or three corps under colonel Scott. The Arabs, on being paid upwards of a *lac* of rupees, and retaining their arms, families, and, I suppose, plunder, left the city with Sheriff appointed to take charge of them, but numbers have deserted Sheriff since.

Colonel Macleod, of the Royals, with a strong detachment, went out for several days, but have not been able to see any horse in the neighborhood, who are supposed to have gone towards the Peishwah. Doveton leaves this in a few days, and general Hardyman is expected directly. The Rajah, with the Resident, &c., took possession of the palace a few days ago, and some ransom for the city is required, but left to the Marquis. The rajah is to pay a *lac* of rupees for his 40* guns taken by Doveton on the 16th, and we expect also cash for all the guns: none of them are larger than 18 pdrs. although two (of) sufficient metal for 64 pdrs. A great number are out of order, and honey-combed. The rajah will not receive his guns back, although he wishes it, &c. I had no wound, in fact, at all, although a scratch in both legs and a splinter taken out of the flesh (y?) part. I had the button also taken off the top of my cap on my head at the time, and so familiar to brains and blood from those fallen of the 24th and my men, I thought it very hot work; we might have acted better but the cowardly enemy saved us; for they never attacked again after my gun and the little hill was (were) retaken on the lucky moment of my limber blowing up, and many Arabs, &c. killed. A good deal of musquet ammunition also

phlet against it in 1885. The effect of shrapnell against plank targets is adduced as an argument in their behalf; but the truth is that the balls lose their efficacy at 50 yards from the bursting of the shell, so that great accuracy in judging the distance is required, whilst the eye is constantly deceived as to the point of bursting.

* The number stated in the preceding paragraph is 80, or just double. The real number was 41 as stated in the text.

took fire, and favoured us on this occasion: very heavy rain on the 28th and scarcely any ammunition left, but the enemy could not be persuaded to charge again from (by) the deserters that informed them that we were so, and could not hold out two or three hours longer. Doughton arrived on the 12th of December; the Bengal corps on the 1st; and the Nizamites on the 3rd December. The two hills are now to be fortified, and the work commenced a few days ago."

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN MAXWELL.

ADDENDUM.

A great portion of the second volume had been struck off, when the MS. journal of the late captain Alexander Stewart of the 16th N. I., who, as a subaltern, served as assistant quarter master general to the 3rd division, was put into my hands. The following short extract from it, which would otherwise have appeared at page 22 of this volume, immediately succeeding the 3rd para, will show the determination and energy displayed by the Madras artillery. It refers to the crossing of the Poornah river on the 6th October 1817, when this division was marching down from Jaulnah under the command of colonel Walker, in order to take up its assigned position.

"The Murry ghauts* became necessary from a total want in this country of any materials to form rafts or boats, and to secure the passage of the horse artillery and light park with the troops. The same anxiety caused the ford to be reported practicable at noon on the 6th October, and that confidence, known to men determined to succeed, effected the passage of a rapid stream, the cavalry with wet seats; the limbers of the horse artillery under water, and without a single accident, although the horse artillery came down the centre of the river upwards of two furlongs. It almost made the young commandant believe "that his artillery could swim as well as fly."

* This passage is obscure, and I cannot understand it.

Appendix No. I.

Tubular View of the Services of the Officers of the Corps of Madras Artillery from its formation up to 20th November 1852.

N. B.—Existing Officers of the Corps are distinguished by Roman type : deceased and retired officers by Italics.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honours.
1748	<i>Revell</i> , ———	Lieutenant	Killed in action, 15th Feb. 1754.	Defence of Arcot in a siege of fifty days.		
—	<i>Jennings</i> , ———	Lieutenant	Transferred to Bengal Artillery 1st Sep. 1758.	Battles of Budge-Budge, and Dum-Dum.		
—	<i>Brooke</i> , ———	Lieutenant	Killed at the siege of Fort St. George 7th Jan. 1759.	Battle of Black Town and siege of Madras 1759.		
—	<i>Barker, Robert</i> , ———	Major	Resigned 26th Dec. 1762.	Siege of Madras 1759 ; siege of Carangooly, 1759 ; battle of Wandivash, 16th Jan. 1760 ; siege of Carical, 28th Mar. to 5th Apr. 1760 ; siege of Val-dore, 12th to 18th Apr. 1760 ; capture of Manilla 1762.	10th Dec. 1759. 14th May 1760. 7th Sep. 1761.	
—	<i>Campbell</i> , ———	Captain	Killed at Carangooly, 8th Dec. 1759.	Siege of Carangooly.		

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1758	<i>Horne, Matthew</i>	Colonel	Died 14th Dec. 1789,	Capture of Totcum and Courtallum, 7th Feb. 1760; siege of Caroor, 17th Aug. to 2d Sep. 1760.	2d Sep. 1760.	
1758	<i>Wells, Joseph</i>	Lieutenant	Unknown,	Siege of Carrical 25th Mar. to 5th April. 1760; siege of Caroor, 17th Aug. to 2d Sep. 1760.	14th May 1760.	
1758	<i>Garman, —</i>	Lieutenant	Unknown,	Siege of Carrical 28th Mar. to 5th April 1760; siege of Caroor, 17th August to 2d Sep. 1760.	14th May 1760.	
1758	<i>Jones, —</i>	Captain	Taken prisoner by Tippoo, 10th Aug. 1780,	Present at Baillie's defeat, 10th Aug. 1780.		
—	<i>Smith, —</i>	Lieutenant	Taken prisoner by Tippoo, 10th Aug. 1780,	Wounded at Baillie's defeat, 10th Aug. 1780.		
—	<i>Cor, —</i>	Lieutenant	Tippoo, 10th Aug. 1780,	Baillie's defeat 10th Aug. 1780.		
—	<i>Mirton, —</i>	Lieutenant	Killed, 10th Aug. 1780,	Baillie's defeat 10th Aug. 1780.		
1767	<i>Moorhouse, Jon.</i>	Lieut. Col.	Killed 7th March 1791, at the storming of the Pettiah of Bangalore,	Siege of Carangooly 21st Jan. 1781; battle of Porto Novo, 1st July 1781; siege of Cuddalore 13th June 1783; storming of the Pettiah of Bangalore, 7th March 1791,	G. O G. 22d Mar. 1791.	

1767	<i>Mackay, Dan.</i>	Major	Died 1783,	Battle of Polillore 27th Aug. 1781; siege of Cuddalore, 13th June 1782.	
—	<i>Lucas, —</i>	Captain	Killed in action near Vellore 13th Jan. 1782,	Skirmish near Vellore 13th June 1782.	
1768	<i>Judson, Jno.</i>	Captain	Taken prisoner by Tippoo, 18th Feb. 1782,	Battle of Combaconum from 14th to 18th Feb. 1782.	
1768	<i>Speedman, Jas.</i>		Taken prisoner by Tippoo, 18th Feb. 1782; committed suicide at Ooscottah, April 1784,	Battle of Combaconum, from 14th to 18th Feb. 1782.	
1768	<i>Futledge, Rich.</i>	Captain	Taken prisoner by Tippoo 18th Feb. 1782, and turned Mussulman,	Battle of Combaconum, from 14th to 18th Feb. 1782.	
1767	<i>Geis, Thomas,</i>	Major Genl.	Died 24th Oct. 1815,	Siege of Bangalore, 21st March 1791, G. O. C. C. 22d March 1791.	
1767	<i>Duff, —</i>	Colonel	Unknown,	Siege of Bangalore 21st March 1791; siege of Seringapatam 25th Jan. to 24th Feb. 1792, G. O. C. C. 22d March 1791.	
1780	<i>Campbell, Jno.</i>	Captain	Died 1810,	Reduction of Malacca, Amboyna, Banda, and Ternate, 1795, 1799.	
1780	<i>Conan, N. W.</i>	Captain	Died of the loss of a leg at the siege of Bangalore, 8th Mar. 1791,	Siege of Bangalore, 8th March, 1791.	
1781	<i>Jourdan, Jno.</i>	Captain	Killed at the siege of Seringapatam 4th May 1799,	Siege of Seringapatam, May 1799.	

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1779	Bell, Robert	General	Died 26th March 1844,	Assault of Carangpoo, 21st Jan. 1781; attack of the fortified pagoda of Chillumbrum, 20th June 1781; and shot through both thighs; taking of Tripasore, 19th August; battle of Sholinghur, 27th Sep.; besieged in the fort of Tripasore, Nov. 1781; at the forcing of the French lines at Ouddalore, 13th June 1783; at the battle with Tippoo's army, 1789; and slightly wounded; at the storming of Seringapatam, 4th May 1791, and struck by two nearly spent balls; battle of Malivelly 27th March 1799; commanded artillery from India on expedition to Egypt 1800 and 1801.		Medals for Seringapatam and Egypt.
1780	Clarke, Tredway	General	.....	Aid-de-camp to the Commandant of artillery with the army under Sir Hector Munro, Aug. 1780; under Sir Eyre Coote,		

*Age of Sir
20 Feb. 1810.*

1781	Burke, Urie	Captain	Died 16th Aug. 1804, Died 1st Jan. 1833,	1781; severely wounded at the pagoda of Chillumbrun, 20th June 1781; in the campaigns against Tipoo, 1790-91; sieges of Bangalore and Seringapatam, and different forts in Mysore; siege and capture of Pondicherry 1793.	G. O. C. C. 29th November 1803.	Medals for Egypt.
1782	Scott, James George ..	Major Gen.	Died 1st Oct. 1842,	Battle of Argaum 28th November 1803; wounded, Commissary of Ordnance in the expedition to Egypt, 1800 and 1801.	G. O. C. C. 8th Sep. 1800.	
1787	Sinclair, Sir John Bt.	Lieut. Gen.	Retired 15th Aug. 1821; died 1st June 1849, Died 12th May, 1821,	Attack of Hooley and Sirhiny, 22d April 1800; Affair of Pandalum S. Polyars, 1801-2	G. O. C. C. 18th January 1818,	Companion of the Bath.
1788	Croodill, John	Lieut. Col.	Invalided 16th Oct. 1821; died 9th June 1831, Died 4th Jan. 1804,	Battle of Seethuldee; battle and capture of Nagpore, Dec. 1817, Battle of Argaum, 28th November 1803, and wounded: battle of Ashtee, 20th Feb. 1818; siege of Sholapore, 9th to 15th May 1818, Capture of Bourbon 1810.	G. O. C. C. 29th Nov. 1803, and 15th March 1818.	
1789	Taynton, John	Lieut. Col.	Drowned at sea, 21st Oct. 1814,	Siege of Ahmednuggur, 9th to 11th Sep. 1803; battle of Argaum 28th Nov. 1803.	G. O. C. C. 29th November 1803.	
1790	Bauman, Michael	Captain		Commissary of Ordnance at capture of Bourbon, 1810,		
1791	Ross, David	Major				

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Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1791	<i>Steel, George</i>	Captain	Killed in action at Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	Battle of Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	G. O. G. 30th October 1803.	
1791	<i>Fowler, Robert</i>	Captain	Killed in action at Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	Battle of Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	G. O. G. 30th October 1803.	
1792	<i>Limond, Sir James Kt.</i>	Major Gen.	Died 4th Aug. 1840.	Battle of Malivelly, 27th March 1799; with the cavalry division under General Floyd during the Mysore war; expedition to Egypt in 1800 and 1801; with the army of Bear and Candeleish in Dec. 1803; at several sieges in 1804 and 1805; capture of the Isle of France in 1810; Witteveen-eden and fort Cornelis in Java in 1811, and expedition to Palembang 1811, Witteveen, 10th Aug. 1811; Fort Cornelis, 20th Aug. 1811; commanded the artillery at Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; siege of Talneir 20th February 1818.	Despatch, Palembang, 29th April 1811.	Knighted; Companion of the Bath; Medals for Seringapatam and Egypt.
1794	<i>Noble, John</i>	Lieut. Col.	Died 16th July, 1827.	Witteveen, 10th Aug. 1811; Fort Cornelis, 20th Aug. 1811; commanded the artillery at Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; siege of Talneir 20th February 1818.	Despatches 11th and 24th Aug. 1811; G. O. G. C. 22d December 1817; G. O. G. C. 28th February 1818.	Companion of the Bath.

1795 <i>Weldon, Ant.</i>	Lieut. Col.	Retired 16th Jan. 1824,	Battle and capture of Nagpore 19th to 24th Dec. 1817; siege of Asseghur from 17th Mar. to 9th April 1819, and wounded,	G. O. G. 29th Nov. 1803.	India medal for Nagpore.
1797 <i>Lindsay, Hen.</i>	Lieutenant	Killed in action at Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	Siege of Seringapatam, May 1799; served with Colonel Shaw's detachment, ordered to besage Gooty; served with a detachment of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in the pursuit and overthrow of Dhoondiah 1818.	.....	Medal for Seringapatam.
1797 <i>Pearse, W. G.</i>	Maj. Genl.	Died 26th Feb. 1840,	Battle of Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	.....
1797 <i>Griffith, Chas.</i>	Lieutenant	Killed in action at Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	Battle of Assaye, 23d Sep. 1803.	.....
1798 <i>Court, Major Harcourt</i>	Major	Retired 25th May 1810,	Capture of Ambeyna, 16th Feb. 1810, Ternate and the Moluccas, 1810.	G. O. G. 2d May 1810.	
1798 <i>Showers, E. M. G.</i>	Lt. Genl.	.....	Served with General Stewart's grand army, Col. Moneypanny's force, and Brig. General Malcolm's force; present at the affair of Muggeraul, Western Ghauts.		
1798 <i>Hopkinson, Sir Chas.</i>	Lt. Col.	Retired 12th Sep. 1829,	Burmese war; capture of Donabew, 25th March 1825; Nampadee, 2d Dec. 1825; Promie 19th January 1826,	Despatch 2d April 1825; do. 3d Dec. 1825; do. 20th June 1826; G. O. C. C. 9th Sept. 1829,	Companion of the Bath; Knighted; India medal for Ava.

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Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1798	<i>Cleveland Sam.</i>	Lt. Col.	Retired 12th Sep. 1809.	Capture of Bourbon and Isle of France 1810.		
1798	<i>Macintosh, Jno. Jas.</i>	Lt. Col.	Retired in 1825,	Siege of Talneir, 20th Feb. 1817, siege of Chanda, 11th to 20th May 1819.	G. O. 28th Feb. 1817; G.O.G. 28th June 1819.	
1798	Burton, Wm. Martin...	Lt. Genl.	.....	Travancore war 1809; campaign Malwa, 1810; Ava 1824; capture of Rangoon and Kengone.	.....	India medal for Ava.
1798	<i>Morison, Sir Wm.</i>	Maj. Genl.	Died 15th May 1851,	Affair of Pandahm, S. Polygars, 1801-02; Mahratta campaign, 1815 to 1817; battle of Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817, Battle and capture of Nagpore, Dec. 1817.	G. O. C. C. 28th Apr. 1815; G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1815, and 31st March 1818.	Knight Commander of the Bath.
1799	<i>Poignand, W. G.</i>	Captain	Died 10th June 1820,	Siege of Sasselgaum in Candesh		
1799	<i>Purvis Hugh</i>	Lieutenant	Killed in blowing open a gate at Sasselgaum, 8th Oct. 1804,	8th Oct. 1804.		
1800	<i>Gresham, G. J.</i>	Major	Died of fatigue, 20th May, 1819,	Battle and capture of Nagpore Dec. 1817, and slightly wounded; siege of Chandalah from 11th to 20th May 1819.	G. O. G. 18th June, 1819.	

1803 Cullen, Wm.	Lt. Genl.		Employed with the Hyderabad subsidiary force in Candesh in 1805, and 1806; commanded a brigade of 6 pdrs. with the 2d cavalry and 7th N. I. in pursuit of a large body of Mah-rattas in 1805, capturing four guns and the baggage; with the expedition against the Isles of France and Bourbon in 1810; present at the attack and capture of St. Denis in the Island of Bourbon, July 1810, served with the force employed against Kurnool in 1816.		
1803 Frith, Jas. Hen.	Lt. Col.	Died 23d March, 1829,	Travancore war, 1806; northern division 1811; Mahratta war 1816 to 1818; battle of Ash-tee, 20th Feb. 1818; sieges of Malligaum and Asseerghur from 17th March to 9th April 1818, and wounded at the latter place by the explosion of a magazine.	G. O. C. C. 15th Mar. 1818,	Companion of the Bath.
1803 Ruygerd, H. T.	Captain	Died 24th June 1824,	Action of Djoccarta, 20th June 1812; battle of Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; siege of Tal-neir, 20th Feb. 1818,	G. O. C. C. 21st June, 1812; G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1817; G. O. C. C. 28th Feb. 1818,	
1803 Bonner, J. G.	Captain	Retired 4th July, 1829,	Siege of Talneir, 20th Feb. 1818,	G. O. C. C. 28th Feb. 1818,	Bt. Lt. Colonel.

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1804	<i>Bethune, Sir Hugh Lindsay, Bart.</i>	Captain	Retired 1st Sept. 1822; died 19th Feb. 1851,	Organised the artillery in Persia; carried off his six brass guns, which had been captured in his absence, from the front of the whole Russian line, civil war in Persia in 1834; took Zuli Sultham prisoner, enabling the Shah to return in triumph to his capital.	Despatch from British Envoy in Persia 6th May, 1835.	Created a Baronet, Persian rank of General or Amerr-i-tope-khan; gold medal of fidelity, (Persian.)
1804	<i>Marnell, J.</i>	Captain	Died 17th November 1824,	Battle of Kirkee, 5th Nov. 1817; battle and capture of Poona, 15th to 17th Dec. 1817; See-tabuldee, 27th Nov. 1817, and wounded; battle and capture of Nagpore, 19th to 24th Dec. 1817.	G. O. C. C. 14th Dec. 1817.	
1804	<i>Munro, E. S.</i>	Lieutenant	Died 16th January 1814,	Wittevreeden, 10th Aug. 1811; Fort Cornelis, 20th Aug. 1811; and lost an arm at the latter place.		
1805	<i>Paske, Thos. Theoph.</i>	Lt. Col.	Retired 15th Oct. 1838,	Koapore; siege of Kittoor Dec. 1824.		
1805	<i>Abdy, Jas. Nich.</i>	Lt. Col.	Invalided 27th Nov. 1838,	Capture of Bourbon 1810; attack of the French lines at	Orders on the capture of Bourbon.	

1806 <i>Aldwinkle, Fred.</i>	Lieutenant	Retired 21st Nov. 1844, Died of wounds received on board H. M. S. <i>Nereide</i> , 24th Aug. 1810, Died 8th July 1821,	Port Louis, Isle of France, 1810. Capture of Bourbon 1810.		
1806 <i>Puggenpohl, Paul</i>	Captain		Battle and capture of Nagpore, 1817, Campaign against Nowajee Naig, 1818-19; siege of Nowah, Jan. 1819.	G. O. C. C. 18th Jan. 1818.	
1806 <i>Ketchen, Jas.</i>	Colonel				
1806 <i>Black, C. W.</i>	Captain	Killed in action at Kittoor, 23d Oct. 1824, Retired 20th Dec. 1839,	Djocarta, 20th June 1812; Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; Kittoor, 22d Oct. 1824, Sieges of Singhur, Poorunder, Woessatah, Sholapore and Sattoor; commanded Madras artillery in Arracan in 1824; present at the affair of Mahattee, and capture of Arracan, 1824, and 26, Present at most of the actions in the Burmese war in 1824, 25, and 26, Vizianagram district 1818, Pa-looncha and Budrachellum 1813; Kurnool, 1813, 1814; Army of reserve, 1815; pursuit of the Pindaries, 1816.	G. O. C. C. 21st June 1812; G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1817.	India Medal for Ava.
1806 <i>Murray, And. Sam.</i>	Lt. Col.	Retired 20th Mar. 1839; died about 1846, Died 7th Oct. 1849,		Despatch 8th Dec. 1824.	
1806 <i>Derville, Fred.</i>	Colonel				
1806 <i>Dennett, Thos.</i>	Captain	Invalided died 6th Jan. 1826,	Battle of Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817.	G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1817.	

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1809	Hunter, Nath.....	Captain	Died 7th May 1827.	Battle of Mahidpore 21st Dec. 1817; battle of Nagpore, 16th Dec. 1817; siege of Chandah, May 1819	G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1817; G. O. C. C. 18th Jan. 1818; G. O. C. C. 18th June 1819.	
1809	Gamage, J ^{no} . Jas.....	Captain	Died 27th Sept. 1826.	Battle of Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; wounded; Burmese war 1824 to 1826.	G. O. C. C. 22d Dec. 1817.	
1809	Kenner, T. Y. B.	Captain	Died 11th June 1827.	Burmese war 1824 to 1826; capture of Martaban, 29th Oct. 1824; Panlang, 19th Feb. 1825; Donabaw, 7th March 1825, and subsequent operations.	Despatch 30th Oct. 1824; despatch 24th Feb. 1825.	
1810	Montgomerie P.....	Colonel		Pindarrie campaign, 1814, 15, and 16; Mahratta war 1817, 1818; in an affair with the Pindarries in 1816; battle of Nagpore, 16th Dec. 1817; siege and capture of Nagpore, 24th Dec. 1817; siege of Chandah 1818; Burmese		Companion of the Bath; Aid-de-camp to the Queen; India medal with two bars for Nagpore and Ava; China Medal.

				<p>war 1821, 25, and 26; capture of Rangoon, 11th May 1824; attack of stockades in the vicinity of Rangoon 28th May and 3d June 1824; repulse of the attack on the lines at Rangoon, 11th July 1824; defence of the Great pagoda, 1st to 5th Dec. 1824; attack of the enemy's entrenched position, 15th Dec. 1824; capture of Donabew, March; and Promme, April, 1825; entrenched positions before Promme, 1st to 5th Dec. 1825; storm of Mel-down, 18th Jan. 1826; Paghman-mew, 9th Feb. 1826; China war 1840, 41, 42; capture of Chusan, 5th July 1840; operations on Canton river 1841; Ningpo, 16th March 1842; and wounded; Tse-kee, and heights of Segao, 15th and 16th March 1843; capture of Chapoo, 18th May, Woosung, 16th and Shangao, 19th June; assault of Ching-keang-foo, 21st July; operations before Nanking, and in the Yangtse-keang river, August and Sept. 1842.</p>	<p>Despatch, dated Patanagoh, 20th Jan. 1826.</p>	
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Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1810	Conran, George,	Colonel	.....	Pindarrie campaign 1814 to 1817; Mahratta campaign 1817 and 1818; siege of Asseerghur, April 1819; employed with Jaulnah light field force in the Southern Mahratta country during the siege of Kiltor, from November 1824 to March 1825.		
1810	Coul, Alex. D.	Lieutenant	Died 5th Nov. 1818,	Battle and capture of Nagpore 19th to 24th Dec. 1817; and severely wounded.		
1810	Lewis, W. F.	Captain	Died 11th Dec. 1825,	Siege of Badamee 15th to 17th Feb. 1818; siege of Belgaum, 20th Feb. to 10th March 1818; Burmese war from 11th May 1824 to 11th Dec. 1825.		
1810	Bond, Fred.	Lt. Col.	Retired 23d Nov. 1848,	Southern Mahratta country from Sept. 1812 to May 1814; Pindarrie campaign 1815; Burmese war 1824, 25, 26; capture of Rangoon, 11th May 1824; capture of nine stockades, Oct. 1824; Panlang,		India Medal for Aya.

1810 <i>Biddle, Thomas</i> ,			Oct. 1824; Defence of Shui Dagon Pagoda Dec. 1824; stockades of Kokan, 15th Dec. 1824; second Nanning expedition 1832; defence of Dattoo Membangin, 3d May 1832; capture of Taboo, 15th June 1832; expedition against Kurnool 1839; affair of Zorapore, 18th October 1839.	Brigade Orders 3d May 1832; Brigade Orders 15th June 1832; Field Orders 18th Oct. 1839.
1810 <i>Lamb, John</i> ,	Retired 4th Oct. 1839, Died Aug. 1824.		Stiege of Kittoor, November and December 1824. Operations in Arracan in 1824; action on the Pudo hills and capture of Arracan.	.....
1810 <i>Ley, John Morgan</i> ,	Retired 31st Dec. 1842,		Kurnool in 1815; Pindaree and Mahratta campaigns 1815 to 1818; battle and capture of Nagpore, Dec. 1817; siege of Malligaum, 17th May to 13th June 1815; siege of Asseerghur, April 1816, in the Southern Mahratta country, 1817; capture of Dharwar, 1817; sieges of Singhur, Poorunder, Wassoot-ah, and Sholapoor; battles of Sassoor and Sholapoor.	India Medal for Nagpore.
1810 <i>Potwéle, Rich. Graves</i> Captain	Retired 10th Sept. 1838,		With the Army of Reserve 1815; in the Southern Mahratta country, 1817; capture of Dharwar, 1817; sieges of Singhur, Poorunder, Wassoot-ah, and Sholapoor; battles of Sassoor and Sholapoor.	Division Orders 19th June 1815 and 1819.
1811 <i>Nodde, Thomas J.</i> , ...	Lieutenant Died 13th Oct. 1818,		Battle of Mahidpore 21st Dec. 1817.	
1811 <i>King, Edward</i> ,	Lieutenant Died 12th Nov. 1818,		Battle and capture of Nagpore Dec. 1817.	

Tabular View Continued.

Reason of Appointment	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1811	<i>Chisholm, William</i>	Lieutenant	Killed in action at Corygaum, 1st Jan. 1818,	Battle of Corygaum, 1st Jan. 1818, Employed with Col. Thompson's force in 1814; with the army of Reserve, 1815; with the army of the Deccan 1817; pursuit of Bajee Rao and Appa Saib; battle of Mahidpore, 21st Dec. 1817; siege of Taher 27th Feb. 1818; siege of Jilpy Aunnair 1819; siege of Asseerghur, April 1819; employed in the Southern Mahratta country with the Jaulnah light field force, during the siege of Kittoor from Nov. 1824 to March 1825,	.....	India Medal for Mahidpore.
1812	<i>Dickinson, John</i>	Captain	Dismissed 22d December 1824,	Burmese war 1825, and 1826; capture of Sitang, 11th Jan. 1826,	Brigade Orders 12th Jan. 1826.	
1812	<i>Symes, Geo. Fred.</i>	Captain	Retired 28th May 1832, died 1851,	Burmese war 1824, and 1825; capture of Rangoon 11th	Despatch 24th Feb. 1825.	

1812 <i>Hosmer, Charles</i>	Lt. Col.	Invalided 13th July 1845,	May 1824; capture of P'anglang, 19th Feb. 1825, and severely wounded. Maharratta war, 1817, 18, and 19; siege and capture of Nagpore, and battle of Nagpore, Dec. 1817; siege and capture of Chandah, May 1819, Attack of Kittoor 23d Oct. 1824.	.....	India Medal for Nagpore.
1812 <i>Search, Richard</i>	Lieutenant	Died 5th November 1824 of wounds received in action at Kittoor, 23d October 1824,			
1812 <i>Ston, Rich. Somner</i> , ...	Captain	Retired 5th October 1838,	Mahratta war from 1817 to 1819; battle of Mahidpore, 21st December 1817; capture of Raungoon 11th May 1824; repulse of the attack on the lines at Raungoon, 11th July 1824; defence of the Shindagon Pagoda from 1st to 5th Dec. 1824; capture of Donabew, March, and of Promé, April 1825; attack of the entrenched positions before Promé from 1st to 5th Dec. 1825; storm of Mallovn, 18th Jan. 1826; Pagahm-mew, 9th Feb 1826; commanded artillery with the Goorg field force April 1834,	.....	India medal with two bars for Mahidpore and Ava.

Appendix

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1813	Blundell, Frederick ..	Lt. Col.	.....	Siege of Kurnool 1815; Maharratta war, 1817, and 1818; battle of Mahidpore, 21st December 1817; siege of Tal-neir, 27th Feb. 1818; China war, 1840; 41. and 42; capture of Shanghai, 1st July 1840; storm of Ching-keang-foo, 21st July 1842; operations before Nanking 1842; commanded artillery against Goolburgah, 1848, Commanded artillery with General Lang's force in 1818; field service in Mysore, from 11th April to 27th May 1837. With the Mysore Reserve during the Pindarie war in 1817; employed with the Jaulnah light field force in the Southern Mahratta country during the siege of Kitor from November 1824 to March 1825; commanded the	Despatch 21st July 1842,	Companion of the Bath; India Medal for Mahidpore; China Medal.
1813	Wynch, John.....	Lt. Col.	Retired 22d Aug. 1848,			
1813	Taylor, Cortlandt	Lt. Col.	Invalided 28th August 1846,		Despatch, April 7th 1834; Artillery Detachment Order 24th April 1824.	

1814 <i>Aldritt, John</i>	Captain	Retired 12th Sep. 1838,	artillery at the attack of the Huggala Ghant in Coorg, April 1834, 1824, and 1825; capture of Raangoon, 11th May 1824; attack of Kalkoo stockades; commanded artil- lery at defence of Kemendine from 1st to 9th Dec. 1824,	.....	India Medal for Ava.
1814 <i>Shirreff, Aeneas</i>	Lt. Col.	.....	Pursuit of the Pindaries, 1816 and 1817; pursuit of the Peishwah, 1818 and 1819; battle and siege of Sholapore, 1818; siege of Copaul Droog, May 1819.		
1815 <i>Hamond, Peter</i>	Lt. Col.	.....	Commanded artillery at Aden during attack by the Arabs in Aug. 1846.		
1816 <i>Hyslop, Arch. Geddes</i> ..	Lt. Col.	Retired 9th May 1849,	Mahratta campaign 1818 and 1819; siege of Asseeghur, 1819; Kolapore, and Ne- pance, 1825; siege of Kittoor, Dec. 1825.		
1817 <i>Forod, Henry Stilles</i> ..	Lt. Col.	Commanded a brigade of guns at Bypeoor under Lieutenant Colonel Agnew, C. B. from Dec. 1818 to April 1821; Brigadier Commanding artil- lery, 2d Burmese war 1822; capture of Raangoon 12th April 1852, taking of Promé, 9th October 1852.	General Godwin's Despatch 18th Ap. 1852. G. O. G. G. 28th April 1852.	

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Tabular View Continued.

Service of	NAME S.	Rank attained in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1817	<i>Dighton, Dav. Ben.</i>	Lieutenant	Killed in action at Kiltoor, 23d October 1824.	Attack of Kiltoor, 23d October 1824.		
1819	<i>Alcock, George</i>	Lt. Col.	.....	Burmese war, from 11th May to Nov. 1824; capture of Rangoon 11th May 1824; attack upon several stockades in the vicinity of Rangoon; slightly wounded at the taking of a stockade near Kermendine,	.....	India Medal for Ava.
1819 1820	<i>Campbell, Matthew</i>	Captain	Died 4th Dec. 1831.	Nugger campaign in April 1831.		
	<i>Byam, Adol. Elizabeth</i> Captain	Captain	Died 23d Nov. 1841,	Part of the Burmese war; Coorg campaign 1834; commanded a detachment of Nizam's cavalry in the Goom-soor war, 1836, '37.	G. O. G. 14th March 1837.	
1821	<i>Patterson, Jno. Clement</i>	Captain	Died 8th Oct. 1831,	Burmese war 1825 and 1826; attack of Sittung Jan. 1826.		
1821	<i>Amsinck, Eames</i>	Lt. Colonel	.....	Field service in Bundelcund from 4th Oct. 1842 to 26th April 1843.		
1821	<i>Middlecoat, George</i>	Captain	Died from fatigue, 14th Feb. 1845,	Arracan, 1824, 1825; capture of Arracan, 1825; southern	Brigade orders 20th Sept. and 9th Oct.	

1821 <i>Onslow, Geo. Walton</i>	Major	Died from his horse falling with him when in pursuit of the enemy, as a Brigadier in the Nizam's army. 30th April 1849.	Mahratta country 1844, 1845; siege of Samnughur, 13th Oct. 1844; siege of Buddughur, 10th Nov. 1844; siege of Furnalalla and Powenghur, 1st Dec. 1844. Rangoon from May 1821 to May 1825; capture of Rangoon 11th May 1824; defence of white-house picquet, 5th Dec. 1824; capture of Panlang, 19th Feb. 1825; action of Kulum, 30th April 1849. Employed with the Jaulnah light field force in the southern Mahratta country during the siege of Kittoor from Nov. 1824 to March 1825; Burmese war from 5th Aug. 1825 to March 1826; first Nanning expedition in 1831; affairs of Kalama, 7th Aug.; retreat from Mullikei, 10th Aug.; Kalama, 10th Aug.; defence of Sungai Patyie from 10th to 24th Aug. 1831; second Nanning expedition in 1832; Priggi-to-Dada 16th April; Bukit Seboosa, 22d May; Bangkok Marjit stockades; and lines of Taboo, 15th June 1832; contusion on left thigh at Bukit Seboosa, 22d May.	1844; division orders 14th October 1844; artillery orders, 2d Dec. 1844. Despatch, 24th Feb. 1825; Resident's letter, 7th March 1842, and May 1849. Brigade orders 22d May 1832. Brigade orders 15th June 1832.	India Medal for Ava.
1821 <i>Begbie, Peter James</i>	Major	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1821	Gells, Thomas Edmund	Captain	Died 24th Dec. 1845,	Burmese war; capture of Rangoon, 11th May 1824; attack on the lines at Rangoon, 1st to 9th Dec. 1824; Promote, 3d Dec. 1825; Mellow, Jan. 1826; Fagahm-new February 1826; Goomsoor, 1836; Kurnool field force, 24th August to 13th November 1839,	G. O. G. 14th March 1837; division orders 9th Nov. 1839.	
1822	Baldwin, John Timins	Captain	Died 11th April 1846,	Attack of Bulourgie 20th and 21st Sept. 1841.		
1822	Back, John	Major	.....	Kolapore campaign 1826; Chinese war; capture of Ching-hae; storming of Ching-keang foo, 21st July 1842; commanding Madras artillery 2nd Burmese war 1842, capture of Rangoon 12th Ap. 1852,	Despatch from Major Blundell, 22d July 1842.	Medal for China.
1822	Ball, Jas. Geo. Berkley	Captain	Retired 3d Jan. 1841,	Burmese war from the end of 1825 to February 1826; Coorg campaign April 1834,	Artillery detachment orders, 23d April 1834,	India Medal for Ava.
1822	Fishe, Nath. Hill	Major	.....	Kurnool, Sept. and Oct. 1839.		

1822	Miller, Wm. Henry.....	Major	.....	Nugur field force 1831; present in the affairs of 23d and 30th April, and 2d and 15th May 1831, and on every occasion when the force was engaged.	Despatch 22d Feb. 1841,	Medal for China.
1824	Hall, George.....	Captain	Retired 3d Jan. 1841,	Nepaunce, March 1841; Chinese war; capture of Shang-hae; storming of Ching-keang foo; and operations before Nanking, 1842,		
1824	Anstruther, Philip.....	Capt. and Lt. Colonel	.....	Chinese war; capture of Chusan, 5th July 1840; kidnapped by the Chinese; Canton river, March to June 1841; heights of Canton; Amoy; 2d capture of Chusan; Ching-hae; Ningpo; Ching-keang-foo, and Nanking; <i>amateur</i> at Chilianwallah, 18th June 1849; Googelat 21st February 1850; and Kafir war 1851, Rangoon November 1852,	Despatches to Bengal and Madras Government 28th May 1841; despatch 3d Oct. 1841,	Companion of the Bath; Brevet Lt. Colonel and Medal for China.
1824	Moore, Richard Cornwallis.....	Capt. and Major	Rangoon, from close of 1825 to February 1826; Chinese war; Canton, 15th March and 25th May 1841; capture of Amoy; Chusan; Ching-hae; Ningpo; Heights of Segson; Chapoo; Shang-hae; Woosung; Ching-keang-foo; and operations before Nanking.	Despatch 18th March 1841,	Companion of the Bath; Brevet Major; Medal for China; India Medal for Ava.

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Season of Appointment	NAMES.	Rank attained in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honours.
1824	Burgoyne, Frederick,...	Capt. and Major	.....	Rangoon from close of 1825 to February 1826; commanded artillery at the capture of Baidamee 21st Feb. 1841; second Rangoon war, 31st Aug. 1852,	Despatch 22d Feb. 1841.	Indian Medal for Ava.
1824	Rolland, Chas. Wm...	Captain	Died 7th June 1847,	Present at several affairs in Kimmey, 1841; affair of Zorapore, 18th Oct. 1839.		
1824	Watts, Montague,....	Capt. and Major	.....	Expedition under Col. Dowker in 1841.		
1825	Oakes, Aug. Frederic,...	Bt. Major	Died of <i>coup-de-sol</i> 12th April 1852,	Second Burmese war; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852,	Major Back's despatch 17th April 1852; Genl. Godwin's despatch 18th April 1852, G. O. G. G. 28th April 52; G. O. G. 11th May 52, artillery orders 10th May 1852.	

1825 Balfour, George,.....	Captain and Major	Adoni, 1839; Zorapore, 18th Oct. 1839; Chinese war; capture of Chusan, 5th July 1840; operations of Canton river, March to May 1841; capture of Anoy; recapture of Chusan, and Ting-hae, 1st Oct.; Ching-hae, and Ning-po, 6th and 10th Oct. 1841; repulse of night attack on Ningpo, 10th March 1842; Tszze-ke, and heights of Szeao, 15th and 16th March 1842; capture of Chapoo, 18th May; Woosung, and Shang-hae, 18th and 21st June; storming of Ching-keang-foo, 21st July; operations before Nanking, Aug. and Sept. 1842, Coorg campaign, April 1834; affairs of Stony nullah and Stony river April 1834; second Burmese war, 1852; capture of Kangoon, 12th April 1852, A. D. O. 24th April 1834; Genl. Godwin's despatch, 18th April 1852; G.O.G. 28th April 1852, Major Back's despatch 17th Ap. 1852.	Despatch 18th Oct. 1839; despatch 25th July 1842.	Brevet Major, and Medal for China.
1825 Montgomery, Hugh,....	Captain and Major	Died at Calcutta 4th June 1852, from disease contracted in 2d Burmese war, Coorg campaign, April 1834; affair of Kamasavmy Cunty, and taking of two small stock-ades, Bisley field force, 10th April to 1st June 1837.	A. D. O. 24th April 1834; Genl. Godwin's despatch, 18th April 1852; G.O.G. 28th April 1852, Major Back's despatch 17th Ap. 1852.	
1825 Brice, Edward,.....	Captain		A. D. O. 24th April 1834.	
1825 Benceford, Jas. Fower,	Captain	Retired 25th Mar. 1851,		

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1825	Denman, Edm. H. F...	Lieutenant	Died 15th Feb. 1836,	Coorg campaign; attack of the Huggalghant, 6th April 1834,	Letter from Captain Taylor, 6th April 1834.	
1825	Orr, Wm. Adam.....	Captain	.....	On field service with H. M. the Nizam's troops, Jan. 1847; attack and surrender of the fort of Kandhar; field service against the Rohillas, May 1849; affair of Gowrie, and wounded.		
1825	Salter, J. H.....	Lieutenant	Died 8th August 1831,	Nuggur campaign, May to 8th Aug. 1831.		
1826	Mawdesley, Jno. Edw.	Captain	.....	Coorg campaign 1834; affairs of Hebballey; Ramasawmy Cundy; and Harringee, April 1834; before Bowayee, 1841,	A. D. O. 24th April 1834.	
1826	Cooke, Charles John,	Captain	.....	On field service from 11th April to 27th May 1837; second Burmese war, 1852, capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852; capture of Promé, 9th Oct. 1852,	Major Back's despatch, 17th April 1852.	

1827 Black, Bladen West...	Captain	.....	Kolapore field force, 15th Oct. 1844 to 16th May 1845; siege of Purnalla and Powen-gnur,	A. O. 2d Dec. 1844.
1827 Congreve, H. F.....	Captain	.....	Goomsoor campaign 1836, 37; present in several affairs and skirmishes; valley of Gotchap; Dora-passes; Berasingy; between Chalee and Galaree; Counghee Ghaut.	
1827 Timins, John K. B.....	Lieutenant	Died 21st Dec. 1841,	Coorg campaign, April 1834,	A. D. O. 24th April 1824.
1828 Gabbett, Wm. M.....	Captain and Major,	Kurnool field force 1839; affair of Zorapore; Aid-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, Chinese war; capture of Chusan, 5th July 1840; Canton, 25th May 1841; Amoy, 26th Aug. 1841; second capture of Chusan, 1st Oct. 1841; Ching-chae, 10th Oct.; Ningpo, 13th Oct. 1841; Chapoo, 18th May 1842; Nan-king and Yang-tse-kiang river, Aug. and Sept. 1842; Aid-de-camp to Lord Gough in the Punjaub, 1848, 49; Wuzerabad, 1st and 2d Dec. 1848; Ramnagur, 3d Dec. 1848; Chilianwallah, 13th Jan. 1849; Gojerat, 21st Feb. 1849; pursuit of the Affghans to Peshuvar and Jumrood,	Despatch 18th Mar. 1841,
				Brevet Major and Medal for China.

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Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1828	Lawford, Henry.....	Captain	.....	Second Nanning expedition; Priggi-to-Datus, 16th April 1832; defence of the camp at Dattoo Membangin, 2d May, and Bukit Seboosa, 22d May 1832.	Brigade orders 2d and 22d May 1832.	
1828	Barrow, J. L.....	Captain	.....	Commissary of ordnance during Chinese war; affairs on Canton river, March to June 1841; heights of Canton; Amoy; Chusan; Ching-hae, and Ningpo, 1839; affair of Zornool, 18th Oct. 1839.	.....	Medal for China.
1828	Gunthorpe, J. A.....	Captain	.....	Second Rangoon war, Aug. 1852; capture of Promé, 9th October 1852.	.....
1829	Mein, J. D.....	Captain	.....	Chinese war; capture of Ching-keang-foo, and operations before Nanking.	.....	Medal for China.
1829	Kinhead, Richard.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Coorg campaign, April 1834; skirmishes of Hebballoy; and Ramasawny Cundy; and Haringhee; in March 1842	.....
1829	Balmain, Jas. Geo.....	Bt. Captain	.....		

1829 Selby, George,.....	Bt. Captain	.....	commanded a battery of Nizam's artillery against the Ghurry of Amencapett; against the fort of Mirchair, June 1842; against the Ghurry of Rai-mhow, 1st Dec. 1850; against the fort of Dharoor, Jan. and Feb. 1851,	Resident's Orders, March 1842; June 1852; Dec. 1850; Feb. 1841.	
1829 Austin, F.,.....	Lieutenant	Died 24 May 1839.	Golcondah Zemindary, May 1846; Goomsoor, 1847.		
1829 Grubb, Wm. Hen.,.....	Bt. Captain	Retired, 2d Aug. 1848,	Goomsoor campaign 1836. of Kolapore campaign, 1845; siege of Munohur and Munsutosh, 1845.	Arty. Orders, 28th Jan. 1845.	
1829 Vardon, F. C.,.....	Bt. Captain	.....	First and second Goomsoor campaigns from 10th March 1836 to 1st March 1837.		
1830 Stevens, Wm. B.,.....	Bt. Captain	Retired 15th Mar. 1852,	Insurrection in Mangalore in 1837.		
1830 Macintyre, And. Wm.,.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Chinese war; capture of Ching-hae; and Ching-keang-foo; operations before Nanking.	.....	Medal for China.
1831 Foulis, Arch.,.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Coorg campaign, April 1834; Stony river; first and second Goomsoor campaigns; Chinese war; capture of Chusan; Chuenpee Bogue forts; Canton; Amoy; recapture of Chusan; capture of Ching-keang-foo; second Rangoon war, 31st Aug. 1852.	Despatch 18th Mar. 1841.	Medal for China.
1831 Little, Rich. Rosden,.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Chinese war; capture of Chusan.	.....	Medal for China.

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1832	Scott, John David.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Brigade Major of artillery, second Burmese war; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852, Goomsoor campaign, 1836.	Major Back's despatch; 17th April 1852,	
1832	Bromley, Rich.....	2nd Lieut.	Killed in action 5th March 1836.	Kurnool campaign, 1839.	.....	Medal for China.
1835	Nuthall, F. G.	Bt. Captain	.....	Chinese war; Chuenpee, 7th Jan. 1841; Bogue forts, Feb. 1841; Napier and Howqua's forts, March 1841; heights of Canton; Ching-hae, and Chin-keang-foo, Expedition to China.	.....	Medal for China.
1835	Macpherson, Ron.....	Bt. Captain	.....	Kurnool field force, 24th Aug. to 26th Oct. 1839; affair of Zorapore, 18th Oct. 1839; Chinese war 1840 to 1842; capture of Chusan; Amoy; recapture of Chusan; Chuenpee; Ningpo; Segaoon; Chapoo; Woosung; capture of Ching-hae; storming of Chin-keang-foo; 2nd Rangoon	Despatch 21st July, 1842,	Medal for China.
1836	Baker, W. C. L.....	Bt. Captain	.....		

1836 <i>Buckle, Rand. C.</i>	Lieutenant	Died 17th April 1847,	war from 31st Aug. 1852 to Oct. 1st 1852, Kolapore campaign 1844 and 1845; siege of Munohur and Munsutosh,	Art. orders 28th Jan 1845.
1839 <i>Falls, And. Vance,</i>	Lieutenant	.....	Kolapore campaign, 21st Oct. 1844 to 8th May 1845; Bud-derghur, 10th Nov. 1844; Furnalila and Powenghur, 30th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1844; Munohur and Munsutosh, 25th to 27th Jan. 1845,	Art. orders, 25th Jan. 1845.
1839 <i>Purvis, C. A.</i>	Lieutenant	.....	Siege of Badamee, 9th and 10th June 1841, commanded artillery at Moulinein during 2nd Burmese war, 1852, repulse of 1200 Burmese, 26th May 1852, at Martaban,	Station orders, 10th June 1852, Letter from A. A. Genl. of the expedition. Letter from commr. Tenasserim provinces, 7th June 1852,
1840 <i>Molesworth, H. F.</i>	Lieutenant	.....	Operations before Canton, 25th May 1841; capture of Amoy, Chusan, and Ching-hae; repulse of night attack on Ningpo, heights of Seguen, and capture of Tse-kee; Woosung, Shiang-hae, Ching-keang-foo; operations before Nanking, Aug. 1842, and on the Zang-tse-keang river Sept. 1842.	Despatch 25th July 1842, Medal for China.
1840 <i>Grant, R. G. H.</i>	Lieutenant	.....	Field service Bundsecund, 4th Oct. 1842 to 26th April 1843; capture of hill fort of Heera-pore, 27th November 1842.	

Tubular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1841	Collingwood, C. T.	Lieutenant	.....	Served with the expedition to China.	.....	Medal for China.
1841	Waddell, C. D.	Lieutenant	.....	Served with the expedition to China.	.....	Medal for China.
1841	Stewart, Alex.	Lieutenant	.....	Chinese war from 12th March 1842 to 17th Jan. 1843, Wosung, Shan-hae, Ching-keang-foo, and operations before Nanking, Aug. 1842.	.....	Medal for China.
1841	Hicks, H. E.	Lieutenant	.....	Chinese war, Ching-keang foo, and operations before Nankin, Aug. 1842.	.....	Medal for China.
1841	Harrison, C. H.	Lieutenant	.....	Chinese war, 12th March to 29th Aug. 1842; operations before Nankin; Yang tse-keang river, and Ching-keang-foo, 1842; Ungood field force, 26th Feb. to 13th April 1847, and from 27th Nov. 1847 to 11th March 1848; capture of Hurlid-putterghur, 23d Jan. 1848; second Burmese war, 1852—capture of Rangoon, 12th Ap. 1848.	Major Back's despatch 17th April 1852.	

1841 Hitchins, B. C.	Lieutenant	.....	Second Burmese war, 1852— capture of Rangoon 12th April 1842; capture of Promé, 9th Oct. 1852.	Major Back's des- patch, 17th April 1852.
1841 Irving, E. M.	Lieutenant	Killed in action 1st Oct. 1844,	Siege of Samungbur, 1st Octo- ber 1844.	
1841 Taylor, J. W. F.	Lieutenant	.....	Second Burmese war 1852; cap- ture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852.	Major Back's des- patch, 17th April 1852.
1841 Smith, J. F.	Lieutenant	.....	Second Burmese war in Sept. 1852, and returned sick to Europe, Oct. 1852.	
1842 Laurie, W. F. B.	Lieutenant	.....	Ungool, 15th Jan. to 7th Feb. 1848; capture of Hurrith- putungbur, 23d Jan. 1848; second Burmese war, 1852; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1848.	
1842 Jones, Ar. Chauvel....	Lieutenant	.....	Buddergbur; Purnalla; Powen- ghur, 1844-45; siege of Rangna, 10th Dec. 1844; Passes of Sasseadroog; Mun- ghur and Munsuntosh, 25th Jan. 1845.	A. O. 28th Jan. 1848.
1842 Bishop, H. G.	Lieutenant	.....	Southern Mahratta campaign, Oct. 1844 to 1845; Budder- ghur Purnalla, Powengbur, Munchar and Munsuntosh Goolburgah, 1848,	A. O. 28th Jan. 1848.
1843 Jeffers, Jno.	Lieutenant	.....	Second Rangoon war from 31st August 1852.	

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Services.	Date of orders noticing Conduct.	Medals and other Honors.
1843	Robertson, J. R. J....	Lieutenant	.....	Second Burmese war from Aug. 1852; capture of Prome, 9th October 1852.		
1845	Magrath, J. R....	Lieutenant	.....	Served with Nizam's army at the affair of Buddra Chellum, 19th June 1849.		
1845	Blair, Jas.	Lieutenant	.....	Goolburghah, 1848.		
1846	Lawson, M. C.	2d Lieut.	.....	Goolburghah, 1848.		
1846	Bridge, Lionel	2d Lieut.	.....	Ungool 1847-48; second Burmese war, 1852; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852.		
1846	Baird, Jas. Smith....	2d Lieut.	.....	Staff officer of artillery at Moulmein; second Burmese war, 1852; at the repulse of 1,200 Burmese at Martaban, 26th May 1852.		
1847	Smith, Sd. Raby....	2d Lieut.	.....	Second Burmese war, July 1852; capture of Prome, 9th October 1852.		
1849	Peach, R. A.	2d Lieut.	.....	Second Burmese war Sep. 1852.		
1850	Blair, Gus. Fred....	2d Lieut.	.....	Second Burmese war; capture of Rangoon, 12th April, 1852; Prome, 9th October, 1852.	Major Back's despatch, 17th April 1852.	

1850 Lloyd, M. B. S.	2d Lieut.	.....	Second Burmese war, 1852 ; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852 ; Promé, 9th Oct. 1852.		
1850 Playfair, Fred. Lyon...	2d Lieut.	.....	Second Burmese war from 9th April to middle of May 1852 ; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852.		
1850 Onslow, Geo. Walton,	2d Lieut.	Second Burmese war, 1852 ; capture of Rangoon, 12th April 1852.		

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APPENDIX, No. 2.
Tabular View of the Services of the Officers of the Madras Artillery on Duties not connected with the Regiment.

Season of Appointment.	Rank.	NAMES.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Nature of Services.	Commendatory Orders.
1798	Lieut. Gen.	E. M. G. Showers,...	.....	Commanding Southern Division from 29th Jan. 1839 to 29th Jan. 1844.	
1798	Lieut. Gen.	W. M. Burton,.....	.....	Brigadier commanding Bangalore.	
1800	Major Gen.	Sir W. Morison, c. b. ...	Died 15th May 1851,	Instructor of artillery cadets 1801; Assistant Surveyor in Mysore, 1802-03; Depy. Secretary to the Military Board, 6th Oct. 1804 to 2d Jan. 1808; Military Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor, 14th Sept. to 24th Dec. 1807; Paymaster Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, 2d Jan. 1808; Secretary to Military Board, 18th Feb. 1809; Commissary General 9th Oct. 1810; Resident of Travancore, 19th April 1827; Commissioner in Mysore, Jan. 1834; Member of Supreme Council in India, 19th Nov. 1839 to 19th Nov. 1844; Member for Clackmannan and Ross shire, 1846 to 15th May 1851; one of the Judges of the great exhibition, London, 1851.	G. O. C. C. 31st March 1818; G. O. C. C. 19th April 1827; G. O. C. C. 19th Nov. 1839.
1803	Lieut. Gen.	W. Cullen,.....	.....	Appointed to fix tangent scales to the whole of the brass ordnance in the Madras Presidency, 644 pieces in number, in June 1817; completed in March 1823; Barometrical sections and levels in the Peninsula of Hindoostan.	Letter from Milty. Board to Government, 5th March 1822; Minutes of Consultation, 26th March 1822; letter

1803 Major	Watson, T. S.	Died 17th July 1830,	Military Paymaster at the Presidency, 1823-1830.	March 1822; suggested a new method of felling and removing teak timber in the Mysore forests, effecting a saving of upwards of 15 lacs of Rs. in 5 years, 1824; suggested and carried out a new plan of loading carts employed in transporting public stores, effecting a great saving; revised regulations for the employment of cattle in transporting stores, effecting a saving of 20,000 Rs. per annum, and the new plan for loading carts, effecting a saving of 40,000 Rs. in the Hyderabad and Nagpore Subsidiary forces; invented a new pattern gun carriage in 1831; Military Auditor General 1832; Commissary General Jan. 1834; Resident of Travancore, 11th Sept. 1840; effected a great saving in payment of Carnatic stipends in 1835 in the Warrant and Non-commissioned lists of the different arsenals in 1835; reformed abuses in the supply of hospital comforts in 1837; originated improvements in the stud department at Osoor in 1838, producing a better description of animal; introduced a reduction in the expenses of feeding the public elephants and camels in 1838.
1807 Lt. Col.	Murray, And. L.	Retired 20th Mch. 1839,	Assistant Secretary Military Board Deputy Secretary Military Board Secretary Military Board	from Inspector General of Civil Estimates, 2d April 1822; letter from Secretary to Government, 30th April 1822; letter from Secretary to Government, 2d November 1830; Minutes of Consultation, 26th Nov. 1830; letter from Military Board, 14th Feb. 1832; Minutes of Consultation, 28th Feb. 1832; letter from Court of Directors, 25th July 1832; letter from Military Board, 21st May 1833, and Minutes of Consultation, 14th May 1833, on the state of the Arsenal, Fort St. George; letter from Court of Directors, 3d July 1833, and 24th Oct. 1832, and 18th June 1828; letters from Court, 12th Aug. 1835; 8th June 1836; 21st Feb. 1838; 14th Mar. 1838; letter from Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Fort St. George, 28th Jan. 1847, and 17th Jan. 1848.
1809 Colonel	Denville, Frank.	Died 7th October 1849,	Acting Stipendiary Member Military Board, 27th Feb. 1844.	
1810 Captain	Mackenzie, D. H.	Retired 22d June 1836,	Rejoin of Nagpore's service from _____ to 1st June 1830.	

Tabular View Continued.

Season of Appointment.	Rank.	NAMES.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Nature of Services.	Commendatory Orders.
1815	Captain	Yolland, Robt. Sarrell.	Retired 10th June 1842.	H. H. the Nizam's service from August 1824 to January 1840.	Letters from Resident Hyderabad, 13th January 1840, 7th March 1842, July 1845; May 1846. Letters from Post Master General, 5th Aug. and 9th Sep. 1844.
1815	Lt. Col.	Hamond, Peter, ....	.....	Rajah of Nagpore's service from 18th Feb. 1823 to 1st June 1830.
1820	Captain	Eyam, A. E.	Died 23d November 1841,	Nizam's service from 1824 to 23d Nov. 1841; Private Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Commandant of a Rassalah of horse.	
1821	Major	Onslow, G. W.	Died 30th April 1849,	Nizam's service from 17th May 1826 to 30th April 1849; officiating Military Secretary to Resident of Hyderabad, July 1839,	
1821	.....	Begbie, P. J. ....	.....	Commissariat officer in the field, during the first Nanning campaign in 1831, and for part of the second in 1832; Acting Post Master at Trichinopoly from 1st March to 19th August 1844, on special duty; Acting Police Master at Trichinopoly for three months in 1844.
1821	Captain	Baylis, Thomas,	Invalided 12th Sep. 1837,	Cantonment Adjutant at Saint Thomas' Mount.	Letters from Post Master General, 5th Aug. and 9th Sep. 1844.
1823	Lieutenant	Goldingham, G. A.	Died 11th Oct. 1831,	Executive officer in the Straits, 1829.	
1823	Major	Whistler, T. K. ....	.....	Deputy Judge Advocate General Southern Division, 18th Aug. 1840 to 30th June 1851.
1824	Bt. Lt. Col.	Anstruther, P. C. Esq.	Secretary to Military Board 21st August 1849.	

1824 Bt. Major	Lavie, Tudor,.....	Assistant Secretary Military Board, 13th March 1832; Acting Deputy Secretary, 17th August 1832; Deputy Secretary, 17th Sept. 1832 to 15th Nov. 1832; Acting Secretary, 26th Sept. to 13th Nov. 1832; Acting Deputy Secretary, 16th Nov. 1832 to 4th Feb. 1833; Assistant Secretary, 5th Feb. 1833 to 19th Mar. 1836; Acting Deputy Secretary, 20th May 1836 to 10th Oct. 1836; Deputy Secretary, 11th Oct. 1836; Acting Secretary, 24th Feb. to 30th Dec. 1840; Secretary 28th Nov. 1843 to 20th Aug. 1849; Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, 7th March 1846.	Letter from Col. Montgomerie, c. n. 23d April 1845; letter from Major General Waugh, 27th Feb. 1843. Letter from His Excellency Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. and c. n.; letter from the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Aberdeen, x. r. and Foreign Secretary, 27th Feb. 1843, and 4th March 1845; letter from Court of Directors, 16th April 1845; letter from under Secretary, of State, 4th March 1845; letter from the Secretary to
1824 Bt. Major	Watts, Montague,.....	Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, 7th March 1846.	
1825 Bt. Major	Ward, William,.....	H. H. the Nizam's service, 8th Dec. 1837. Sent on a mission to Rhio in 1829; Cantonment Adjutant, Saint Thomas's Mount, 1832; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Army from Feb. 1834 to July 1835; sent on special duty to Hoonsoor in 1837 to report on the cattle department; one of the Agents for captured property in China from 1841 to 1844; one of the receivers of public monies under the Treaty of Nanking, 1842; Her Majesty's Consul at Shang-hae from December 1842 to Oct. 1846; Acting Stipendiary Member of the Military Board 6th Sept. 1849; Stipendiary Member of Military Board 1st Feb. 1861.	
1825 Captain	Montgomery, Hugh,.....	Died 4th June 1852.	Superintendent of Ashragam Division in Mysore, 2d Oct. 1835.
1825 Captain	Showers, E. S. G.		Aid de-camp to Major General Showers, Commanding Southern Division of the Army from 29th Jan. 1839 to 29th Jan. 1844.
1825 Captain	Loyd, W. K.		H. H. the Nizam's service, 26th Jan. 1839.

Tabular View Continued.

Reason of Appointment.	Rank attained to in the Regiment.	NAMES.	Nature and date of Casualty.	Nature of Services.	Commendatory Orders.
1825	Captain	Orr, W. A.....	.....	Aid-de-camp to Right Hon'ble Lord Elphinstone, G. C. B., Governor of Fort St. George, 1838, 16th May 1842; Nizam's service 16th May 1842.	the India Board, 7th March 1845; letter from Secretary to E. I. Company, 9th April 1845; despatch from under Secretary of State, 16th Jan. and 21st Dec. 1847; letters from Earl of Aberdeen, &c., 13th April 1847 and 23d April 1848; letter from Lieut. Genl. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, G. C. B. &c., 19th Feb. 1848.
1826 1826	Captain Captain	Gooke, J. C..... Gordon, W. Gosmo....	Retired 25th Sept. 1845.	Aid-de-camp to Officer Commanding Southern Division, 1st June 1831 to 30th June 1832; Acting Asst. Secretary, Military Board, 17th to 31st Aug. 1832; Sub-Assist. Commissary General, 26th Jan. 1836—28th Feb. 1837; Asst. Comy. Gen., 17th Feb. 1838 to 1842. Assistant Commissioner, Tenasserim Provinces from 25th April 1843 to 25th July 1846; Commandant of the local corps, and Police Magistrate at Moulemein.	
1827	Captain	Moore, John.....	Retired 26th Jan. 1849.	Acting Station Staff Officer Saint Thomas's Mount and joint magistrate of Chingleput in 16th Dec. 1846 to 14th Feb. 1849.	
1827	Captain	Gunn, G. M.....	.....	Appointed to survey the proposed rail road line to Walajahmugur from 2d May 1837 to 15th December 1839, barrack master of Fort Saint George, and Superintendent of Government roads, 17th Dec. 1839; Acting Astronomer of Madras from 14th March 1848 to 6th July 1849, and for 4 months in 1850.	
1827	Captain	Worster, W. K.....	.....	

1829 Bt. Capt.	Balmain, J. G.	H. H. the Nizam's service, 21st April 1842.
1829 Bt. Capt.	Bermore, H. T. M.	Assistant Commissioner Tenasserim Provinces, 22d December, 1846.
1830 Bt. Capt.	Goad, J. W.	Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 4th July 1848; Acting Assistant Commissary General, 8th July 1851.
1830 Bt. Capt.	Macintyre, A. W.	H. H. the Nizam's service, 20th Jan. 1845.
1832 Bt. Capt.	Scott, J. D.	Asst. Commissioner Tenasserim Provinces, from 18th Sept. 1848 to 1st April 1849.
1834 Bt. Capt.	Hutchinson, C. H.	Assistant Civil Engineer, 1st Division, 30th April 1847.
1835 Bt. Capt.	Macpherson, R. M.	Executive officer and Superintendent of roads, Penang, 26th Jan. 1849.
1840 Lieutenant	Molesworth, H. T.	Postmaster at Jaulnah, from 6th Jan. 1845 to Sept. 1851.
1840 Lieutenant	Gosling, W. C. F.	Postmaster at Jaulnah, Sept. 1851.
1841 Lieutenant	Smith, J. F.	Aid-de-camp to Brigade General Walpole, commanding Southern Division, 27th Nov. 1849.
1841 Lieutenant	Thornton, C. W. J.	Superintendent of roads in Canara, 8th Jan. 1850 to 13th June 1851, Superintendent of roads in Canara, 2d Dec. 1851.
1842 Lieutenant	Sinclair, J. De C.	Aid-de-camp to the Most Noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, 1843; Aid-de-camp to Earl Dalhousie, Governor General of India, 1847; H. H. the Nizam's service 13th March 1850.
1842 Lieutenant	Crump, C. W.	Acting Executive Officer, Sangor, 12th Nov. 1850.
1845 Lt. Lieut.	Cobbe, Francis,	Temporary Officiating Executive Engineer, Mhow, 27th March 1850.
1845 Lt. Lieut.	Elliott, Charles,	Mysore Commissioner, appointed 1851.
1845 Lt. Lieut.	Pearse, G. G.	Assistant Commissioner, Kangra, in the Punjab, 19th Sept. 1848.

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of Commandants of Artillery.

This appointment was made by the Court of Directors at the suggestion of the Marquis Cornwallis, and took effect from the 1st January 1795. It has been held by the following officers :

Lieut. Colonel Geils,	- - - - -	1st January, 1795.
Major General Sydenham,	- - - - -	April, 1798.
Colonel Bell,	- - - - -	June, 1801.
„ Clarke,	- - - - -	April, 1809.
„ Freese,	- - - - -	March, 1811.
„ Bell,	- - - - -	February 1812.
„ Hayes,	- - - - -	January, 1820.
„ Freese,	- - - - -	March 1822.
Lieut. Colonel Limond,	- - - - -	July, 1824.
Colonel Sir John Sinclair, Bart.,	- - - - -	August, 1825.
Lieut. Colonel Pearse,	- - - - -	January 1828.
Colonel Showers,	- - - - -	24th February 1835.
„ Burton,	- - - - -	March, 1839.
Lieut. Colonel Derville,	- - - - -	17th December, 1840.
Colonel Ketchen,	- - - - -	9th February, 1841.
Lieut. Colonel Conran,	- - - - -	5th September, 1848.
Colonel Derville,	- - - - -	May, 1849.
„ Montgomerie, c. n.	- - - - -	24th August, 1849.
Lieut. Colonel Conran,	- - - - -	14th November 1850.
Lieut. Colonel Whinyates,	- - - - -	13th March, 1851.

The following Officers have commanded Brigades.

Colonel Burton, Bangalore, 26th November 1836 to 22d January 1832.

Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie, c. n., Vellore, 14th March 1848 to 24th Aug. 1849.

The following Officer has commanded a Division.

Major General Showers, Southern Division, March 1839 to March 1844.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Names and dates of appointment of all Officers, who have held the appointment of Director of the Artillery Depot.

Rank at date of Appointment.	Names.	Date of Appointment.
Captain	J. H. Frith,	27th January, 1824.
Major	Fred. Derville,	30th April, 1833.
Lieut. Colonel	Fred. Bond,	27th February, 1841.
Major	Æ. Shirreff,	15th April, 1845.
Captain	A. F. Oakes,	28th August, 1846.
Major	G. W. Y. Simpson,	11th May, 1852.

List of Officers who have acted in the Depot during temporary vacancies, or in the absence of the permanent Director.

Rank at the Time.	Names.	Period for which Acting.
Lieutenant	G. Balfour,*	From 17th to 27th October, 1838.
Lieut. Colonel	T. Blundell,	" 2d October 1838 to 1st July, 1840.
Major	P. Hammond,	" 23d May 1843 to 13th March, 1844.
Major	Æ. Shirreff,	" 12th June 1844 to 15th April, 1845.
Captain	B. W. Black,	" 2d May to 9th June, 1849.
Major	P. J. Begbie,	" 29th June to 31st Dec. 1850.
Major	J. Back,	" 21st May to 15th June 1851.
Captain	B. W. Black,	" 26th March to 11th May 1852.

* Acting until the arrival from Bellary of Captain Blundell, appointed to act for Major Derville on Sick Certificate to the Cape of Good Hope.

APPENDIX No. 5.

List of Officers of the Madras Artillery as they stood on the 31st December 1852.

Those marked thus * refers to Officers who have received medals.
Do. † do. Prisoner of war in France 9 years.

Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Rank in the		Date of Arrival in India.	Period actually served in India, to be reckoned for retiring Pension.		
		Regiment.	Army.		Years.	Months.	Days.
	<i>Colonels.</i>						
1780	Tredway Clarke,.....	25th July 1810	Gen. 23d Nov. 1841	20th Oct. 1780			
1798	E. M. G. Showers,.....	2d Jan. 1833	L. G. 11th Nov. 51	4th Aug. 1801			
1798	W. M. Burton,.....	26th Feb. 1840	L. G. 11th Nov. 51	25th Jan. 1803			
1804	W. Cullen,.....	1st Oct. 1842	L. G. 11th Nov. 51	28th Jan. 1804			
1806	J. Ketchen,.....	26th Mar. 1841	C. 10th Jan. 1843	20th July 1815†			
1810	* P. Montgomerie, c. B.,.....	7th Oct. 1849	C. 19th June 1846	20th July 1810			
1810	G. Conran,.....	15th May 1851	C. 2d Aug. 1850	27th July 1811			
	<i>Lieutenant Colonels.</i>						
1812	* F. F. Whynates,.....	31st Dec. 1842	.....	7th July 1813	36	7	13
1813	* F. Blundell, c. B.,.....	3d July 1845	.....	7th Sep. 1814	38	3	25
1814	Æ. Shirreff,.....	28th Aug. 1846	23d Dec. 1842	21st July 1815	37	4	24
1815	P. Hamond,.....	22d Aug. 1848	.....	26th July 1816	23	7	6
1816	H. S. Foord,.....	9th May 1849	.....	29th June 1817	35	6	3
1819	* G. Alcock,.....	7th Oct. 1849	.....	18th June 1820	26	10	13
1821	E. Amsinck,.....	15th May 1851	.....	14th Jan. 1823	28	0	5

	Majors.	Captains.
1821	P. J. Begbie,	26th Aug. 1846
"	J. Back,	22d Aug. 1849
1822	J. W. Croggan, ..	30th April 1849
1823	N. H. Fisher,	9th May 1849
"	S. S. Trevor,	7th Oct. 1849
"	W. H. Miller,	15th May 1851
"	T. K. Whistler, ..	9th July 1851
"	P. Anstruther, c. b.	20th Mar. 1859
"	R. C. Moore, c. n.	20th Dec. 1859
"	F. Burgoyne,	31st Dec. 1859
"	G. W. Y. Simpson, ...	26th Feb. 1840
"	T. Lavie,	6th Jan. 1841
1824	G. Briggs,	23rd Sep. 1841
"	J. Matland,	23d Nov. 1841
"	M. Watts,	10th June 1842
1825	W. Ward,	31st Dec. 1842
"	G. Balfour,	26th Mar. 1844
"	W. K. Loyd,	3d July 1845
"	E. Brice,	do do
"	E. S. G. Showers,	do do
"	C. Lancaster,	do do
"	G. Rowlandson,	do do
1826	W. A. Orr,	do do
"	J. Mavdesley,	13th do
"	G. J. Cooke,	do do
"	G. S. Cotter,	24th Dec. 1845
1827	G. M. Gunn,	28th Aug. 1846
"	B. W. Black,	7th June 1847
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Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Rank in the		Date of Arrival in India.	Period actually served in India, to be reckoned for retiring Pension.		
		Regiment.	Army.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1827	W. K. Worster,.....	2d Oct. 1847	13th Dec. 1842	22d June 1828	22	4	7
"	H. H. Bell,.....	14th do 1848	do	do	22	8	16
"	H. Congreve,.....	22d Aug. 1848	do	24th do	17	4	20
"	J. Patrickson,.....	23d Nov. 1848	do	5th Jan. 1849	16	0	1
"	A. C. Pears,.....	30th April 1849	12th June 1843	do	17	8	13
1828	* W. M. Gabbett,.....	9th May 1849	M. 7th June 1849	10th Aug. 1829	16	6	10
"	H. Lawford,.....	7th Oct. 1849	12th Dec. 1843	do	20	5	21
"	J. Babington,.....	7th Oct. 1849	12th June 1844	20th Dec. 1829	18	7	22
"	G. Dancer,.....	25th March 1851	do	do	20	0	26
"	* J. L. Barrow,.....	15th May 1851	do	25th Jan. 1830	20	9	2
"	J. A. Gunthroe,.....	2d July 1851	do	20th Dec. 1829	20	3	29
1829	G. P. Eaton,.....	12th April 1852	11th Dec. 1844	3d July 1830	18	8	20
"	J. D. Mein,.....	4th June 1852	do	18th June 1830	22	6	14
"	J. H. Bourdieu,.....	31st July 1852	do	3d July 1830	18	4	20
<i>Lieutenants.</i>							
1829	* R. Kinhead,.....	22d Jan. 1839	C. 11th June 1845	10th Jan. 1821	18	6	4
"	J. G. Balmain,.....	2d March 1839	C. do	do	20	0	28
"	G. Selby,.....	8th Aug. 1839	C. do	do	16	10	14
"	H. T. M. Berdmore,.....	4th Oct. 1839	C. do	do	19	1	19
"	J. Caulfield,.....	20th Dec. 1839	C. do	do	21	8	22
1830	F. C. Vardon,.....	26th Feb. 1840	C. 10th Dec. 1845	24th May 1831	17	3	5
"	J. W. Goad,.....	22d May 1840	C. 9th June 1846	14th Jan. 1832	14	7	3
"	* A. W. Macintyre,.....	8th June 1840	C. do	14th May 1832	20	7	18
1831	T. H. Campbell,.....	14th Aug. 1840	C. 8th Dec. 1846	27th Sep. 1832	11	8	10

1831	* A. Foulis,	6th Jan. 1841	C. 8th Dec. 1846	27th Sep. 1832	20	3	3
"	* R. R. Little,	3d June 1841	C. 14th June 1847	12th April 1833	15	3	4
1832	J. D. Scott,	12th July 1841	C. 14th Dec. 1847	21st Sep. 1833	16	5	4
"	H. C. Wade,	17th Aug. 1841	do	20th do	15	6	4
1833	C. H. Hutchinson,	17th Aug. 1841	C. 13th June 1849	15th Jan. 1835	14	3	29
1835	F. G. Nutball,	do	C. 12th Dec. 1849	2d July 1835	13	7	7
"	A. T. Odell,	do	do	do	14	7	14
1836	* R. Macnerson,	do	C. 10th June 1851	27th Nov. 1836	13	2	23
1837	* W. C. L. Baker,	do	C. 9th Dec. 1851	27th May 1837	15	11	18
1839	A. V. Falls,	do	.....	25th Jan. 1840	13	11	18
"	F. W. Bond,	do	.....	19th do.	14	9	10
"	C. A. Purvis,	25th Sept. 1841	.....	25th do.	12	11	5
1840	* H. T. Molesworth,	23d Nov. 1841	.....	18th June 1840	14	4	15
"	R. G. H. Grant,	21st Dec. 1841	.....	27th Jan. 1841	12	4	29
"	A. N. Scott,	30th July 1842	.....	24th Sep. 1840	10	3	6
"	W. C. F. Gosling,	16th Sept. 1842	.....	27th Jan. 1841	10	2	23
"	E. T. Fesken,	31st Dec. 1842	.....	do	13	9	3
1841	* C. T. Collingwood,	5th Mar. 1844	.....	7th July 1841	11	6	18
"	* C. D. Waddell,	26th do	.....	5th July 1841	11	5	15
"	* A. Stewart,	14th Feb. 1845	.....	7th do	7	10	20
"	* H. E. Hicks,	3d July 1845	.....	19th Dec. 1841	9	1	8
"	* C. H. Harrison,	do	.....	22d do	9	2	24
"	B. C. Hitchins,	do	.....	19th do	7	9	4
"	J. H. Elwyn,	do	.....	22d do	11	9	11
"	S. Rippon,	do	.....	24th June 1842	12	4	11
"	E. H. Couchman,	do	.....	20th do	12	4	21
"	J. W. F. Taylor,	do	.....	25th Feb. 1842	8	0	16
"	J. F. Smith,	do	.....	do	9	10	7
"	G. B. B. Holmes,	do	.....	22d April 1842	9	8	10
"	W. S. Mann,	do	.....	do	10	8	40
"	C. M. J. Thornton,	do	.....	do	10	8	0
1842	W. F. B. Laurie,	do	.....	3d June 1842	8	0	16
"	A. C. Jones,	do	.....	7th July 1842	10	5	25
"	J. DeC. Sindair,	do	.....	24th Sep. 1842	10	3	8

Reason of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Rank in the		Date of Arrival in India.	Period actually served in India, to be reckoned for retiring Pension.		
		Regiment.	Army.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1842	G. Carleton,	3d July 1845	.....	7th Aug. 1842	10	2	28
"	R. Cadell,	13th July 1845	.....	7th do	9	4	25
"	C. H. Phillips,	24th Dec. 1845	.....	8th do	7	4	6
"	E. W. Dance,	28th Aug. 1846	.....	22d Sep. 1842	7	10	23
"	G. Jones,	17th April 1847	.....	13th June 1843	9	0	4
"	H. G. Bishop,	15th May 1847	.....	16th do	11	0	20
1843	C. Desborough,	1st June 1847	.....	18th Nov. 1843	10	1	18
"	R. Morton,	7th June 1847	.....	25th May 1844	9	5	11
"	C. W. Crump,	24 Oct. 1847	.....	14th April 1844	10	6	25
"	J. Jeffers,	14th Oct. 1847	.....	23d June 1844	10	4	16
"	N. G. Campbell,	2d Aug. 1848	.....	14th Feb. 1844	10	7	22
1845	J. R. J. Robertson,	22d Aug. 1848	.....	30th Nov. 1845	5	4	9
"	R. G. F. Henegan,	23d Nov. 1848	.....	8th Jan. 1846	8	9	3
"	P. D. Horne,	26th Jan. 1849	.....	30th Nov. 1845	8	9	24
"	J. R. Magrath,	30th April 1849	.....	30th Sep. 1845	9	1	4
"	J. M. Macintyre,	9th May 1849	.....	8th Jan. 1846	8	8	16
"	G. G. J. Campbell,	13th July 1849	.....	30th Sep. 1845	8	2	6
"	W. J. Bradford,	21st Aug. 1849	.....	11th Dec. do	8	3	3
"	J. Blair,	7th Oct. 1849	.....	2d June do	7	7	0
"	G. C. Robinson,	25th Nov. 1851	.....	30th April do	7	8	2
"	F. Cobbe,	25th April 1851	.....	28th June 1845	7	6	4
"	C. Elliot,	15th May 1851	.....	2d do	7	7	0
"	G. G. Pearce,	2d July 1851	.....	30th April 1845	7	6	14
"	H. D. Wellton,	15th Mar. 1852	.....	9th July 1845	7	5	23
1846	G. Dangerfield,	12th April 1852	.....	21st May 1846	8	0	16
"	A. H. Dawson,	4th June 1852	2d April 1846	8	7	13
"	H. W. Lumsden,	31st July 1852	21st July 1845	6	9	0

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Season of Appointment.	NAMES.	Date of Rank in the		Date of Arrival in India.	Period actually served in India to be reckoned for retiring Pension.		
		Regiment.	Army.		Years.	Months.	Days.
1851	G. W. Onslow.	9th Dec. 1850	.....	.....	1	6	21
"	W. D'Oyly Kerrich,	do	.....	.....	1	9	1
"	A. R. Gloag,	do	.....	31st March 1851	1	10	0
"	R. A. Baker,	do	.....	2d March 1851	1	4	10
"	† C. W. Martin,	do	.....	22d Aug. 1851	1	0	20
"	† E. W. Childers,	13th June 1851	.....	12th Dec. 1851	1	2	22
"	† R. Pope,	do	.....	10th Oct. 1851	1	2	22
"	† C. Johnson,	do	.....	10th Oct. do	1	0	15
"	† T. L. M. Hog,	do	.....	17th Dec. do			
"	† H. L. Dempster,	do	.....	29th March 1851			
"	† G. Haggard,	do	.....	13th June do			
"	† L. W. Watkins,	do	.....	14th June do			
"	† D. D. Anderson,	do	.....	14th June do			
1852	† E. C. Trevor,	do	.....	26th Sep. 1852	Not known		
"	† L. McGrigor,	do	.....	25th Dec. 1852			
"	† B. S. Gordon,	do	.....	26th Nov. do			

* Supernumeraries.

N. B.—Service at Addiscombe after attaining the age of 18 counted by officers from Lieut. Falls inclusive downwards.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Distribution of the Regiment of Madras Artillery, 1st Jan. 1853.

HEAD QUARTERS, SAINT THOMAS' MOUNT.

Brigadier G. Conran.

Captain B. W. Black, *Assist. Adjt. Genl.*Captain and Major G. W. Y. Simpson, *Director Artillery Depot.*

Brigade or Battalion.	Station.	Date of Arrival.	Companies of Gun Lascars attached.
<i>Horse Brigade.</i>			
Head Quarters,	Bangalore,	23d Oct. 1838	
A Troop,	Jaulnah,		
B do	Mount,		
C do	* Rangoon,	7th and 9th Sep. 1852.	
D do	Kamptee,	25th Jan. 1850.	
E do	Bangalore,		
F do	Secunderabad,		
<i>1st Battalion.</i>			
Head Quarters,	Secunderabad,	24th May 1830,	
A Company,	Kamptee,	4th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ B Company
B do	Secunderabad,	20th Feb. 1835,	$\frac{1}{2}$ G do
C do	Mount,	5th Aug. and 2d Nov. 1852,	$\frac{1}{2}$ G do
D do horse battery,	Secunderabad,	16th Mar. 1846,	
<i>2d Battalion.</i>			
Head Quarters,	Mount,	14th June 1830,	
A Company,	Moulmein,	30th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ D do
B do	Trichinopoly,	18th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ C do
B do	Palamcottah,	30th Dec. 1850,	
C do	Bangalore,	30th Dec. 1852,	$\frac{1}{2}$ C do
C do	Penang,	7th Feb. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ D do
D do	* Ava, (Prome)	11th April 1852,	
<i>3d Battalion.</i>			
Head Quarters,	* Saugor,	17th Jan. 1851,	
A Company, horse battery,	* Mhow,	11th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ E do
B do	Bellary,	15th May 1844,	$\frac{1}{2}$ A do
C do	* Saugor,	17th Mar. 1846,	$\frac{1}{2}$ A do
D do	* Ava, (Prome)	11th April 1852,	$\frac{1}{2}$ E do
<i>4th Battalion.</i>			
Head Quarters,	Mount,	3d July 1845,	
A Company,	* Ava (Rangoon)	11th April 1852,	$\frac{1}{2}$ H do
B do	Mount,	16th July 1845,	$\frac{1}{2}$ F do
B do	Aden,	8th Feb. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ F do
C do	Aden,	26th Sep. 1848,	
D do	Kamptee,	19th Dec. 1846,	$\frac{1}{2}$ H do
D do	Seetabuldee,	20th Mar. 1851,	
<i>5th Battalion.</i>			
Head Quarters,	Mount,	— June 1819,	
$\frac{1}{2}$ A Company,	Vizianagram,		$\frac{1}{2}$ I do
A do	Cuttack,		$\frac{1}{2}$ I do
B do	Mount,		

Distribution of the Regiment of Madras Artillery—(Continued.)

Brigade or Battalion.	Station.	Date of Arrival.	Companies of Gun Lascars attached.
<i>5th Battalion.</i>			
C Company,	Cannanore,	27th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ I Company
C do	Mangalore,	25th Feb. 1851,	$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
C do	French Rocks,	18th Jan. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
D do	Penang,		$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
D do	Malacca,		$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
D do	Singapore,		$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
E do	Aden,	8th Feb. 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ J do
Head Quarters F +	* Saugor,	20th April 1850,	$\frac{1}{2}$ I do
$\frac{1}{2}$ F	* Hoosingabad,		
$\frac{1}{2}$ F	* Nursingapore,		
$\frac{1}{2}$ F	* Nagode,		

In all twenty-seven stations garrisoned by twenty-four troops and companies.

* Additional stations garrisoned by the Madras artillery without any increase being allowed in either officers or men.

+ One second lieutenant, and one brigade havildar.

APPENDIX No. 7.

Distribution and strength of Karkhanas.

No. of Karkana.	Establishment.				Battalion and Company to which attached.	Stations.	Date of Arrival.
	Darogahs.	Chowdries.	Drivers.	Bullocks.			
1	1	3	72	144	2d D	Foreign service Burmah,	11th April 1852
2	1	3	72	144	3d C	Saugor,	17th Mch. 1846
3	1	3	72	144	1st B	Secunderabad,	20th Nov. 1848
4	1	3	72	144	4th D	Kamptee,	19th Dec. 1846
5	1	3	72	144	1st A	Kamptee,	20th Feb. 1850
6	1	3	72	144	4th A	Foreign service Burmah,	11th April 1852
7	1	1	32	64	5th C	Cannanore,	11th May 1838
	0	1	17	34	5th C	Mangalore,	25th Feb. 1851
8	1	3	72	144	5th C	French Rocks,	25th April 1844
	1	3	72	144	2d B	Foreign service Burmah,	
9	1	3	72	144	2d A	temporarily attached, to B troop H. A.	9th Sept. 1852
	1	0	12	24	2d C	Moulmein and Mantaban,	1852
10	0	1	24	48	2d C	Bangalore,	
	0	1	24	48	2d C	Marcara,	
	0	1	12	24	2d C	Trichinopoly } d. d. B	
	0	1	12	24	2d C	Palamcottah } C. 2d Bat.	
11	1	3	72	144	3rd B	Bellary,	23d Jan. 1850
12	1	2	46	92	5th A	Vizianagrum,	27th Dec. 1839
	0	1	14	28	5th A	Cuttack,	1852
13	1	2	46	92	3d D	Foreign service Burmah,	1852
Total	13	38	892	1784			

APPENDIX No. 8.

Distribution and strength of Horse Batteries.

No. of Battery.	Establishment.					Battalion and Company to which attached.	Stations.	Date of Arrival.
	Staff Serjt.	Farriers.	Havildars.	Nalgues.	Drivers.	Horses.		
No. 1	1	2	2	2	44	98	1st D	Secunderabad,
No. 2	1	2	2	2	44	98	3d A	Mhow,
Total	2	4	4	4	88	196		

Or 13 Karkhanahs and 2 horse batteries to 20 light field batteries.

APPENDIX No. 9.

Distribution of the Regiment of Artillery, 1st January, 1853.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

	Lieut. Colonel* F. F. Whinyates, Commanding 4th Battalion.
	Do do Æ. Shirreff, doing duty 4th Bn.
Head Quarters Bangalore.	1st Lieut. *H. T. Molesworth, C Troop, Adjutant.
	Do R. G. H. Grant, C Troop Quarter Master and Interpreter.
	2d Lieut. J. Stewart, d. d. Det. D Company 5th Battalion at Singapore till relieved.
	2d Lieut. C. Cameron.
	Captain G. S. Cotter.
A Troop Jaulnah.....	1st Lieut. A. V. Falls.
	Do W. C. F. Gosling, doing duty B Troop.
	Do R. A. Peach, doing duty C Troop.
	Captain Brevet Major G. Briggs.
B Troop, Mount, under orders for Burmah....	1st Lieut. P. D. Horne.
	Do J. R. Magrath.
	Do W. C. F. Gosling, doing duty.
	2d Lieut. W. Dallas, doing duty C Troop.
	Do G. C. M. Martin, F Troop, doing duty.
C Troop, Burmah embark- ed 31st August, 1852.	Captain and Brevet Major* F. Burgoyne.
	Lieut. and Brevet Capt.* A. Foulis.
	Do do do * W. C. L. Baker, Cape S.C.
	Do do do J. Jefferis,
	2d Lieut. W. Dallas, B Troop, doing duty.
	Do do R. A. Peach, A Troop, doing duty.

D Troop, Kamptee.....	{	Captain J. E. Mawdesley.
		1st Lieut. E. H. Couchman, Europe, S. C.
		2d do S. R. Smith,
		Do do E. S. Milman.
E Troop, Bangalore.	{	Captain J. D. Mein, doing duty A Company 4th Battalion Burmah.
		1st Lieut.* H. T. Molesworth, Adjutant,
		Do do R. G. H. Grant, Qr. Mr. and Interpreter.
		Do do G. G. J. Campbell.
F Troop, Secunderabad..	{	Captain E. Brice.
		1st Lieut. N. G. Campbell.
		2d G. C. M. Martin, doing duty B Troop.

1st Battalion.

FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters Secunderabad.. .. .	{	Lieut. Colonel P. Hamond, Commanding.
		1st Lieut. F. W. Bond, Adjutant and Qr. Master.
A Company, Kamptee....	{	Captain and Brevet Major W. M. Gabbett, Inspector of Ordnance and Commanding Artillery, Fort St. George.
		Do J. A. Gunthorpe, Commissary of Ordnance Trichinopoly.
		1st Lieut. J. Blair.
		2d do J. D. Gloag.
		2d Ft. St. G. Gröme.
B Company, Secunderabad.....	{	Captain and Brevet Major* R. C. Moore, c. n' Commissary of Ordnance Saugor.
		Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. G. Balmain, Nizam's Service.
		1st Lieut. F. W. Bond—Adjutant and Qr. Master.
		Do do R. G. F. Henegan.
		2d do M. C. Lawson, Europe, S. C.
		2d do R. A. Baker.
C Company, Mount.....	{	Captain W. K. Worster, Superintendent Government roads and Barrack Master Presidency, Cape S. C. till 11th March 1854.
		2d Lieut. H. Biden, Madras Sick Certificate.
		Do do G. B. Prior.
D Company, Secunderabad Horse Battery.....	{	Captain H. Lawford.
		1st Lieut.* A. Stewart, doing duty Head Quarters 4th Battalion Mount.
		1st do S. Rippon.
		1st do G. Jones.
		1st do H. G. Bishop.

2d Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel* G. Alcock, Commanding.

Major J. W. Croggan.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. C. Wade, C. Com-
pany, Adjutant and Quarter Master.

2d Lieut. R. Pope.

Do do C. Johnson.

Do do G. Haggard.

Do do J. Watkins.

Do do D. D. Anderson.

Do do F. C. Trevor.

Do do D. J. Mcgrigor.

Do do B. L. Gordon.

} Doing duty.

{ Captain and Brevet Major W. G. Y. Simpson,
Director Artillery Depôt.

A Company, Moulmein

30th January 1850.

Martaban, 6th April 1852.

1st Lieut. C. A. Purvis.

2d do J. S. Baird,† Staff Officer Artillery

Tenasserim Provinces.

Do do C. L. Yeoman.

Do do M. Steuart.

B Company.

{ Trichi-
nopoly.

{ Captain H. H. Bell, Commissary of Ordnance
Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

{ Captain* J. L. Barrow, Commissary of Ordnance
~~Hydrabad~~ Subsidiary Force.

{ Lieut. Brevet Captain J. W. Goad, Deputy Assis-
tant Commissary General.

{ 1st Lieut. C. Desborough.

{ 2d do C. Raikes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Palamcottah.

1st Lieut. W. G. Bradford.

C Company.

{ Hd. Qrs.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Banga-
lore.

{ Captain and Brevet Major* G. Balfour, Stipen-
diary Member Military Board, and Member
Marine Board.

{ Lieut. and Brevet Captain H. C. Wade, Adjutant
and Quarter Master.

{ 1st Lieutenant R. Cadell, Europe Sick Certificate.

{ do. do C. H. Philipps.

{ do. do E. W. Dance do. do.

{ do. do C. Elliot, Junior Assistant Mysore
Commission.

{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Merca-
ra.

2d Lieutenant C. W. Martin.

{ $\frac{1}{2}$ Penang
7th Feb-
1850.

{ 1st do. W. S. Mann, Staff Officer Artillery
in the Straits.

† Assistant Commissioner Pegu Provinces, 30th December, 1852.

D Company	Captain C. J. Cooke.
Prome, Burmah.	1st Lieutenant B. C. Hitchins.
	do. do. J. W. F. Taylor.
	2d do. F. Blair.
<i>3d Battalion.</i>	
	Lieutenant Colonel E. Amsinck, Commanding.
	Major J. K. Whistler, Enrope S. C. 26th Sep. 1852.
Head Quarters, Saugor . .	1st Lieutenant* C. T. Collingwood, C Company,
	Adjutant and Quarter Master.
	Captain A. C. Pears.
	1st Lieutenant* C. D. Waddell.
A. Company, (Horse Bat-	do. do. J. D. C. Sinclair, Commandant
tery,) Mhow.	of Artillery in the United Mal-
	wah Contingent.
	do. do. G. C. Robinson.
	do. do. W. H. Lumsden.
	Captain and Brevet Major T. Lavie, Superintend-
	ent Gun Powder Manufactory.
	1st Lieut. and Bt. Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, Asst.
	Civil Engineer 1st Division.
B Company, Bellary.	1st Lieutenant J. H. Elwyn.
	do. do. G. G. Pearse, Assistant Commis-
	sioner in the Punjaub.
	do. do. H. D. Welliton.
	2d do. I. P. McNair.
	Captain and Brevet Major M. Watts, Supt. of
	Family Payments and Pensions.
	Capt. and Bt. Major W. Ward, Nizam's Service.
	1st Lieut. *C. T. Collingwood, Adj. and Qr. Mr.
C Company, Saugor.	1st Lieut. C. W. Crump.
	Do do F. Cobbe, Temporarily officiating exe-
	cutive Engineer at Mhow.
	2d Lieut. L. F. C. Thomas.
	Do do H. C. Harvey.
	Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel* P. Anstru-
	ther, c. b. Secretary Military Board, joined
D Company, Rangoon, 7th	November 1852.
April 1852.	1st Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie.
	2d Lieut. L. Bridge.
	Do do G. W. Ouslow.

4th Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel AE. Shirreff H. A. doing duty, not joined.

Lieut. Colonel H. S. Foord, Brigadier Commanding Artillery in Burmah.

Major * J. Back, Commanding—To revert to Artillery Division Command in Ava, on Col. Shirreff's joining.

Major S. Trevor, H. A. doing duty.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain * R. Kinkhead, B Company Adjutant and Quarter Master.

1st Lieut. * A. Stewart, 1st Brigade doing duty.

2d Lieut. W. O. Kerich,

Do. do. A. R. Glog,

Do. do. T. J. M. Hog,

Do. do. H. L. Dempster,

Doing duty.

Captain J. D. Mein, Horse Artillery, doing duty.

1st Lieutenant* C. H. Harrison, Adjutant and Quarter Master Detachment Artillery, F. P. Burmah.

do. do. J. F. Smith, Europe, Sick Certificate, October, 1852.

do. do. J. R. J. Robertson.

2d do. M. B. S. Lloyd.

do. do. F. L. Playfair, Bangalore and Neilgheries, Sick Certificate, till 14th May, 1853.

Captain and Brevet Major W. K. Loyd, Nizam's Service.

2 Mount.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain* R. Kinkhead, Adjutant and Quarter Master.

2d do. E. W. Playfair.

1st do.* H. E. Hicks.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain F. G. Nuthall, Acting Adjutant and Quarter Master Dt. Artillery, at Aden.

1st Lieutenant A. C. Jones.

2d do. R. C. Henchy.

Captain E. S. G. Showers, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Tenasserim Provinces.

1st Lieutenant A. N. Scott, Europe, Furlough.

2d do. R. L. Playfair, Temporary Acting Assistant Civil Engineer at Aden.

do. do. A. J. Ogilvie.

Captain G. M. Gumm, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, Bellary.

Captain G. P. Eaton, Europe, Furlough.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain H. T. M. Berdmore, Deputy Commissioner, Martaban.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Caulfield, Acting Adjutant and Quarter Master Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

A Company, For. Serv.
Burmah, 7th April 1852.

B Company.

Det. at
Aden,
6th Feb.
1850.

C Company, Aden, 26th
September 1848.

D Company, 2 Kamptoe,
1 Sectabuldee, ...

Lieut.

Tibet

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5th Battalion or Golundauze.

Head-Quarters, Mount. ...		Major* P. J. Begbie, Commanding. Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. D. Scott, F Company, Adjutant Brigadier Major Artillery, Ava. 1st Lieutenant E. T. Fasken, B Company Quar- ter Master and Interpreter and Acting Adju- tant.
A Company.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Vizia- nagrum.	Captain J. Babington. 1st Lieutenant C. M. J. Thornton, Superintendent Sooa Roads.
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Cnt- tack.	2d Lieutenant H. G. Thompson. 2d do. W. D. Forster.
		Captain J. Patrickson, Europe S. C. Lieut. and Brevet Captain * R. Macpherson, ex- Officer and Supt. of roads and Convicts, Penang. 1st Lieut. E. T. Fasken, Qr. Mr. and Int. and Acting Adjutant.
B Company, Mount.		Lieut. and Brevet Captain G. Selby. " " " T. H. Campbell, Com- missary of Ordnance, Bangalore. 1st Lieut. G. Dangerfield, Assistant Commission- er Pegu. 1st Lieut. J. B. Sweto.
C Company...	$\frac{1}{3}$ Cana- nore.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ French Rocks.	
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Manga- lore.	
D Company...	$\frac{1}{3}$ Penang $\frac{1}{3}$ Malac- ca.	Captain G. Dancer, Commanding Artillery in the Straits. 1st Lieut. J. Macintyre.
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Singa- pore.	2d " R. C. A. Highmoor. 2d " J. Stewart, H. A. doing duty.
E Company, Aden, 8th Feb. 1850.....		Captain H. Congreve, Egypt, S.C. two years. 2d Lieutenant E. W. Childers.
F Company...	Head Qr. Saugor.	Lieut. and Brevet Captain J. D. Scott, Adjutant Brigade Major Artillery, Ava. 1st Lieutenant A. H. Dawson.
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Hoos- ingabad.	_____
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Nur- singpore.	_____
	$\frac{1}{3}$ Nagode	_____

Officers exercising other than Battalion Command.

Lieut. Colonel H. S. Foord, Brigadier Commanding Artillery in Ava.

Major N. H. Fishe, H. A. Commanding Artillery at Aden.

Major H. Miller, 1st Battalion, Commanding Artillery, Nagpore Sub. Force.

LIST OF ERRATA.

VOL. I.

Title page in the motto, *for* "canton" *read* "caution."

In do. *for* "Rochofocalt" *read* "Rochefoucault."

Page viii, line 6, *for* "medical" *read* "military."

Page 48, line 19, *for* "rhodomantade" *read* rhedumantade." *rhedumantade*

Page 113, 2d line of note, *for* "five of the" *read* "of the five."

Page 126, line 6, from bottom, *after* "moved on" *insert* "a comma."

VOL. II.

Page 35, line 13, from bottom, *for* "batteries" *read* "brigades."

Page 219, line 11, *for* "centre of Loganunda" *read* "centre at Loganunda."

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Bangla

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Cyber